

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Foreign Miscellany.

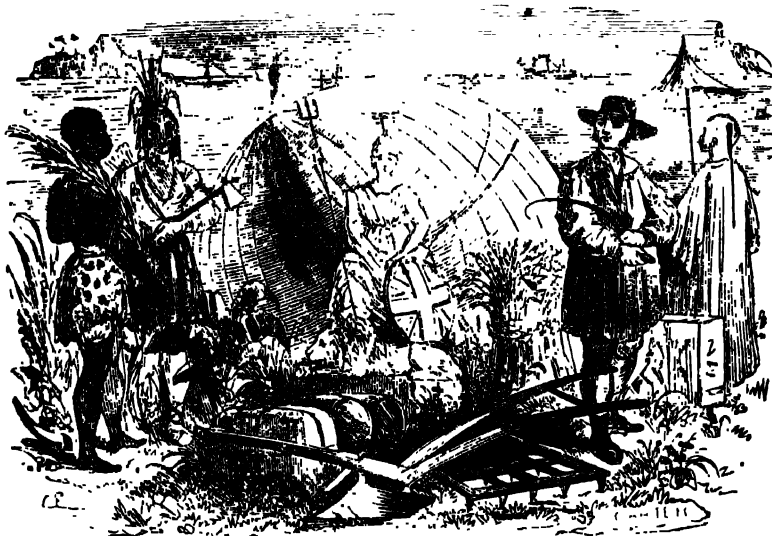
EDITED BY

P. L. SIMMONDS, ESQ., F.S.S.,

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE STATISTICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETIES OF PARIS, THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC;
THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF BRADDOCK, THE POLYTECHNIC
ASSOCIATION OF ANTIGUA, THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
OF MONTREAL, JAMAICA, DEMERARA, ETC.

JANUARY—APRIL, 1845.

VOL. IV.



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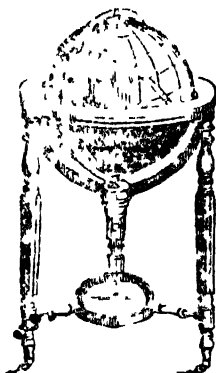
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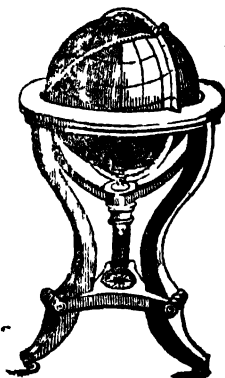
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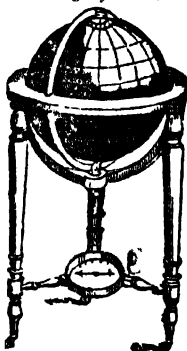
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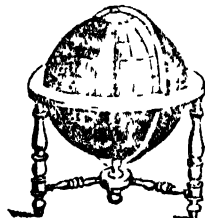
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12 Dessert Forks	20		7 2 ..	7	3	4	12 Dessert Forks	25		7 6 ..	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10		7 2 ..	3	11	8	2 Gravy Spoons	13		7 6 ..	4	17	6
1 Soup Ladle	10		7 2 ..	3	11	8	1 Soup Ladle	11		7 6 ..	4	2	0
4 Sauce Ladles	10		7 8 ..	3	16	8	4 Sauce Ladles	12		8 0 ..	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons	2	2	0
1 Fish Slice	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice	3	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	10		7 8 ..	3	16	8	12 Tea Spoons	14		8 0 ..	5	12	0
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SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 19.]

APRIL, 1845.

[Vol. IV.]

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall feel obliged if those Editors who notice our Colonial Magazine, will send on a copy of the Paper to our Office, as it might not otherwise come under our observation.

We are obliged to defer the publication of Mr. Johnson's able Essay on the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane in India, which reached us after our contents were arranged, until our next number.

The article on the Sugar-Producing Colonies of the East, and one or two other Papers, are also postponed for the same reason.

We have received copies of two Toronto Papers, containing notices of Mr. Merritt's Pamphlet entitled "A brief Review of the Revenue, Resources, and Expenditure of Canada, compared with those of the neighbouring State of New York, &c. &c.," but not the Pamphlet itself, or we should readily have noticed it.

The three last Numbers of "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine" have been inadvertently sent us through the Post from New York, putting us to the unnecessary expense of 32s., whereas they might as easily have been sent to Mr. O. Brewer, our agent at Boston, to come in our regular steam-boat parcel.

The Index and Title Page to the Fourth Volume, concluded with this Number, will be given with our next.

LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING
LISTS, received at the COLONIAL MAGAZINE OFFICE, to the 30th March.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Europe—Mediterr.		Tobago	Oct.13	Wellington	Oct.13	Newfoundland—	
Gibraltar.....	Mar20	Trinidad	Feb18	East Indies, China		St. John's	Feb 1
Malta.....	Mar15	Africa—		Mauritius.....	Jan. 2	Harb.-Grace	Jan.25
Corfu.....	Mar10	Algiers.....	Mar14	Bombay	Feb 1	Canada—	
West Indies—		C. of Good Hope	Jan 16	Calcutta	Feb 7	Montreal	Feb18
Antigua.....	Feb20	Grah. Town	Jan 7	Madras.....	Feb15	Quebec	Feb25
Bahamas.....	Feb24	Australasia—		Delhi	Jan.21	Kingston	Feb25
Barbados.....	Feb24	N. South Wales—		Agra	Jan.20	Toronto	Feb14
Berlice.....	Feb 6	Sydney	Nov20	Ceylon	Feb17	United States—	
Bermuda.....	Jan30	Geelong	Nov 9	Pinang.....		Boston	Mar 1
Dominica.....	Feb24	Martland	Nov16	Singapore	Jan.25	New York	Mar 6
Grenada.....	Feb27	Port Phillip	Nov 6	Hong Kong.....	Dec.14	Philadelphia	Feb 30
Gulana, British	Feb19	South Australia—		British N. America—		Baltimore	
Havannah.....	Feb10	Adelaide	Oct26	New Brunswick—		Washington	Feb26
Honduras.....	Jan25	Western Australia—		St. John's	Feb29	Charleston	Feb27
Jamaica, Kingst	Feb23	Perth.....	Nov 2	Frederickton	Feb25	New Orleans	Feb20
Falmouth	Feb20	Van Diemen's Land—		Nova Scotia—		South America—	
Mont. Bay	Feb21	Hobart Town	Nov 9	Halifax	Mar.3	Rio de Janeiro	Jan.15
St. Christopher	Feb25	Launceston	Sep 13	Yarmouth	Mar 1	Monte Video	Dec20
St. Lucia.....	Feb20	New Zealand—		Prince Edw. Island—		Buenos Ayres	Dec21
St. Vincent.....	Feb25	Auckland	Sep28	Charlotte-town	Feb25	Valparaiso	Nov10
St. Thomas.....	Mar 1	Nelson	Oct 5				

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SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEILGHERRY HILL TRIBES.

BY THE REV. C. F. MUZZY.*

THE natives of these Hills are divided into five separate and distinct tribes, called the Burghers, Todas, Kattas, Corambars, and Erulars. The Burghers, or Budagers, the most numerous of all, are computed at less than 20,000 souls. These having emigrated from the plains at a later period than the other tribes, bear in their appearance, manners, customs, and religion, a stronger resemblance to the nations below. To their language, the Canarese, and the religious rites of their fathers, they have made some few additions. Their language differs considerably from the commonly-spoken Canarese, and to their religion they have introduced the rite of worshipping the sun or a lighted lamp. One of the prayers they use when first seeing the sun or a lamp is as follows : —“ O Thou the Creator of this and all worlds ; the greatest of the great, who art with us as well in these mountains as in the wilderness, who keepest the wreaths that adorn our heads from fading, and who guardest the foot from the thorn, God among a hundred ; may we be prosperous.” In a few instances they set up the images worshipped on the plains. Their temples, however, are mostly small—such as those erected in memory of widows who have died upon the funeral pile—and they contain nothing but the turban of the husband, or some relic of his clothes.

They are exceedingly superstitious, being in constant dread of the magical influence of the poor wild Erulars and Corambars. Scarcely a death or disease, or misfortune of any kind, occurs to them, but the magical powers of these poor creatures must bear the blame of it. Hence, when attacked with any disease, they can with difficulty be persuaded to take medicine, as that would encroach upon the authority and of course incur the displeasure of the god of the disease, which with them is an event of fearful evil.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE BURGHERS.—A short account of their funerals may not be out of place.

* The following notice of the principal native tribes on the Neilgherry Hills was prepared by Mr. Muzzy, while residing there, from personal observation, aided by a printed account prepared by Captain H. of the Madras Army, to which Mr. M. acknowledges himself indebted.

The corpse is brought out of the house when death occurs, and set down in front of it on a bier of peculiar construction, when most of the village, and the friends who live in other villages, assemble, and, standing round it, commence the wail, led by five or six of the Kotar tribe, with tomtoms or drums, and other instruments of music, to which all present respond, as they move in a circle around the bier with a measured step, "mourning and lamenting." In this circle a milch buffalo is forced around, a little milk drawn from it, and put into the mouth of the deceased. This buffalo is then liberated, and another brought in, and the same ceremony observed with it, and with others, to the number of ten or twelve. Parched barley or millet is then put into the mouth of the corpse, after which some of the party take up the bier and move towards the place of burning, the musicians preceding some distance in advance, the female relatives fanning the body, the males running a short way in front, and turning round, prostrating themselves before it.

Arriving at a place a short distance from where the pile has been erected, the bier is set down, and the son, or a representative of the deceased, carrying in his hand an iron rod to keep off the spirits that hover about the dead, approaches the corpse and drops a little grain into its mouth, which example all the relatives imitate. The representatives then seize a calf which is brought for the purpose, and, addressing it, beseech it to mediate for the departed, that the gates of heaven may be opened to him, and that his sins and all the sins of his generation may be forgiven. Then the calf is released, and suffered to go off to the wilderness, where it is seldom seen afterward, all the assembly shouting after it, as the frightened creature bounds off, "Away! away! away!"

The bier is now divested of its ornaments; even the pall is taken off, and a cubit of it given to the musicians and others of the same tribe who perform some menial offices, and the remainder thrown again over the corpse, which is now placed upon the funeral pile, the face downwards, and the head to the north. A kind of roof, composed of logs and pieces of wood, is then raised over it, and upon this are poured large quantities of ghee, and the whole surrounded by small heaps of different kinds of grain and set on fire, first by the representative, and then by all the relatives, each striving in every way possible to make it burn, music playing all the while, and all wailing and howling with all their might.

The females of the party remain where the bier was first set down, except the widow of the deceased, if there be one, who rushes up to the pile, as though to throw herself upon it, when she is surrounded by the other females and made to divest herself of her upper garment and a part of her jewels, which are thrown upon the fire, and another garment given her, when she is conducted to her house. After the burning, the metal of the jewels, &c., is gathered up and given, if the deceased was a male, to the next male relative: if a female, to the next female relative. The bones also are collected into an earthen vessel and buried, and the place encircled with a heap of stones. •

The state of education is very low : I have not known of a school, or even one person who could read among them.

THE TODAS AND THEIR RELIGION.—The Todas, or Todavas, are another tribe, differing, not only from their immediate neighbours, but from all the tribes in this part of the world. They are the oldest inhabitants, and are considered, even by the other tribes, as the aborigines of the Hills.* Their appearance is very prepossessing. Generally they are above the common stature, athletic, and well made ; and their open and expressive countenances, and bold and manly bearing, form a striking contrast with the stupid, pusillanimous, cringing appearance of the natives of the plain. They never wear any covering upon the head, whatever the weather may be. The hair is allowed to grow to an equal length of about six inches all over the head. From the centre in front it parts up to the crown, and hangs in natural bushy ringlets all around, which at a short distance much more resembles tasteful artificial curls than the simple adornments of nature. The colour is a jet black. A large, full and speaking eye, Roman nose, fine teeth, a sensible pleasing countenance, having occasionally the appearance of great gravity, but seemingly ever ready to fall into an expression of cheerfulness and good humour, are natural marks, prominently distinguishing them from all the natives on this side the globe.

Their dress consists of a short under-garment, folded around the waist and fastened by a girdle, and an upper one, a mantle, or piece of cloth, with stripes of different colours at the end for a border, which covers the entire body, with the exception of the head, legs, and occasionally the right arm ; these are left bare, the folds of the garment terminating with the left shoulder, over which the bordered end is allowed to hang loosely. These constitute their only clothing night and day. They wear nothing upon the feet. They appear to be a very harmless race, having no weapons of defence, and not even knowing the use of any. They always carry a small rod or cane in their right hand, with which they drive their herds. The women are of a stature proportionate to that of the men, but of a complexion some shades lighter, owing, perhaps, to less exposure to the weather. With a strongly feminine cast of the same expressive features as the men, most of them, and especially the younger, have beautiful long black tresses, which flow in unrestrained luxuriance over their neck and shoulders. With a modest, retiring demeanour, they are perfectly free from the ungracious, menial-like timidity of the generality of the sex in the low countries. They enter into conversation with a stranger freely, having a very proper share of that confidence which, in the eyes of the Europeans, is so becoming. Their ornaments are a necklace of braided hair or black thread, with silver clasps, large round rings of silver worn in the ears ; a belt or chain of silver, or of silver and some other metal, about the waist ; brass armlets worn about the elbows, and silver brace-

* Their right to the soil is acknowledged, and the other tribes pay them a sort of tribute, which amounts only to a very small sum, and is generally paid in grain, or some product of the soil.

lets upon the wrists, together with various rings for the fingers. Their dress is similar to that of the men, with the exception that it covers the whole person.

They are on the whole a sensible, cheerful, and in many respects a shrewd race, far beyond what would be looked for under such an uncleanly and unimposing exterior. Their observance of Christianity's golden rule is singular. Did even the Lord's own people show as much regard for the rights and wishes of others as is found among these poor wild men of the mountains, the expression, "See how these brethren love one another," would no longer be a sarcasm and a reproach to the holy religion they profess. All who are personally acquainted with them take notice of this trait of their character. There is scarcely anything they inculcate upon the minds of their children with so much care as this "parent of virtues." Setting aside the filthy and uncouth outside, I am sure that, as it regards a bold, dignified bearing, and strength of character, united with native good sense and kindness and urbanity of manners, no tribe on earth, with the same degree of knowledge and civilisation, can lay an equal claim to the appellation of nature's gentlemen, as can the Todas of these Hills.

Their dwellings are long, and round at the top, like the tilt of a large covered waggon placed upon the ground; the ends are made tight with pieces of hewn timber, and the roof is high enough for the tallest to stand within erect. The door is in one end, and is simply a hole of about two feet by one and a half inside.

Their life is in the strictest sense a pastoral one, for they have no cultivation, not so much as a flower or fruit tree anywhere near them. They do not, therefore, congregate in villages, like the common Hindus, but each family, with its various branches, live by themselves; the females in a house separate from the males, and sometimes in the same apartment with the calves of the herd; and, like the patriarchs of old, they migrate from one place to another as the pasturage fails or is plentiful. They keep no other animal but the buffalo and a small species of cat. Until of late they were entirely unacquainted with any of the luxuries of life, not even knowing the use of salt.

The nature of their religion is a matter of speculation and curious inquiry among the learned; none, as far as is known, being able to determine what it is. They pretend to a kind of image worship, but it is evidently a mere pretence, instituted and kept up to impress by its mysteries their neighbours with respect for them; for they have no images at all among them, neither do they, as far as it has been ascertained, perform any idol rites. They often pray to some being when sick, or when threatened by any calamity. Sometimes they pray looking up; sometimes, and indeed very often, bowing to the feet of some person, but to what particular divinity is not ascertained.

They profess to esteem falsehood a great crime, and one of their tiri-ri, or temples, is dedicated to Truth.

They have in all their dwelling-places one building of more respectable workmanship than the rest, which they consider sacred, and within which neither the females nor adult males are admitted until they have

completed a certain purification. The young boys of the family are the priests, and their duties are simply the care of the dairy. None but those who have undergone a kind of purification are allowed to milk or do anything about the dairy. Within these domestic chapels, as they may be called, all the milk is brought and curdled or churned as their wants or taste may require. This butter, being melted and purified, constitutes the ghee so much in use in all parts of India. Besides these family shrines, they have, in all, five sacred places called *tiriri*, each of which is a distinct establishment, supported by the families in its immediate vicinity, and comprises a building similar to the one last described, with the exception that it is somewhat larger, and divided into two apartments; also two other small buildings for the officiators to reside in, and the *tuel*, a round walled enclosure for the herd at night. These are little else than sacred dairy establishments. The officiator or priest is called a *pal-arl*, the Tamil word for milkman, and is prepared for his office by great austerities, after which he is considered a very holy character. His assistant is called a *cavil*, or *cavil-arl*, the Tamil word for watchman. The duties of both these worthies are little else than the care of the sacred herd and dairy, and pouring libations of milk into a bell which they keep for the purpose.

The unadulterated Toda religion has, as far as is known, no resemblance either to Buddhism, Islamism, or to any other religion at present known. They salute the sun and a burning lamp when first seen, and pray before their sacred places with their faces toward heaven. They believe that the soul after death goes to the *om norr*, or large country, about which they have scarcely an idea. They sacrifice cattle, but to what divinity is unknown. On some occasions the victim is a calf, in the selection of which great pains are taken. It must be of a certain age, and free from all blemishes; numbers are often rejected before a proper one is found. When the victim has been selected, it is brought to a thick and dark forest, where a pile of wood and brush is erected. The officiator receives a piece of money from the offerer, and then approaches, having in one hand a bunch of the leaves of the sacred tree, and in the other a short thick club. After waving the leaves many times around the victim, and making many salutations to the east, he strikes it with the club on the back part of its head, which generally proves fatal in the first instance. Immediately, whilst the limbs are yet quivering, all present throw up their hands and eyes to heaven and exclaim, "May it be an offering from ——," naming first one and then another of their several places. The waving of leaves then continues, after which the skin is taken off, and the various pieces into which the body had been cut are laid upon it; the whole of which, with the exception of the head, feet, and entrails, is sprinkled with the blood, by means of the bunch of leaves. The pieces are then put upon skewers, one end of which is stuck into the ground, in a circle close around the pile, which has been set on fire. When the meat is singed a little, small pieces are torn off, and, with the head, cast into the fire. A skewer is then given to each one of the party, together with a little newly-made butter, in which a little of the meat is rolled up and eaten; the remain-

der is equally divided, and sent to each of the families of the tribe throughout the Hills.

LANGUAGE AND BURIAL RITES OF THE TODAS.—Their language, the pronunciation of which is deeply pectoral, is quite different from all the languages in this part of Asia. It has not the least affinity, in root, construction, or sound, with the Sanscrit, that mother of almost all languages in this part of the world. Its greatest resemblance is to the Tamil. This resemblance, however, both as to the genius of the language and any of its dialects, is very small. So very strange is it, and different from any Eastern language, that although Government servants have resided among the Todas for fifteen or twenty years, they have not acquired knowledge enough of it to speak it at all; not even the neighbouring tribes can speak it, though the Toda acquires enough of their languages for all the purposes of common intercourse. Some consider it derived from some Western language. It has never been reduced to writing. Some farther knowledge of this singular people may be obtained by examining their funeral rites.

The corpse is brought sometimes upon a bier made of the limbs and leaves of trees—sometimes in the arms of females, accompanied with tomtoms and other instruments of music, and the responsive wail of the relatives, to the *kert morrt*, or house of death, which is generally a small thatched temple situated close by a smooth green, surrounded on all sides by a thick and dark wood, and covered nearly over with the bleaching bones of buffaloes. As this is a deep, lonely valley, it is not an unfit emblem of that "dark valley," so much the dread and horror of all the living. Around the corpse, wrapped in a new mantle, ornamented with jewels, and placed in the inner apartment of this temple, sit the relatives, and all as they come in, sit upon the floor, and unite in the solemn wail. When the place becomes full, a part go out, and make room for others. Sometimes misunderstandings of long continuance are on these occasions settled. This is done in an assembly of the men, in a retired part of the valley, which is often the scene of animated debate, and affords occasions for the display of much native eloquence. These proceedings being over, all resort to the open space above mentioned, and a part unite in a kind of wild dance, joining hands, and moving in a circle and with a measured step around the corpse, which is brought for the purpose, all the while keeping time with the mourning pipe and the solemn wail. After an hour or so spent here, a part of the men go to the tuel, or round enclosure for the herd, and, in the midst of a large number of buffaloes, join hands, and resume the same kind of dance as before. This frightens and infuriates that savage animal to a fearful degree; when, at a given signal, all rush upon the brutes, and endeavour to put a bell upon them. So wild and fierce are the buffaloes, that this is no easy task to accomplish. It is often the case that six or eight men are required to overcome one buffalo, and then it is only after the receipt of many wounds and at the great risk of life that they succeed. But as the whole party, composed of the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts, &c., stand upon the enclosure to cheer and urge them on, they are very courageous. When

the bells are attached, the whole party return to the green, and, arranging themselves in rows, partake of a repast of rice and ghee, and spend the remainder of the day in the wail and the dance. All spend the night upon the spot, and early the next morning the dance commences, both on the green and in the tuel, or enclosure, as from time to time new victims are brought in. After the bell has been put upon all, the mantle containing the remains of the deceased is brought from the temple, and placed before the barricaded door of the enclosure, around which assemble the male relatives, the oldest of whom, covering his head in his mantle, bows it to the ground in the small space between the enclosure and the body. He then digs up, with the wand or ensign staff of the deceased, a little earth, and, taking it in his hand, and asking the consent of the bystanders, he sprinkles some three times towards the east over the body, and also towards the west, into the enclosure. He then gives place to the next relative, who goes through with the same ceremony and so on, until all have done the same. The body is then brought back to the temple, and a heifer led up and tied to a post near, upon whose head the sacrificer lays his hand and then kills it. The mantle containing the body, being sprinkled with the blood, is now taken to the green, around which the female relatives seat themselves, repeating the lament, and shedding abundance of tears.

Now commences the sacrifice. Some seven or eight of the buffaloes are seized, as on the preceding day, and led up to the corpse, and by a blow or two with a small axe on the back of the head are slain, and the nose is placed upon the mantle, so that the last breath may come upon the corpse as it passes away. The scene is now singularly interesting. The wild dance is kept up by some of the party. The exulting shouts of the men, as they bring fresh victims for slaughter—the corpse, surrounded by the weeping relatives, mostly females, and slain beasts, which nearly fill this valley, already white with “dry bones”—the discordant notes of the tom-tom and wailing pipe—all mingling with the constant lamentation, is suited to awaken in the beholder emotions more easily felt than described. At times the whole party, amounting occasionally to six or eight hundred, seat themselves, two and two, with their faces towards each other, the foreheads of one rank at times touching those of the other, and unite in one continued and doleful wail. After continuing this for a time, the pairs change: and when one person approaches another on this occasion, the man gives his foot, and the woman bows her head so as to touch it, which is a common mark of respect and salutation among them, all the while keeping up the hey! hey! or cry of sorrow. This continues about two hours, when all retire. On the following morning, before light, the corpse, surmounted with a small bow with arrows, is taken up and borne to a short distance from the green, accompanied by the whole party chaunting the dirge, and laid upon a pile of wood constructed for the purpose, the face downward, and the head to the north. The whole is then set on fire and consumed. After the fire has burned nearly out, the bones are collected and put into a hole prepared for the purpose, and

burned ; over this each one of the party in succession passes, bowing his head to the ground with the prayer, " Health be to us," and takes his way to his dwelling.

The slain buffaloes are not eaten by the sacrificers, but sold to the other tribes, for the sum of half a rupee each. The number sometimes amounts to upwards of twenty.

TODA MARRIAGES—ERULARS AND CORAMBAR.—A word respecting the marriages of this people may be worth inserting. They practise polyandry, one woman being allowed two and frequently three husbands. When a young man wishes to marry a girl, he, or, if he is young, his father, goes to the parents of the girl, and having settled the amount of dower the young man is to receive, which is sometimes considerable, presents them with a milch buffalo, and another on every occasion of a death in the girl's family, until the parties are of age, when the young man goes to the house of the girl, and, after staying a few days, takes her to his house without any ceremony. This is practised also by all who marry the same woman. She stays with him who first married her three months, and with the next three, and so on. The first three children belong to the first husband, the second three to the second, and so on.

Respecting the origin of this people there is much curious speculation, but nothing is definitively known. Some think them a colony of ancient Greeks or Romans, and some think them a remnant of the ten lost tribes. The importance of this people to the evangelization of India cannot be small. Ought not the prayers of God's people to ascend for their conversion and preparation for so desirable a work ?

The other tribes are very inconsiderable. The Erulars and Corambars are wild men, inhabiting the dense jungles and deep ravines in the sides of the mountain, and subsisting on roots, fruits, and insects, and what small quantity of grain they can obtain by the fear which their magical power exercises over the other tribes. This fear was at one time so great that the other tribes united in inviting them to a feast, in the midst of which they managed to withdraw, and then set the building on fire. Preventing them from coming out, they thus murdered almost every one of them. This took place about seven years since.

PORT PHILLIP CONTRASTED WITH VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BY J. PORTER, ESQ.

VAN Diemen's Land, or, as it is now more properly called, Tasmania, occupies an important position among the Australian Colonies, lying to the southward of the eastern coast of New Holland, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, which at the remotest part is about one hundred miles.

The city of Hobarton, on the south side of the island, in latitude 43 degrees, is the capital of Tasmania, where the Governor and the Bishop reside, being delightfully situated on the Derwent, and containing a population of nearly fifteen thousand souls.

Launceston, on the north side of the island, is situated on the Tamar, forty-five miles inland, where the North and South Esk fall into it, and forms the inlet to as beautiful and fertile an agricultural country as even Great Britain can boast of, from whence a considerable quantity of wheat is exported to New South Wales, New Zealand, and Western Australia, as well as to London—and, in short, is termed the granary of the Australian Colonies.

On the withdrawal of the Convict Establishments from New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land became the receptacle for these unfortunate persons. This, I should premise, however, be no bugbear to proceeding thither, the laws governing convicts are stringent and rigid in the extreme, and indeed the conduct of these unhappy beings is more exemplary than numbers of the free emigrants. These Convict Establishments are under excellent surveillance, and kept so strictly by themselves, that a stranger would not recognise them. They have none of those repulsive features that are ever associated with institutions for incorrigible offenders, where the "young idea" is taught restraint, and where the indiscriminate professor of "*Meum et tuum*" is treated to more correct notions of political economy. "*Within amend, without beware,*" seems the severe but salutary maxim they silently but effectually proclaim. In fact, the social condition of Van Diemen's Land is not surpassed by any of our possessions in the eastern or western hemisphere.* I may remark, however, that there is now no

* What effect some of the late regulations for the purpose of distributing more generally the male and female convict population in the service of the colonists through the medium of probation-gangs may have, it is impossible to foresee; but this much I know, that the laws were adopted and framed in Downing Street without the sanction of the late Governor in Council, at the bidding of an Ex-Colonial Secretary who has been promoted to the Cape station, and seemingly without one solitary thought whether such a regulation was likely to be beneficial or detrimental to the Colony, socially or otherwise. There is no doubt but that should the male and female convicts have promiscuous intercourse one with another, by being hawked from place to place over the island, the consequences will be alarming, and instead of the community

great inducement for free immigration of the "*labouring classes*" to Van Diemen's Land, as will be gathered from the following despatch from the Hobart-town Gazette of 29th September, 1842, which is still in force, and the Government are now distributing the convicts into the private service of the colonists; except as regards the town: whether politic or not Lord Stanley is the best judge, as the responsibility of introducing these regulations rests upon his own shoulders. It must therefore be evident that under such a system it will be long before there can be any great demand for free emigrant labourers to this portion of her Majesty's Possessions, when it is remembered that good convict labour can be procured from Government at the rate of nine pounds per annum.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—(No. 256.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, 29 September, 1842.

The Lieutenant-governor directs it to be notified that, for the better discipline and reformation of such convicts as have served their allotted periods in the primary gangs, he has determined to distribute them in the private service of the colonists, and to sanction their receiving a low rate of wages.

1. Persons obtaining the services of such convicts, to do so subject to the following and such further conditions and regulations as the Government may from time to time establish:—

2. All applications to be made to the Board for the distribution of convict servants on wages.

3. Applicants to state place of residence, extent of land in occupation, amount in cultivation, and the number of free, ticket-of-leave, and assigned men-servants they have.

4. In case of approval, an order upon a depot gang will be forwarded, specifying the number and description of men to pass into the private service of the applicant.

5. The depot gangs to be open for obtaining men from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

6. Every master to maintain a free overseer to superintend his prisoner servants himself.

7. Such prisoner servants to receive at the rate of £9 each year from their masters, and to purchase for themselves new decent clothing.

8. Masters to furnish bedding for the use of such prisoner servants, in accordance with the regulations touching assigned servants.

9. Masters to furnish clothing to such convict servants, if required, and at a rate not in any case to exceed the Hobart-town and Launceston prices by more than 10 per cent. The amount to be charged against the servants' wages.

being able to repel any insinuation touching the impure state of its morals with a truly virtuous indignation, the relaxed state of society from an amalgamation with the convict population must tarnish the fair fame of the little island to a degree which has never been contemplated. If the colonists object to the convicts cultivating the land and producing sufficient wheat for themselves, it must be remembered that such a regulation by the Secretary for the Colonies was called forth in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, when prices of grain rose to twenty-six shillings per bushel, and as a necessary consequence entailed a heavy extra expense on the British Treasury for supplies from South America and India, where the local government were obliged to resort.

10. The wages to be paid every two months, and an advance equal to four months' wages to be made at first for the purpose of supplying clothing if required. No further advances whatever to be made.

11. Masters failing to pay wages within one week after they become due, to be liable to withdrawal of convict servants by order of Lieutenant-governor.

12. Such paid prisoner servants to be supplied with provisions according to the scale published for assigned servants in the Government Notice No. 211, of 26th Oct. 1836, and to have, over and above this, 1lb. of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of meat to roast, as a substitute for coffee.

13. Masters not to be permitted to charge against the wages of such convict servants for extra allowance of the articles of food above sanctioned to a higher amount than 3s. 6d. monthly.

14. Masters to send their prisoner servants to church every Sunday, if within two miles. If the distance from a church is greater than this, they are to furnish them with the means of moral and religious instruction at their own home.

15. Masters to report absconders from their service to the nearest police stations with the least possible delay, under the penalty of withdrawal of convict servants.

16. Masters to make yearly returns of the conduct of such servants, as under the Assignment system.

17. Masters not to return their prisoner servants to Government except at the times of the periodical payments, and with the recommendation of the police magistrate of the district, or under sentence of a magistrate.

18. Such convicts to be employed by free persons only, whose circumstances and respectability shall be considered satisfactory to the Lieutenant-governor for the due maintenance of prison discipline and the furtherance of moral improvement.

19. Such convicts not to be allowed to enter the service of persons residing in the towns of Hobart or Launceston, nor to become residents in these townships. They are not to become servants of persons keeping taverns, or houses for the retail of spirits or other fermented liquors, or of any person whatever being the wife or other near relative or connexion of such convict. Persons so situated need not therefore apply.

20. Convicts thus distributed in private service on wages are to be and continue in every respect subject to the convict laws and regulations in force in the Colony, except so far as the latter may be inconsistent with the preceding conditions.

By his Excellency's command.

(Signed)

G. T. W. BOYES.

(Hobart-town Gazette, Friday, September 30, 1842.)

The following Statistical Tables will show the number of acres in crop, nature of each crop, amount of the return of produce, and average price, in Van Diemen's Land, from 1828 to 1841, inclusive; number of acres in crop, and the number of live stock in each district, in Van Diemen's Land, for the year 1841; and an account of the value of all imports and exports to and from Van Diemen's Land from 1824 to 1841, inclusive:—

No. I.

NUMBER of Acres in Crop, nature of each Crop, Amount of the Return of Produce, and the Average Price, in Van Diemen's Land, from 1828 to 1841 inclusive.

Years	Wheat	Bushels	Average Price	Barley	Bushels	Average Price	Oats	Bushels	Average Price	Peas	Bushels	Average Price	Beans	Bushels	Average Price	Potatoes	Tons	Average Price	Turnips	Tons	Average Price	Total of Bushels	Total of Tons	
1825	20357	314260	0 10	3864	70500	0 10	1573	341667	0 10	6 10	5000	0 10	25	215	0 10	0 1222	4328	7 10	1296	9265	4 0	4970	2500	0 428091
1829	24423	318641	0 7	2846	60664	0 5	2231	70000	0 5	6 00	5776	0 10	20	260	0 10	0 1731	5192	6 0	1667	11055	2 0	5221	2098	0 458281
1830	30155	511000	0 7	2749	57000	0 5	2395	65000	0 5	0 611	10000	0 10	51	500	0 8	0 1719	5900	4 0	1920	10000	3 0	4373	5500	0 645500
1831	31007	350000	0 6	4010	72945	0 6	4166	75000	0 6	0 877	9000	0 10	53	600	0 8	0 1842	5500	5 10	4589	8000	4 0	9713	5000	0 514545
1832	26346	300000	0 5	3741	74000	0 5	5690	79000	0 5	0 1132	10000	0 10	64	600	0 7	0 1854	6000	5 10	6224	9500	2 0	10816	6000	0 553600
1833	26263	232543	0 5	3464	65031	0 4	8002	67106	0 4	3 1167	10000	0 10	105	950	0 13	0 1624	7070	6 10	6359	10485	1 15	11209	6604	0 395722
1834	29973	218348	0 11	5113	94876	0 6	7415	120247	0 4	3 1025	11483	0 10	53	545	0 10	0 1555	12000	8 0	8004	16301	1 15	13753	7823	0 440110
1835	33391	508965	0 6	7697	155940	0 7	7410	160000	0 4	9 12 1/2	13000	0 10	127	1500	0 7	0 1455	11936	3 0	20018	35000	1 10	12290	7000	0 836775
1836	40359	455969	0 6	7499	89429	0 6	9178	121536	0 5	6 1037	9819	0 10	127	1031	0 19	0 3532	11301	6 0	9054	28996	2 10	17587	15915	0 515
1837	32072	309569	0 7	6995	73166	0 6	8440	125209	0 6	9 876	9035	0 10	127	1031	0 19	0 3532	11301	6 0	9054	28996	2 10	17587	15915	0 515
1838	41749	550189	0 8	9134	182140	0 6	21573	286738	0 3	6 868	12220	0 10	105	1704	0 12	0 4071	14934	10 0	12927	44880	2 5	18643	23952	0 944937
1839	40350	571703	1 6	8359	149506	0 5	15881	312487	0 3	6 944	9506	0 10	105	1704	0 12	0 4071	14934	10 0	12927	44880	2 5	18643	23952	0 944937
1840	60913	839965	0 9	8955	171071	0 6	15603	351276	0 3	6 913	15155	0 10	105	1704	0 12	0 4071	14934	10 0	12927	44880	2 5	18643	23952	0 944937
1841	63734	851316	0 7	9010	167345	0 5	16471	240784	0 5	6 736	10670	0 10	102	1477	0 6	0 4185	14138	10 0	11925	50854	2 10	19661	39815	0 91291799

In Van Diemen's Land, the improvements in agriculture have been great, as will be seen by the above Table, the crops realised having been progressive. The demand for grain at Sydney, Port Phillip, and all the settlements on New Holland, during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, and the high prices obtained, should have placed the island on a comparatively un-embarrassed footing.

No. II.

THE following Table shows the number of Acres in Crop of various kinds of Grain, and the quantity of Live Stock, in each district in Van Diemen's Land, for the year 1841.

Districts	Wheat.	Barley	Oats	Peas	Beans	Potatoes	Turnips	English Grasses.	Tarcls	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Total number of Acres in Crop	Total number of Tons of Crops	Total amount of Live Stock
Aroca.....	1252	163	239	4	2	39	272	358	4	311	2696	48,660	10	1660	67.3	51377
Bothwell.....	1218	377	527	10	..	36	1256	797	33	356	1737	78673	25	2132	2122	80801
Brighton.....	6780	840	1460	66	10	280	1840	1276	34	860	4050	44,348	340	9176	3430	50228
Campbeltown.....	4400	613	1339	20	5	122	1928	1215	4	1350	7156	225,246	129	6377	3269	223573
Circular Head.....	60	4	81	4	..	21	77	789	2	264	2530	13770	..	159	892	16564
Georgetown.....	217	61	97	..	..	91	70	65	..	109	2021	35017	76	375	226	40222
Great Swanport.....	1826	184	114	6	..	45	425	612	11	361	1633	40616	83	2030	1093	42693
Hamilton.....	1899	696	596	60	..	92	841	583	12	571	8214	113,364	124	3231	1428	123973
Hobart Town.....	1093	533	708	101	46	1087	326	174	99	973	2382	5595	613	2391	2086	9563
Launceston.....	3132	562	1582	26	1	422	398	1928	..	988	6340	30227	123	5103	2748	33768
Morven.....	8288	1227	1840	17	..	131	1166	3141	8	1119	5947	67,500	65	11372	4446	74631
New Norfolk.....	2240	601	352	39	5	417	959	1134	19	504	1996	28723	109	3237	2629	31332
Norfolk Plains.....	8826	842	2290	37	3	253	136	2823	19	1367	7240	104114	43	11998	4634	112764
Oatlands.....	1476	339	951	36	3	94	1154	494	3	854	6687	131325	24	2805	2079	138900
Prosser's Plains.....	786	135	110	55	3	50	250	99	3	134	1885	25423	133	1089	402	27579
Richmond.....	17786	1556	1151	231	11	655	1469	4561	89	1269	8025	36698	441	20735	6774	66423
Southport.....	8	..	..	..	..	75	14	..	..	..	17	2	..	8	70	61
Westbury.....	2447	268	3034	6	13	244	1207	1675	26	572	19831	54912	50	5768	3942	75385
Tasman's Peninsula.....	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	14	..	9	7	27	200	..	70	243
														89856	426194	1219702

The returns from Circular Head are extremely insignificant. In 1838 it would appear that no returns of the amount of produce cultivated by the Van Diemen's Land Company—sometimes called the Circular Head Company—were given in.

No. III.

An Account of the Value of the Imports and Exports in pounds sterling of Van Diemen's Land, from 1824 to 1841 inclusive.

IMPORTS.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Great Britain
British Colonies
United States
Foreign States
62000	58161	99747	150227	241382	272159	257295	248771	392261	352891	176617	383646	558240	563144	70299.67	46887	988357	851981

EXPOSITS.

	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Great Britain ...	10000	9224	24855	21066	31915	55355	72031	87863	11088	105126	107515	215754	232720	314224	3211871	3263699	334156	357562
British Colonies	4500	14613	19653	38459	59266	71115	93742	55822	40767	47567	33389	101716	186103	225507	251604	545196	531331	271899
United States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	61	1210	...	8000	3600	15520	...
Foreign States	...	...	...	387	290	54	207	...	250	274	18	148	...	90	...	...	...	740
14500	23837	44196	35402	91161	127184	147984	117515	15700	172467	205522	320679	420123	510221	561475	575165	567007	630501	

PARTICULARS OF EXPORTS FROM 1835 TO 1841 inclusive.

[illegible]

* In 1938, 999 bales of Wool, value £16 455 were exported, the produce of New South Wales, not included in the above

It will be seen by these three Tables that from the great improvements in agriculture, and the attention and skill brought to bear on this branch of industry, while there was raised altogether in the Colony 16,093 tons of produce in 1828, it had risen in 1840 to 102,603, or an increase in twelve years to upwards of 600 per cent.

There was granted to the early settlers 1,413,280 acres of land, or 2,208½ square miles, out of which there were 74,706 acres had not paid the quit-rent until the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, after Sir John Franklin had assumed the government, and which produced something beyond £20,000. From these grants the Van Diemen's Land Company acquired possession of about 500,000 acres at and around Circular Head. It has been observed from experience, that it is seldom a Joint Stock Company investment at a distance of 16,000 miles, and conducted through the instrumentality of agents, is profitable, as exemplified more especially on reference to the Van Diemen's Land Company, formed and framed in England while the mania of 1825 was at its height, and incorporated by Royal Charter, with a grant from Government of 350,000 acres on the north-western extremity of the island, with an allowance of one-fourth more for bad lands. Their capital at the outset was represented to be £250,000; their expenses in the Colony for the year 1830 amounted to £8,857 6s. 6d., and their returns were £2,305 19s. 5d. for agricultural and dairy produce, being an actual outlay of £6,551 7s. 1d. There appears to be no credit given for the wool in the above account, although the quantity could not be great at that time, as the number of their sheep does not now exceed 10,000. Independently of the selection of the land being bad, and nearly the whole of its surface densely covered with timber, and requiring £20 per acre at least to clear it in some parts, it was ill adapted for the rearing of sheep, so that it appears to have retrograded since. The Company, surmising some screw loose in the management, have superseded the late superintendent, in the hope that some beneficial result would accrue to the shareholder. It seems, however, to be the opinion of old and experienced colonists, that the Company cannot succeed for the present, and that the result will be an early and total abandonment. The value which "Chambers' Information for the People" for the year 1831, attaches to it, viz. £125,000 to the stock, £50,000 to the shipping, £10,000 to the annual produce, making a total of £185,000, is, and must have always been, in my opinion, problematical in the extreme, and, moreover, renders it doubtful whether, in the present state of the Colony, their live stock, which is limited and much reduced in value, would meet the current expenses, and permit the paraphernalia of the Establishment to close without a further call being made upon the shareholders.

The *Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, Agriculture, Statistics, &c.*, (edited by the Rev. T. J. Ewing), No. 7, speaks of the Colony thus:—"The whole fixed revenue of Van Diemen's Land, during the three years ending with 1838, had increased at the rate of 7 per cent. only; whereas during the three years under consideration, namely, 1839-40-41, the increase had been from £98,081 to £114,319, or 16 per cent., that is, 4 per cent. above that of the population. The total revenue, which had not increased at all for the three former, had,

during the latter three, advanced at the rate of 64 per cent., or from £144,562 to £237,381. If, however, we deduct, as in fairness we must do, the balance available from former years from each of these sums, we shall have the increase from £127,709 to £185,803, or at the rate of 45 per cent. One reason why the total revenue had increased so much more than the fixed or ordinary revenue, is, that the amount derived from the sale of Crown lands amounted in 1811 to £64,070, whereas in 1838 it only reached £12,281.

"From the information furnished me for 1842, I find that the revenue had fallen from £242,432 to £220,119. The latter sum includes the land revenue for 1841, amounting to £64,070, whereas that of last year was only £51,900, showing a difference alone of £42,000. This, with the falling off in the Customs to the extent of £5,000, clearly proves the great depression which every kind of business experienced, and which is farther confirmed by comparing the returns furnished from the Customs of the number of vessels inwards and outwards for that year, and of the value of imports and exports, when compared with those of 1811. The depression may chiefly be attributed to the following causes:—1839 and 1840 were years of high prices, from the scarcity which prevailed in New South Wales, and from the large demand not only made by that Colony for every kind of produce, but also by the new Colonies of South Australia and Port Phillip, which, at that time, were almost entirely supplied from Tasmania. The influx of capital consequent on this feverish excitement, and all projects for the advantageous employment of money, were favourably listened to, particularly if connected with Port Phillip, where the possibility of realising enormous profits by risking a small sum was a bait too tempting to be resisted, and the gambling propensities of human nature were called into action, and there were few possessing the means who did not venture to embark some portion of their property in schemes which now would startle many from their wildness. At length the tide-time came, and a sudden transition took place from unbounded confidence to a general distrust. The value of Colonial grain was at the same time reduced, and kept under by the large importations of foreign wheat into Sydney and the adjacent settlements, and the great overtrading of 1810 caused the exchanges to be unfavourable, and, abstracting large sums from the Colony, hastened to increase the catalogue of evils: in short, there is no doubt, that had it not been for the large expenditure consequent on transportation, the state of this Colony would have been as bad, if not worse, than some of its neighbours.* The decrease, however, in our importations, is not so much actual as nominal. Large quantities of goods imported in 1840 were not consumed until the two following years, as I have been kindly informed by the Collector of Customs. In that year the value of our imports reached the enormous and incredible amount of little short of a million sterling—that is, at the rate of £21 a-head for every soul on the island; while that of the mother-country only reached £2 10s. The apparent falling off of our exports is owing, not to a decrease in the quantity of our Colonial produce, but to the great depreciation in the price of our staple commodity, wool.

"The expenditure for the same year, 1842, was rather less than that of the preceding, amounting to £139,000. Of this the very large sum of £43,000

* The exchange or balance of trade will be found to be in favour of Van Diemen's Land, with all the settlements in New Holland, ranging from Moreton Bay on the north round to Western Australia on the west coast. The investments made in Sydney, Port Phillip, and South Australia in sheep, land, or other property, by residents in Van Diemen's Land, were small compared with the amount of agricultural produce imported from thence: hence, some other means must have "hastened to increase the catalogue of evils," and but for the extravagance and speculative local propensities of the Tasmanians during that period, the landed proprietors and shareholders ought to have been in a state of healthy independence. It may be observed here, that had it not been for the expenditure of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land for the support of the convict population of nearly £1,000 per diem, there is little doubt but that it would have been in a state of greater prostration than the other settlements in Australia. J. P.

appears under the head of Miscellaneous, including the sums payable for the purposes of immigration.*

"It will be seen that the greatest increase has been in the trade with British Colonies. The average value of our imports from Great Britain, during the three years, was £665,535 for less than 50,000 souls, of whom one-third at least were convicts. This is three times as much as Denmark or Russia, and one-half as much again as is taken by Spain; clearly proving the immense advantage even this small Colony is to the mother-country, especially when we consider that the shipping employed is also much larger in proportion.

"The number of bales of wool exported, the produce of the Island, has increased from 10,873 to 13,227, or at the rate of 21 per cent.; the value, from £71,599 to £236,391, or at the rate of 37 per cent.; that of the previous three years was at the rate of 20 per cent.† The quantity of oil has also increased at the rate of 27 per cent., although the value was less, from the depreciation in the home market. The returns for 1812 give a rather larger number of bales of wool exported, or 13,390, but exhibit a great falling off (it is to be hoped in that year only) on the exports of oil and whalebone, our next great staple commodities‡

"Of the £572,000 worth of imports, no less than £202,000 are for articles of food.§ The wool exported is more in value than appears in the preceding table, because it includes many bales of Australian growth, re-exported from hence. The value of exported produce of the Island amounts to £510,743, or at the rate of £10 a-head for every individual: in Great Britain and Ireland it is at the rate of £2 only.|| In the three years ending 1838, the average price per acre of country allotments had gradually diminished from 9s. 9½d. to 5s. 10½d., whilst the average price per acre of town and suburban allotments had increased during the same period from £12 13s. 8½d. to £23 18s. 10d. During the three years ending 1811, the average price of the former had gradually increased to 11s. 8½d., and that of the latter had decreased to £10 11s. 6½d. The total amount derived from the price of Crown lands, to the end of 1811, was £274,115 11s. 3½d.¶

* The miscellaneous expenditure of Port Phillip, including immigration, for the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, paid for by the sales of her waste lands, amounted to £201,116 5s.—J. P.

† Taking the bales of wool at 240lbs. each, which I am informed is the average of those exported from Van Diemen's Land, the 13,227 would give a total of 3,174,480, which, at the rate of 18d. per lb., amounts to £238,086, being only a difference of £1,69s. This calculation is, however, an extreme valuation, as it did not realise to the shipper more than 12d. to 15d. I have taken the valuation of the Port Phillip wool at 10d. to 12d., while the average weight of the bales exceeds 260lbs.; and although there is a difference in the quality of the fleeces, there is no such disproportion in their relative values. The mode of concentrating values by the improvement of the flocks and fleeces is equally applicable to Port Phillip, young as she is, as to the sister island.

‡ It would appear that the number of bales of wool for 1812 exceeded the previous year by only 163. I am informed by intelligent colonists, that little increase will take place for the future, in consequence of the greater adaptation to cultivation and concentration.

§ It will be altogether unnecessary to import anything by Government from Great Britain in the article of food for the convict population. It is well known that Port Phillip can supply her sister colony with fresh stock in sufficient abundance to maintain fifty times the number, and it is not likely that the free population would from choice prefer a salted article of food.

|| A considerable portion of wool and oil continues to be sent to Van Diemen's Land from Port Phillip to mercantile houses making advances or purchases. In the same manner no notice has been taken of those sent through that medium in the Port Phillip returns: hence, I am entitled to add so much more to the amount of exports from thence.

¶ In Port Phillip, during a period of three or four years, the sales amounted to upwards of £100,000; a sum equivalent to considerably more by one-third of all the sales of the waste lands of Van Diemen's Land from the formation of the colony, produced, it is true, by a similar speculative excitement. Few of the waste lands in

"No less than 24,000 additional acres have been brought under tillage in one season, 1840 41, and of this addition 20,000 were sown with wheat. We can therefore easily imagine what distress the low prices of 1841, owing to the large foreign importations, must have caused to the agricultural interests. The increase of acres under wheat was, during the three years ending with 1838, at the rate of 23 per cent.—that of the period ending with 1841, 52 per cent. The increase of the total numbers of acres in crop was the same for both periods, or 23 per cent.*

"Our sheep, in 1841, amounted to 1,167,737; and this would, judging from the tables, have been the probable increase since 1837. The number of our horses had increased from 9,656 to 12,000; that of horned cattle, from 75,000 to 90,000. These had fallen away in numbers during the three years ending with 1838.†

"It appears that our largest wheat-growing district is Richmond (17,786 acres); next to which, but at a humble distance, stands Norfolk Plains (8,826 acres), and Morven (8,288 acres). The greatest quantity of potatoes is grown in the District of Hobart, which includes Brown's River and the Huon.‡

"The great stimulating cause of the overtrading of 1840 will be seen when we find that the average price of wheat, per bushel, rose from 8s. 9d. in 1838, to 26s. in 1839; and we find the same rise to have taken place in all kinds of produce, except that of turnips, which, on the contrary, as they were not required for export, were rather lower."

The whole of the letters during that period increased 15 per cent., newspapers 62 per cent., and the revenue of the post-office to 34 per cent.; the population, at the rate of 19 per cent., (in Sydney they only give 17 per cent.) The great accession which the population received in 1842 is to be attributed to the much larger number of convicts transported thither in that year, and to the Island having again been opened up as a field for immigration.

the district of Port Phillip have, however, been sold, and only require a reduction in the minimum price, to be sanctioned by Government, to bring them again into notice.

• The agricultural interests of Van Diemen's Land brought the distresses on themselves, by forming a monopoly against Government. The Government and the community were consequently compelled to resort to foreign markets for the purpose of supplying the *sikes* of the former, and providing against a continuance of high prices. There is no doubt that Van Diemen's Land will continue to advance in an agricultural point of view, from the superior quality of her productions; and hence that branch will realise more than the oil and the wool put together, which, from the limited extent of the pasture-land, and the few vessels now employed in whaling, cannot increase much further.

† In the Port Phillip District, the number of sheep for the last year was 1,404,333, independently of the annual increase, which are not counted as sheep until they exceed the age of six months; horses, 4,605; cattle, 100,792; pigs, 3,041; which shows that, with the exception of horses, which in Van Diemen's Land are used for draught purposes instead of oxen, there is a greater amount of stock in Port Phillip. I have already mentioned that a restriction has been attempted by the Tasmanians, to throw obstacles in the way of fat stock being imported from Port Phillip; or, in other words, the graziers on the Hobart side of the Island are desirous to place a duty on sheep and cattle, not being the produce of the Island, with a view to an advance in prices, which, if recognised by the local government even for a while, would entail a heavy extra expense on the British Treasury for the support of the Convict Establishments.

‡ The town of Launceston, on the north side of the Island, was supplied to a small extent, in the year 1843, with potatoes from the Port Phillip District, where they grow to a great size, and are of a particularly fine flavour. Those grown at Hobart, on the south side of the Island, are second to none in any part of the known world.

AUSTRALIAN SKETCHES.

BY T. M'COMBIE, ESQ.

No. II.—THE BURGLARY.

THE unhappy consequences resulting to New South Wales from its having been heretofore a penal colony are but too apparent, and have been advanced by many political writers as an effectual barrier to Australian emigration. It cannot be denied that religion and morals are at a very low ebb amongst the lower classes, and, sad to say, notwithstanding the large amount of free emigration poured into the Colony by the Bounty system, no change for the better has hitherto appeared. The respectable emigrants find this the most serious drawback, and they begin to long for an improvement: that a change will come is certain. While every disinterested person must at once admit the moral evils of the convict system—a system which has inter-penetrated our society to the core, and branded the country as a land of thieves and rogues; yet that very system has found many keen and able advocates. What, they inquire, would Sydney or Hobart Town, or the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, have been, but for convict labour? It has, unquestionably, been hitherto convict labour which has improved the streets and roads, cultivated the soil, and tended the flocks and herds of both Colonies. Yet are not the few public works they have erected, and the enormous wealth the system has put into the pockets of a few, dearly purchased by the stigma attached to the Colony abroad, and the presence at home of so many debased, miserable beings—outcasts from society? The grazier and farmer say convicts have made the country, because they put wealth into their pockets, and to pay wages to free emigrants goes against their stomachs. The system, however, has taken away what gold can never give back,—it has taken in one full swoop, religion, morals, and taste from the lower classes.

It is not, however, my present purpose to enter upon an argument as to whether the convict system has been attended with a beneficial effect, or the reverse. Elia says, in addressing a friend in Sydney, "What would you not by this time give for the sight of an honest man?" This is carrying the joke too far, and yet some years ago, amongst the lowest grades of society, the saying was not inapplicable, as a really honest man might not have been found without considerable difficulty. The steady, respectable emigrant of those days, however poor, soon raised himself far above the level of the older and more dissipated inhabitants. There was a constant demand for sober, virtuous emigrants, to fill superior situations. The lowest grade was composed for the most part of old convicts, runaways from vessels, with

companions, of both sexes, as infamous as themselves: expelled from decent society for their crimes, they were void alike of honesty and shame. Large numbers of them infested the towns and kept prowling about in quest of booty: in fact, all the taps and low eating-houses swarmed with them. In those haunts they kept up a constant round of obscene revelry, in company with prostitutes of the meanest description; many of them were ruffians who had been guilty of the greatest crimes, and capable of perpetrating any act under the sun. In fact, they lived by bloodshed and murder, and were so desperate as to be alike regardless of their own lives, or the lives of others. Having seldom any abode but the tap or mean brothel, they were almost always more or less intoxicated; their conversation was fearfully blasphemous and impure—of a truth, “they neither feared God nor regarded man.”

It was not a pleasant feeling for the respectable inhabitants to be aware that they lived nigh, and, as it were, within the reach of such remorseless ruffians; while, in addition, there was another class almost as dangerous, viz. the convicts in the chain-gangs, who, strange as it may seem, often managed to elude the vigilance of their overseers, and, in spite of bolt and bar, escape and commit nightly depredations. We would not credit this, did not the confessions of several notorious criminals make it certain; even a chain-gang did not protect the public from such ingenious scoundrels. They are better looked after now, and I question if they could effect their escape; care is likewise now taken that they have no concealed fire-arms, while some time since every fellow had his brace of pistols hidden somewhere, for occasions of need.

The police is very efficient, and that body, as well as the magistrates, deserve much credit for their efforts to suppress and punish crime. Indeed, but for the obstinate stand which they took, the ruff would have gained the upper hand and overrun the whole country: decent people could not have lived amongst them, and “an honest man would not have been seen.”

It is much more difficult to trace crime in Australia than in England. When a valuable booty is stolen, the thief has but to take it out and secrete (or *plant*) it in the forest. When the hue-and-cry is over, it is taken from its concealment and disposed of, or shipped to an accomplice in some other part of the Colony.

Cattle-stealing is a crime which has reached a fearful extent in the Colony: and in making a purchase of stock from a stranger, you are never certain that the cattle are not stolen. In the towns, two or three lots of stolen cattle will often be sold in a week; many, in fact, are never discovered at all, and perhaps killed and eaten, or driven to a distant part of the country, before the owner is aware of his loss. This crime has attracted considerable attention of late years, and, without doubt, proper measures will be adopted to suppress it. Before leaving the subject of cattle-stealing, I cannot forbear mentioning another crime of a more petty kind, but which has notwithstanding been a source of no ordinary annoyance to the colonists, especially to settlers and

graziers. This is what is known in the Colony by the name of *planting*. It consists in clandestinely abstracting cattle and horses from stations, and concealing them in some secret part of the forest, unknown to every person but themselves : here they are allowed to remain until a reward is offered. The missing stock are then brought forth and returned to the owner, who is under the necessity of paying the reward, or woe betide him !—some of his stock would soon disappear again in good earnest, when not all the rewards he could offer would recover them ; so much is the Australian settler at the mercy of those unprincipled serving-men. The notorious Jacky Jacky (as mentioned in our previous sketch) is said to have been the inventor of this method of making money.

In the winter of 183—, the town and environs of Sydney were infested by a number of burglars, so expert at their profession, that for a length of time the authorities, with all their vigilance, were fairly set at defiance and unable to trace the gang. It was July, and the winter an unusually gloomy one ; as never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant had there been so much rain—and, in fact, there appeared something supernatural in the dismal appearance which the town, from the long-continued rains, presented. So accustomed are the light, mercurial Australians to light and sunshine, that a few days of dull, rainy weather, sends a full half of them into blue devils, and the town of Sydney, being for the most part unpaved, the mud and water make it impossible for the delicate to walk abroad. The nights are at this season long, and at times, especially when the rain is falling heavily, very dark, and so dismal and depressing that the stoutest heart cannot bear up against the melancholy of the scene. No watchman could be kept on the streets for the full length of one of those long, dark, rainy nights ; for to walk to the knees in mud and water for eight hours on a stretch was what the poor fellows considered themselves unfit for, so they used to turn in for an hour or two occasionally, and leave the streets altogether unguarded. No one could interfere with them ; they were paid by the inhabitants and recognised no superior. The reader must be aware, therefore, that the burglars had chosen a time peculiarly fitted for their nefarious deeds. There was not a house or store in an isolated situation but had been entered and sacked : some of the robberies were committed in the most barefaced manner possible. One store, in particular, was opened about seven o'clock in the evening, from the street, and plundered in the presence of numberless beholders. The burglars were supposed to belong to the establishment, which was a new one, and those connected with it but indifferently known to the neighbourhood ; and in this way the scoundrels got clear off with their booty.

At this time I occupied a store in a small street leading from the wharf ; and as I had reason to suspect the person who acted for me in the capacity of storekeeper of dishonest practices, I considered him unfit to be there alone, as for what I knew he might be in league with some of the numberless bands of vagabonds prowling about the town. Acting, therefore, upon the principle that an inefficient protection was

worse than none, I dismissed him and determined to let the store take care of itself. Having, however, in a day or two afterwards, a good deal of valuable merchandise arrive, I thought the risk was too great, especially as burglaries began to be an event of nightly recurrence, and I determined to sleep there myself. I continued to do so throughout the winter.

The situation of the store was on the whole favourable for an attempt of the kind, being in rather a retired situation. It lay, as I have already said, in a small street adjacent to the wharf, which, as many of my readers may be aware, is the business part of the town. Most of the buildings around were stores; but as it happened to be a dull time, those on both sides of me were unoccupied. The store itself was one of the kind which is frequently to be met with in Australia. It was composed of three separate and distinct buildings, joined together so as to form one whole. Any one who has been in Australia must have observed the number of these patchwork stores. Trade here experiences great fluctuations. When trade is brisk, speculation is carried on far beyond the limits of prudence, and times are said to be good. Things go on swimmingly for some time. "Good times" is used as a watchword for every sort of extravagance and absurdity. Then comes the reaction. One or two great speculators are obliged to dishonour their bills; a panic is the consequence; confidence is lost, and speculator after speculator goes; and a man who would a month or two before have got credit for thousands of pounds, finds it hard work to get credit for a loaf of bread. None can stand out these panics but the regular and legitimate trader, who never goes beyond his depth, and, above all, never gives accommodation bills.

Those patchwork stores are in my eyes possessed of no ordinary interest, and I have passed away many an idle hour in ruminating on the history of their gradual start into existence. From the very appearance of the building, I cannot unfrequently trace the history of the sudden rise and as sudden decline of many a great mercantile house. That small, black, dingy-roofed part of the building, which stands out in bold relief at the store, was erected by the head of the firm when he first arrived in the Colony, a poor, honest, industrious youth, with a small assortment of goods, partly his own, and partly entrusted to his care by his old master, the rich old warehouseman of ——— Street, London. I can conceive the fear and trembling with which he invested a small part of his limited capital in that old weather-beaten, ugly-looking store, which, from its dim and smoky appearance, seems to have withstood a dozen conflagrations uninjured. The showy-looking counting-house, in front, was added when his second consignment of goods came to hand, and he wished to be thought a man of some importance in the mercantile world. Another small store or shed was likewise added at the same time to hold heavy goods. All these buildings have the look of being the handiwork of a thrifty person, who would pay, but who would count out every pound with the scrupulous care of one who was aware of its value, and would have the worth of his money. But afterwards all is confusion; stores added without

order or attention, and presenting to the eye the appearance of negligent possession, and of all sizes and shapes. The young man had taken in one or more partners; their business increased; they became proud and ambitious; their trade left them. They turned speculators upon a grand scale, and were surprised by the panic far beyond their depth. This was an event totally unexpected; they could not recover their footing, and were consequently swamped.

My predecessor had not been long in business, and the premises I occupied had only reached two distinct parts when he became bankrupt. They consisted of two narrow stores of considerable length, running parallel with each other; and to these, upon coming into possession, I had added an addition in front. The stores had before been distinctly separate, so that the only connexion between them was through the front one, which had folding doors opening into each, while the two first-mentioned parts had doors at the back, for the greater convenience of loading and unloading goods.

I had a bed, therefore, made up in the back part of the store, as I considered that part more vulnerable than the front, the workmanship being older, and the situation more retired and less liable to interruption from casual passengers; for secluded as the street was, there would, nevertheless, at a chance time, be an occasional intruder. It was cold, comfortless, and dreary enough, to leave a comfortable fireside and wade some distance in a miserable, dark, rainy night, through the miry streets, and to sleep on a wretched pallet in an open store. How I used to long for the comforts of a snug bedroom! the very thought increased my dissatisfaction.

It now appears strange to me, when I recur to my feelings at this period, that no idea of danger had ever entered my mind. I entertained no fear, nor had I taken the precaution to provide myself with fire-arms or any weapon of defence. After the event I am about to record, I could not account to myself for this insensibility to danger, as I ought to have been aware of the desperate character of the ruffians who attempt such crimes.

One night about midnight I was awakened from a deep slumber by a loud noise in the counting-house. My first sensation was of something not right—a long-continued knocking and wrenching, when the fall of some heavy substance on the floor fairly awoke me. I started up, and was soon aware that there were strangers in the counting-house; it now flashed across my mind also that the cash-box had been left there over-night, and, without a thought of danger, I rushed through the store, and opening the door, found myself in the presence of three armed burglars. One of them, a gigantic, black ruffian, carried a crowbar in his hand, with which I suppose he had been attempting to burst open the door by which I had entered, when the noise of my approach had startled him. Another of the villains, a short man, had a dark lantern in his hand, while in the other he had carried the cash-box, until, startled by my sudden entrance, he had let it fall on the floor; he pulled a pistol from his belt and presented it at my head. When he saw, however, that it was a single man and unarmed, it would appear that he changed

his mind, for, replacing the pistol, he drew a heavy cutlass—this saved my life, for, being near me, had he fired, the shot must have taken effect. I saw my only chance, and giving the cash-box, which lay at my feet, a kick which sent it into the store, I gave one jump backwards, and slamming the door, had the lock turned in an instant. A couple of balls whizzed past me, going about a foot too high: owing to the floor of the store at the back being lower than in front, which they were not aware of, and the light at the same time being unequal, both missed. The third villain I did not see, as he was in the back-ground; but never shall I forget the diabolical look of the one who drew the cutlass. It haunted me, sleeping or waking, for years. He bore in his countenance the indelible marks of the cold-blooded assassin and robber, the remorseless and impenitent villain—an awful instance of the depth to which human nature may sink in guilt. It was but a single instant that the flame of the flickering taper shed a faint glimmer over his countenance; the next, it was shaded by the darkness. I do not know whether the door of the lantern was shut, or, what was more likely, the candle had been put out in the confusion, but the light disappeared, from some cause. I had time, however, in that faint glimmer to recognise the countenances of two; this they were also aware of, and the black giant gave one long, loud curse, when the light fell full upon their countenances. He knew, if I escaped, and they at any future time fell into the hands of justice, that their doom was sealed, as I should be able to swear to their identity.

I was at first afraid that the villains would burst the inner door and shoot at me; but my alarm on that account was unnecessary, as, knowing the neighbourhood would be on the alarm after the shots were fired, they decamped, leaving me master of the field. In a few minutes afterwards, a watchman, accompanied by a couple of constables, came to the door and inquired if any person inside had fired a pistol. I was at first unwilling to open the door to any one; but this irresolution was but momentary, as I considered it very unlikely that the burglars would return. On my stating to the watchman and constables the attempted burglary, the latter started in pursuit of the perpetrators; the watchman remained with me—for, now that all danger was over, I candidly confess that I began to become timid. I had never before come into close contact with an enemy, or been engaged hand to hand on a matter of life and death with bloody-minded and desperate men. At the time I did not think, for I had no time for thought; but when reflection came, my mind shrunk at the very novelty. This is without doubt what makes so many cowards, the thoughts before and after danger. In the moment of action, the mind is too intensely occupied to give one thought to danger—unless indeed, like Sir John Falstaff, a man be a coward upon instinct. It is the same as a man playing hazard for stakes, when, if the chances of the game should happen to go against him, he will be irretrievably ruined; yet notwithstanding that he is on the brink of ruin and beggary, such is his insatiation, that the game absorbs his attention, and he has not a single thought to spare for the after consequences of his rashness.

The watchman having procured a candle, commenced an inspection of the premises to ascertain by what opening the burglars had found means to enter. This, we soon discovered, had been by one of the counting-house windows, having broken the glass of one or two of the squares, and by this opening wrenched in sunder the fastenings of the window. It was evident that considerable violence must have been used, as the fastenings were of iron and secured deep in the side of the wall. This corresponded with the noise I was sensible of before I awoke, and which must have been the villains wrenching the fastenings. The constables returned, after a short absence, unsuccessful. We now walked outside with a candle, and could distinguish the footsteps of the three ruffians distinctly imprinted in the mud where they had made off. We traced them for a great distance, and had hopes of being able to seize them where they had taken refuge, but unfortunately, and very much to our chagrin, we lost the track in a beaten path which those we were pursuing had followed. It was of no use to attempt to do anything more in the dark, so we held a council of war, and agreed unanimously to give over for the present, but to return to the spot in the morning and resume the search, as we had hopes of being able to trace the villains. I retraced my steps to the store, and having no heart to go to sleep, spent the remaining part of the night in reading.

When daylight returned, I arose and walked towards the police station, where I found the constables. We proceeded to the spot already indicated, and resumed our labours. It was plain that the villains had taken to the beaten pathway already mentioned, and passed along it for some distance. We could not again come upon the track; as it was a rainy morning, we were completely drenched in a few minutes; we gave up in despair, for the constables did not appear to have much stomach for the work at the time, upon perceiving which I did not press them to go on with it, and it was abandoned, the constables glad to escape from beneath the pelting rain. The day was wet throughout, and towards night the streets appeared to be one running stream; as far as the eye could reach, the sight was the same, sheet after sheet of water. All that day I was in low spirits; but having a considerable amount of work to get through, I did not give way to the depressing influence. When, however, in the evening I left the house where I lodged to walk towards my usual quarters for the night, the depression of mind increased so much as to make me feel really miserable. The solitary, deserted streets—the heavy, dull rain, peculiar to Southern latitudes—the awful darkness, all combined to make me feel desolate. Not a creature was stirring, not a sound broke on the ear but the noise of my own footsteps as I splashed along knee-deep in water. After I had walked half-way, I became irresolute and turned back, determined to ask a bed at the house where I lodged. The thought, however, that it was unmanly to give way to this feeling, as well as the fact that all I possessed in the world was in that store, made me face about once more and pursue my course. It was miserable work. How I envied the warm firesides of many of my friends! I had half a mind to renounce the trade altogether, and have an easy mind and a

comfortable fireside once more. When I reached the store and entered its gloomy precincts, I looked round timidly, almost expecting to find something horrible, and as I had to grope along nearly the whole length before I reached the tinder-box and candle, I was very near abandoning the attempt again, and at all hazards rushing home. Pride, however, once more came to my assistance, and I reached the part of the store indicated without accident.

At any time I am a bad sleeper, but during this night I hardly closed my eyes. I was as anxious now for my personal safety, and the security of my merchandise in the store, as I had formerly been careless. Twenty times I started up and listened, thinking I heard the sound of footsteps creeping about with stealthy tread. The next store was vacant; but as it had been occupied by the former tenant as a granary, it was overrun with rats. The noise they made, as they scampered about the empty building, resembled the noise of burglars entering, and thinking they had come to renew their attempt of the preceding night, I walked to the front and listened: I found all quiet and returned. One or two strange cats in pursuit of the rats, but unable to effect an entrance, kept scrambling upon the roof and mewling at a great rate. Never was fort more closely watched by the enemy's troops than were the rats entrenched in their citadel by the besieging cats; but, heedless of the mewling and noise outside, the rats continued their diversions, well aware of their own security, and despising the vain efforts of the desperate enemy to penetrate the barriers which protected them, and dislodge them from their stronghold.

The night wore on, and at last towards morning I fell asleep; when I awoke it was broad day. I was thankful that at least one night had passed over without accident. The weather continued bad, and it was next to impossible to walk about. I provided myself with a carbine, and got an ancient sabre which was in my possession furbished up and made ready for use. I loaded the carbine, and placed it along with the sabre on a table near my bed, within reach of my arm. I went to the store early to try, if possible, to get a short sleep before midnight, as I wished to be on the alert and give it to the villains should they attempt to break in again.

The reader may wonder why I did not get some person of my acquaintance to sleep in the store with me and bear me company. Many reasons, however, prevented me from doing so: in the first place, I wished to overcome what I conceived to be a weakness; it would also have been tasking the friendship of any person too far to ask such a favour, and I have great doubts if any would have done so—for the Australians are more knowing than the English, and will not inconvenience themselves for friendship—they must have something more substantial. In fact, I was determined to brave it alone, and the moonlight evenings were approaching, when I could fear nothing.

The alarm, however, which, notwithstanding all my endeavours, I could not entirely suppress, was not without foundation. In the many burglaries at the time, it was no uncommon occurrence for the attempt to have been made several times before the villains effected their object.

In fact, they appeared to consider it a point of honour to be successful, and never gave over the attempt, but essayed time after time, until success crowned their efforts. There is said to be honour among thieves, and I have little doubt it was their honour or professional pride that stimulated them.

The police were unable to trace the black giant and his accomplices, so that I made certain of another visit from them soon. I put fresh priming in my carbine every evening, and took the precaution to have a loophole made in the door which communicated with the counting-house, so that if stormed I could fire upon the intruders without the hazard of exposing my person to their fire. I determined to shoot the rascals without any scruple should they break in again. It is without doubt revolting to the mind of a weak mortal to deprive one of his own species of life, and send him to his long home without time to repent: I do not think it is morally justifiable, except in a hand-to-hand fight and in the heat of action. I had received a pretty fair sample of the tender mercies of the ruffians, and if it came to a personal contest I was certain to come off second best; so that as it resolved itself into a matter of shooting or being shot, I determined to choose the former, and, as the saying goes, *chance it*.

It was about a week after the first attempt, when, one night as I lay awake in bed, I could plainly distinguish some unusual noise about the window; a minute after a slight tap was given. This was a *ruse* to find out if any one was on the premises, and it was repeated once or twice without any answer. Supposing that no one was within, the burglars broke the glass of the window, and the fastenings, secure as they could be made, were attempted to be wrenched in sunder with a crow-bar. This was a work of time and difficulty. I arose, and laying hold of the carbine, proceeded towards the front with as little noise as possible, and took my station in a dark corner—a position which commanded the window by which the burglars would enter.

The burglars continued their operations, and as my nerves are far from strong, they fairly gave way, and I was shaking with anxiety long before the strong staples yielded. Oh! what moments of silent agony!—it was not cowardice, for I am no coward. Give me daylight and company, and I would face any ordinary danger: but alone, in utter darkness, to wait for the attack of a band of wretches more uncouth and blood-thirsty than the savage or the beasts of prey, was at the time fearful. Perhaps my readers may consider these feelings pusillanimous; in fact, before I would myself have been inclined to look upon them as such; but had I been afraid, what was there to hinder me from escaping by the back? Escape, however, was not what I wanted; it was relief from the fearful state of suspense. Yes, I could have found it in my heart to open the door for the ruffians to enter, so eager was I for action.

The heavy iron-work gave way at last, and fell with a heavy crash upon the floor. Just then, something appeared to have frightened those outside. They suspended operations to listen. The rain still fell sluggishly, which was the only sound that caught my ear. It had evi-

dently been a false alarm, for in about five minutes the burglars returned, and I heard their whispers distinctly as they settled some difference of opinion amongst themselves. The window was gently drawn up, the blinds raised, and the black head of the swarthy giant was thrust in. After peering about, the scrutiny appeared satisfactory, for he began to thrust his body inwards. I took deliberate aim, and covering the head of the ruffian with the barrel of the carbine, I drew the trigger; the powder flashed in the pan, but no report followed—the carbine had hung fire. My situation was now in reality anything but pleasant, as I had no other weapon of defence. The black giant inquired of a comrade outside if he had seen any lightning. "Lightning be ——, you cowardly sweep! Go on!" It was plain that as his face was turned from me, and the window-blind between, he had not been positive as to the flash of the gunpowder in the pan, and had mistaken it for lightning.

I felt some aversion to close with the ruffian, but my blood was now up, and it was not a moment for hesitation, as he was now fairly inside. At the instant, I recollected to have seen a wooden mallet near the spot, and fortunately happened to get hold of it. The villain came on until he was so close as to be within reach of my arm. I could hear his slow, deliberate breathing as he groped along in the dark. I balanced my body upon one foot, and giving my whole weight to the blow, I struck the gigantic ruffian full on the forehead; he fell sprawling on the floor. He was on his legs again, however, almost on the instant, and as he was a man of extraordinary strength, and another villain had joined him, I began to be afraid, and shouted for assistance. It was a fight of hand to hand, as the burglars were afraid to fire, being aware that the report would alarm the neighbourhood. Neither the one nor the other had any weapon but his pistols, and this gave me some slight advantage, but it could not last. They were now joined by a third, and I momentarily expected the black giant would use his pistols to despatch me and end the fight. I saw that my situation was very precarious, and that my chance of escape was slight. I recollected the means by which I had escaped on a former occasion, and determined to attempt to reach the inner store. After a quick stride forward, I made a feint of striking the black giant, who was nearest to me; his attention was diverted for an instant, when I made a dart towards the store. I had barely reached it, when two of them were at my heels. Not aware, however, that there was a sudden descent in the floor—which very circumstance, by the bye, had on a former occasion saved my life—the gigantic black fellow made a stumble forward, when the millet met him between the eyes. This blow, which would almost have killed an ox, stunned the black giant; he fell down insensible, and I shut the door. Footsteps were now heard, and the other robbers decamped. A voice inquired at the window where the cries had come from which had disturbed the neighbourhood. I unlocked the door, and found a stranger. I explained what had occurred, and he cheerfully volunteered his assistance. Accordingly, he walked as far as the corner of the street, and shouted lustily for the watch. After a few minutes' absence, he returned

with a Dogberry and a constable. The Dogberry was paid by the town ; each inhabitant subscribed so much a week for him ; he was a tall, gaunt, solemn-looking man, with a defect in his speech. I had long entertained a suspicion that he was no better than he should be ; his beat was always more subject to depredations than any other ; he was either a rogue, or culpably negligent. I had a shrewd idea that after he thought the inhabitants had retired, he used to go to bed, and sleep until morning. He had a great deal to say, however, of what he had done ; he called every Monday morning for his half-crown, when he used to repeat the great things he had effected for the repose of the neighbourhood during the bygone week. He had great difficulty in getting the words out, but he evidently thought his dues were not earned until he had given a history of his prowess. He would gasp and sputter, and point with his heavy stick ; and when the story reached the climax, he was obliged to give it up, to save himself from choking outright.

The ruffian was now handcuffed, although he still continued in a state of insensibility, and as it was impossible for them to take him to a place of security, the constable remained, while the Dogberry proceeded in quest of assistance. That worthy person was in no haste to return, and my patience, as well as that of the constable, was exhausted before he reappeared. At length, after an absence of a good hour, he walked in, accompanied by another constable, and the ruffian was at last lodged in security.

On the following morning the case was heard before the Police Magistrate, and I received notice to attend. There could be no question as to the guilt of the fellow in custody ; nevertheless, as an attorney notorious for his talent at brow-beating and insulting respectable witnesses had been employed in the defence, I anticipated considerable annoyance from him in giving my evidence. Determined, however, to cast aside all personal feelings for the time, I went up with all the confidence which the perception of having nothing to fear from the scurrility of this person could give. If he forgot, or if the Court allowed him to forget, what good manners, or even common decency, requires as the rule of conduct of one respectable member of society towards another, and if he outraged a leading principle in humanity, that of doing needless violence to the feelings of a fellow-creature, he was doing wrong, not I. True, I might writhe under his abuse at the time, although in reality I was to blame for so doing. I had done nothing to make me blush or bow my head, and could therefore afford to treat his extravagances with the contempt they merited. Notwithstanding all these reflections, I felt some little trepidation when I walked forward to give my evidence on the morning of trial.

Upon this occasion my alarm was groundless. My evidence was taken without provoking even a snarl from the much-dreaded Counsel, and I left the witness-box glad in my heart to have escaped. The Dogberry, who succeeded me, did not come off so easy. Like his prototype, he had a rambling method of talking ; in fact, he was a walking picture of sullenness and stupidity, and moreover a little troubled with the malady of not hearing or not listening. Such an opportunity for the

aforesaid Counsel to display his cleverness could not be allowed to pass, and he pounced upon the poor fellow with all the eagerness of a quarry upon his prey.

The watchman was asked to tell all he knew of the burglary. He had hardly commenced, when he began to ramble from the subject in point to a long digression about some row he had been engaged in the night previous to that on which the attempt to rob my store was made. In describing this row, the poor watchman mentioned a house where some women lived in rather a dubious manner. The attorney for the defence had been lying in wait for an opportunity to take him up, and here began to cross-question him on this point. The witness became altogether confused in the space of a few minutes: first he gave it as his opinion that the women were not of immoral character; afterwards he allowed that the house was of bad repute, and that he had seen the women already mentioned several times under very peculiar and questionable circumstances. He first swore positively that on the night in question they were drunk and disorderly; then he added, he could not say whether or not it was the same women at all, and he rather thought it was not them who were disorderly. The more he was questioned, the more confused and unintelligible he became, until he had made as thorough a mess of it as could well be. He was severely reprimanded by the Bench, and sentenced to a week's solitary confinement for gross prevarication.

The evidence against the burglar was so plain as to leave no room for doubt as to his positive guilt, and notwithstanding the exertions of his Counsel, he was fully committed. The Bench remarked, it was a great pity the other ruffians had escaped, and told the prisoner he would do well to make all the amends in his power to the injured laws of his country, and reveal the lurking-place of his accomplices.

The miscreant made no scruple about following their advice, thinking, no doubt, he would by doing so propitiate the Bench, and interest them in his favour; and perhaps he hoped to escape the punishment he so justly merited. On the following day he made a full confession, and revealed the names of his accomplices—that is to say, so far as he knew them, for some had changed so often as to have long ago forgotten their original names. To point out their abodes, however, was a matter of difficulty; most of the class have no legitimate residence—they are a sort of here-and-thereians, but generally to be met with about taps or sly grog-shops. The man in custody could not therefore say exactly where they could be found, but he informed a constable that they were nearly certain to be at a well-known flash house on Saturday evening. He gave a minute description of their persons, and as I had seen one of them, and could recognise him again in a crowd, I was solicited by the constables to accompany them to the place indicated.

This was far from being an agreeable task. I would have declined, as I had no wish to turn thief-catcher; but they begged me so earnestly to go, that I could hardly refuse. I informed them, however, that I would merely accompany them as a looker-on, but would not give them any assistance whatever in the performance of their duty. This being

plainly understood, I gave them my promise to meet them near the house on the Saturday evening following, which was the time most likely to fall upon the villains.

The house which was indicated was one of the lowest and meanest haunts of vice in Sydney : it was, in fact, what in England would be termed a flash and disorderly house, the resort of thieves and pick-pockets, women of the town of the lowest description, outcasts of society of every class and age. The reader may be surprised to hear that in Sydney and the other Australian towns there are many houses of this description that go under the name of licensed taverns ; and he may at first view be astonished that it is allowed. The Magistrates are, for the most part, anxious to keep such houses down, and seldom renew the license for a house which bears the name of disorderly. But there are at every period instances of houses which have been previously respectably kept, falling into the "sear and yellow leaf," and become so despicably low as to be the haunts of the idle and vicious of both sexes. It may be that the occupiers have fallen into difficulties, or have derogated from some cause or other from their former standing in society, and in consequence have become reckless ; or, it may be that, thinking the trade a profitable one, they are induced to enter it, and overlook its lowness on account of its profit. It is, however, probable that the new Municipal Act, which claims a great part of the authority which the Magistrates now possess for the future Aldermen of Australia, will put it in their power to take some very summary process with such publicans as keep disorderly houses. But even if the authorities possess this stringent power, and use it rigorously, the evil will not be checked. If all the houses resorted to by such classes were shut to-morrow, their places would be supplied by sly grog-shops, and perhaps the cure would be worse than the disease.

Saturday evening arrived, and I accompanied the constables to the place already mentioned. It was a dark evening, and as we reached the house we found a crowd of drunken rioters assembled around the door. Something appeared wrong ; the standers-by seemed greatly agitated and excited, and in a few minutes we heard some one shout "Murder !" and scream loudly for assistance. The clamour still increasing, we approached. In the middle of the crowd stood the cause of all this hubbub. He was a short man, dressed after the fashion of a seaman, and without doubt in a state of intoxication. He was addressing his audience upon topics connected with the calling of a butcher. From the complicated subject of the qualities of good clean mutton in contradistinction to what is well known in the Colony as "scabby" mutton, he digressed into a long rambling account of his personal adventures when a sailor on board the something in China amongst the opium-traders. In a short time he began again to shout "Murder !" at the top of his voice. A bystander inquired of him why he continued to shout "Murder !" when no person appeared to have the least idea of harming him. To this he replied, that he had private reasons for what he did, and which did not concern any one. He again proceeded with

his discourse, and we, seeing no one in the crowd at all answering the description of the rogues we were in quest of, entered the house.

The tavern, like all the others of a similar description, had apparently once been respectable, and had seen better days. The house was large, and the front imposing. It had however fallen into such a state of wretched filthiness, as to give it more the appearance of a decayed mad-house than a place of entertainment. The panes of glass in several of the windows were broken, and the windows had not been cleaned for many a day. Hanging on about the doors were some slatternly and tipsy women, evidently belonging to the lowest class of prostitutes. From the windows of the lower story streamed a blaze of light, and the sound of the violin and the footsteps of the dancers were distinctly heard where we stood.

The first place we entered was the bar. Here the noise and confusion were nearly as great as outside. No one appeared to notice our entrance, and we began to attempt to penetrate into the interior of the building. We were not, however, allowed to pass without being interrupted. One of the women at the door had observed us enter, and followed us, no doubt with the view of making us stand treat, or of making something out of the barkeeper as a reward for her services. She informed us that Tom would be with us instantly, and with that she began to call lustily for some person—the barkeeper, as we presumed by that name, who, after a few minutes, entered, and seating himself upon the bar-table, inquired with a drunken leer what we wanted. It might have looked suspicious not to give some order; and as I knew my companions had no little partiality for rum-and-water, I ordered glasses round. When these were discussed, we passed muster as toppers, and walked in to one of the adjoining rooms, from which proceeded the sound of dancing and music. It was a long bare room, with seats formed of deal along the sides, on which reclined a number of persons of very equivocal appearance, while the dance went forward in the middle of the room. Our entrance was barely noticed, and I had time to look about me. Most of those around appeared to rank very low in the scale of society—dirty drunken rogues and ragamuffins, ejected from all respectable society, and become the offscourings and the eyesores of the earth. One of the very first I set my eyes upon was the scoundrel with the diabolical aspect, whom I have already mentioned as the accomplice of the black giant. He appeared rather tipsy, and did not take any notice of us until the constables produced their batons and arrested him in the Queen's name. He made a most violent resistance—the cry of “turnips” was given—the lights were put out, and a dreadful scene of violence ensued. The villain drew forth a pistol and fired, wounding one of the officers of the law severely; he was knocked down, but resisted, and struggled violently. He kicked with his feet, and could hardly be kept under. Such a scene of cursing and fighting I never witnessed. When the cry of “turnips” arose, the doors were slammed to, and the *mêlée* commenced. The party to which I had attached myself appeared likely to come off second best; more than twenty people threw themselves upon us at once—only we had this ad-

vantage, that we were armed. The officer who had charge of the ruffian was first set upon; a strong scoundrel took him by the neck-cloth, and all but suffocated him. He then drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. The grasp of the scoundrel gradually relaxed, and he fell over stone-dead. This inspired the others with some fear for their own safety, which was taken advantage of by me, and I addressed them, pointing out the absurdity of their persisting in the attempt to rescue the prisoner, and said we would shoot all before us if they did not give way. This appeared to have some effect, as the fate of their associate had shown them we would act with determination; the light reappeared, and we were allowed to depart in peace. The policemen proceeded to lodge their prisoner in safe custody, and I left them for my own home, glad to have seen the end of an unpleasant business.

A FEW WORDS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF DEMERARA;

WITH A SKETCH OF THE MEANS OF COUNTERACTING THE EXISTING EVILS, AND
BRINGING ABOUT A BLISSFUL STATE OF THINGS.

BY THEL BARON VON GRIESHEIM.

"Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte."

THE emancipation of the West Indian slaves could not, in the natural order of events, fail to bring on a formidable crisis. This crisis, however, would have been greatly shortened, had suitable conciliatory measures been adopted by the local governments, and a *correct estimate* been formed of the wants and relations of the times by the colonists. The local governments, fearing that the planter might succeed in imposing on the emancipated negro a new yoke of slavery, sought to scare away this dreaded phantom, by inspiring the latter with every confidence in his newly-acquired rights. But in this laudable endeavour they unfortunately went too far, since the result was to place the illiterate negro *far above* his natural social level—a position which of course only rendered him more arrogant when he perceived that the planter was more dependent on the negro than the latter was on the former. The evil consequences of this error could not fail to present themselves, especially as, in accordance with the feeling predominant for several years before in England against the West India proprietors, as the representatives of the horrors of slavery,—a feeling most assiduously kept alive by O'Connell and the Anti-Slavery Society,—the local authorities, likewise, often revealed the existence of this hostile spirit towards the class of planters, which of course further contributed to render the feeble tie between these and the negro only more loose and insecure. The planters, on their side, were not slow in reciprocating this ill-will. In Demerara—to which we must now confine our attention—the most equitable demands of the Government were refused, and a system of opposition adopted merely from a love of contradiction; so that, instead

of considering the real welfare of the Colony, the deliberations of the planters turned only on personal interests, or a little more or less political freedom; which latter point, not having been very clearly defined by the Patent of this "Crown Colony," will ever be an apple of discord in the chapter of constitutional rights. This eternal opposition on the part of the colonists,—as the latter were the weakest, and the stronger, *eo ipso*, is always right,—was the more senseless, as it became evident that it could lead to no other result than to defeat even the well-intentioned aims of the local government. The wise counsel of the Governor, that the planters should rather turn their attention to drawing the utmost advantage from existing means, instead of founding their calculation on any possible immigration, was either not listened to or only interpreted into lukewarmness in the critical circumstances of the Colony. They constantly built upon the arrival of a *host of immigrants*,—like the lottery-player, who always dreams of winning the main prize,—and that by their means the highly-favoured Colony of Demerara was destined to become *another El Dorado*. In this fatal delusion, which, unfortunately, infected even sensible and clever men, together with the causes already noticed, lies the ground of the numerous evils which have visited Demerara since the emancipation, and which, unhappily, will continue to visit it as long as the old leaven is not entirely got rid of.

The first consequence of this delusion was, that the lands formerly kept in cultivation by a great number of hands—rendered more industrious also by the application of the whip—were still retained; as these lands, it was argued, though now imperfectly cultivated, would be soon brought again into full culture on the arrival of immigrants, but which would be difficult with lands entirely left uncultivated, especially without the use of the plough. The extensive tracts of ground thus kept in culture by a few inefficient hands, became every year more neglected, till at last the most ruinous system of management crept in. The drainage having been neglected, the water stagnated in the fields, and injured both the quality and quantity of the canes; so that lands which ought to have yielded from two to three hogsheads of sugar, produced not more than three-fourths of a hogshead. Ought it then to surprise those proprietors who reside in Europe, that 300 acres of cultivated ground which formerly yielded between 500 and 600 hogsheads annually, three years after the emancipation brought no more than perhaps 250 hogsheads?

From this neglect of the fields arose another and still greater evil. The canes which had shot up without proper care required to be pruned; but the sable "ladies and gentlemen" refused to undertake the task, for fear of lacerating their hands and feet with the thorns which the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics calls forth. To get the crop in, at least,—wretched as it was,—it was necessary to set fire to the cane-fields; but in thus extirpating the weeds and thorns, many good canes also perished; and, what was still worse, the ground was at the same time greatly injured—the rich upper layers being converted by the fire into unfruitful brick earth, so that the soil became every year more and

more deteriorated. This abominable and ruinous system continued till 1812, when, after the celebrated meeting of that year, the grounds were at last cultivated once more in something of a regular manner, and cane-fields which had been properly weeded could be again pruned without being previously set on fire.

Nor was it anything better with the extensive and costly buildings of a plantation which had been calculated for former crops of from 500 to 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, and not for crops of from 100 to 200 hogsheads. These were nevertheless kept on the old scale, and, instead of giving up or pulling down a *megass logie* as building materials for negro-houses, repairs, and even new erections, without regard to the altered circumstances, were undertaken, in order to preserve the former state, with all its defects, entire; for, it was again repeated, thousands of immigrants might every day come, and then these valuable buildings, with their engineers, overseers, &c., would of course be wanted. In like manner, a schooner was kept on most plantations, although often at an annual expense of several thousand dollars, when one would have served for five or six plantations, and the supernumerary ones might have been sold. But the proud Demerarians, who still dreamt of nothing but of making their thousands and tens of thousands—although, *O tempora! O mores!* it is now as difficult to find a hundred as it was once easy to raise a thousand—disdained such paltry economy. I wish I could here conclude the catalogue of evils which the fixed idea alluded to among the planters gave birth to; but there are others still left of too much consequence to be passed over in silence.

Instead of attaching the industrious negro to the soil of his former master by giving up to him an acre of worn-out land at the price of 400 or 500 dollars,—for during his apprenticeship a negro often saved up considerable sums,—the planters obstinately refused to do so, although thousands of acres might have been so disposed of. The consequence was, that the negro, instead of giving his savings to his former master for the cession of almost worthless land, carried them to more liberal proprietors, who willingly received those industrious hands, and the Spanish dollars they brought with them. Hence on some of the plantations of the Colony, especially on the eastern coast, Demerara River,—Good Hope, Ruby, Albert's-town, Queen's-town, &c.,—freeholders, and consequently labourers, greatly accumulated; while in other parts, particularly on the western coast and in the Essequibo islands, the want of hands was most severely felt.

Immigration, however, would be a panacea for every evil. Immigrants from Barbados, Antigua, and other islands of the over-populated Little Antilles, were accordingly procured *à tout prix*; while considerable alleviation was expected from the Portuguese, who had been introduced at a great expense. These sanguine expectations, however, were far from being realised: the Barbadians proved to be mostly mere vagabonds, and those proprietors who had sent for them at their own cost lost the benefit of their labour, the law not allowing any contracts to be made with the new-comers, by which alone they could have been bound to the plantation. Nor do such immigrants, especially the Portuguese,

become so soon acclimated as is thought. Of the latter probably fifty out of a hundred died of fever, while the small-pox caused great ravages among the immigrant negroes. Thus the grand measures adopted in 1839 and 1840 to bring about immigration proved to be merely a palliation of the evil; while it was soon seen that the newcomers were *in no respect* comparable to the more laborious and moral Creole negroes.

The old senseless routine continued, meanwhile, nearly the same. The cultivation of the lands, it may be said, even retrograded, for the wages were driven to such an exorbitant height by interested planters—who openly vied with each other in purchasing the services of the negroes of their neighbours—that the negro grew lazy and careless at his work. This new evil, it was thought, might be remedied by a stricter superintendence; but this, without power, is a nullity; and all power had been taken out of the planters' hands. In Europe, a master can make a contract with his servants or workmen for a considerable period, and both employer and labourer are mutually bound for this time: in Guiana, however, all contracts for longer than four weeks are declared illegal, and these, from the shortness of the term, are of no real benefit. The only remedy the planter had left was, to send away the idle hands; but this, in fact, was no punishment for them, as they were received with open arms on the contiguous plantation; so that a planter, by consistently following out this presumed means of compulsion, would have seen himself at last left without a single hand. Thus the planters' position grew really desperate. The negroes thought that *they* were the masters: nor were they, perhaps, much out; an inverted order of things had in reality begun.

As I before stated, a severer, or, more correctly speaking, a ramified superintendence was to be the means of making the idle negroes more industrious. Two field-overseers and one building-overseer were therefore assigned to the manager: not satisfied with this, at the head of every class or race of labourers—as Creoles, Barbadians, Coolies, Kroomen, Portuguese, &c.—was placed a head or foreman; not to mention the task-overseers. These head people, with a bamboo-cane in their hand as a token of dignity, were to incite their countrymen to work diligently and well; but, instead of overlooking what was going on, they more frequently went to sleep themselves, so that things went on in their usual way—that is, less and worse work was done. I will not dwell any longer on the sad picture of this many-headed system of inspection, which, unfortunately, was rendered necessary by the circumstances of the times, and is so, in some measure, still. In a word, the income was inadequate to defray the immense costs of management, the deficit of every plantation increased, and at the end of 1841 became so great, that the planters, aroused in consequence from their apathy, united in adopting some decided means of removing the overwhelming evil. The famous meeting of January 1842 took place, when it was decided that the unnatural rate of wages should be reduced, and resolutions were passed to compel the emancipated negroes, *in a direct manner*, to work more, better, and cheaper; and without having the power to

carry these measures into execution, the planters conceived by this illegal proceeding that everything was accomplished. The result is sufficiently well known, and we may now at least hope it is clear that the negro can only be induced to work more and better by *indirect means*.

Such was the state of things when I arrived in the Colony, in June 1842. I had soon, however, the satisfaction of perceiving a tendency towards a better state. The fatal animosity between the planters and the official authorities had exhausted itself, in a great measure, in the famous "prosperity speech," with its *pros* and *cons*; and although this feeling of ill-will may still exist, it no longer showed itself in so striking a manner. What became no less evident, also, was, that the negro, after his three months' cessation from work, perceived what the proprietor had already long seen—namely, their state of mutual dependence, and that the existence of the one depended on that of the other. The proprietor, therefore, could now assume a more decided and dignified manner towards his negroes,—without forgetting, however, the necessity of being perhaps more indulgent in some particular points,—and a desire arose of making up for what had been lost. The extent of the grounds cultivated grew more limited, and those in culture were more carefully attended to; and, although somewhat late, with a view of complying with the former wishes of the negroes, small parcels of land, from half an acre to a whole one, were offered to them on every plantation for purchase or hire. As to this last concession on the part of the planters, circumstances were now become wholly different from what they were immediately after the emancipation; the wealthier negroes had already settled themselves, and those few who were suited for freeholders found everywhere a ready reception, so that they also would no longer allow the terms to be dictated to them. Thus an acre of worn-out land, which fetched from the negroes in the first years 400 to 500 dollars, might now be had for 150 or 200 dollars. In other words, the proprietors fell into the opposite extreme, namely, that of forcing the settlement of freeholders; but this likewise may become a source of great inconvenience.

In what has been hitherto stated may be found, I think, the chief reason of the decay of the once-flourishing Colony of Demerara.

I will now try to answer a series of questions, to show in what way the planter may restore his depressed property; and, what is closely connected with it, in what manner the negro may be brought to a more regular and industrious life. The first question for solution will be the following:—

I. What means does the planter possess of attaching the negro to his plantation, in order ultimately to form him into a good and profitable freeholder?

Although much has been done, and is still doing, by the Government, to bring the half-civilised negro to a regular mode of life—the first condition of social intercourse among an enlightened people—it cannot, unfortunately, be said, that the planters have aided these wise intentions to the extent they ought to have done; although Christian duty,

no less than their own interest, require them to exert all their energies to form the vagabondising negro into a quiet and good subject, and attach him to the soil of his plantation. Among the means of accomplishing this desirable object, I shall first mention, as the most pre-eminent, the utmost promotion of a Christian education,—whether according to the Catholic, the Anglican, the Scottish, or the Dissenting form of worship. The going to church, which, at first, might be attended to more from a love of dress than from any feeling of devotion, should, by example and encouragement on the part of the manager, be constantly impressed on the negro as a duty; this seed-corn will fall on good ground, and bring forth abundant fruit. In like manner, the negroes should be required to send their children regularly to school. It is better to do with fewer hands for some years, if we can thereby prepare for ourselves a better future in an after-growth of good, steady labourers. The planters, in conjunction with the clergyman, should also check as much as possible an unmarried life among the negroes. This is a matter on which too much stress cannot be laid; for a married negro is not only more esteemed, but he also esteems himself much more; and, forming with his wife and children a comfortable household, he becomes attached to the soil of a plantation; so that a wandering vagabond life appears contemptible—nay, impossible to him. There is no difficulty in the way of these ameliorations, for the negro needs but little encouragement; he possesses in himself a strong desire for advancement, which his ample contributions towards the establishment of churches or schools sufficiently prove. Several Methodist churches are entirely maintained by them. A similar instance was seen in the erection of the new Scotch church on plantation *Uitvlugt*, &c. Should the circumstances of a plantation, therefore, allow of the building of a church, chapel, or school, the proprietor should not fail to afford every possible assistance towards its accomplishment. The soil of the plantation, with the use of the schooner, is often sufficient for procuring, without expense, the building materials; while the ample contributions of the negroes will supply the rest. The work will advance towards completion, and the good be equally great and certain. To have a church, a school, and a consecrated burying-ground on a plantation is a real happiness for the negroes belonging to it. Nor is it less important to have a resident clergyman and schoolmaster; the influence which the former is capable of exerting over the minds of the negroes must lead to the most salutary results. If, therefore, the locality in any way admits of it, both of these should be domiciled on the plantation; they will attract many negroes to it, and attach those living on it still more to us. By adopting the course here advanced, the soil of a plantation will become constantly dearer to the negroes, especially when joined with affable and kind treatment on the part of the planter. I would not, by this, be understood to advise that the latter should give up anything of his dignity or authority—although this often rests only on a feeble foundation—but it would be only acting with prudence and Christian feeling to show an interest sometimes in their welfare or happiness. Thus, to be present at their weddings,

christenings, &c., and to see that these rites are properly solemnised, could not fail to have a most beneficial effect. Many planters in Demerara would, I am sure, smile at such a recommendation. In the eyes of those gentlemen, the negro is always the *ci-devant* slave, whom we ought to hold at as great a distance from us as possible. My experience, however, leads me to think the contrary, and that affability is by no means incompatible with dignity of manner.

Another means of improvement, though of a physical nature, lies in the proper use of the provision-grounds allotted to the negroes. Many voices have been raised in Demerara against the retaining of such grounds. In this view I cannot altogether acquiesce. On the contrary, I cannot but see in their existence an additional means of binding the labourer to his plantation, especially when every negro family is required to keep the piece of ground assigned for its particular use in proper cultivation. No one likes to leave a foot of land which he has cultivated for his own use or pleasure : as little, therefore, would the negro willingly forsake the ground which he has carefully cultivated for the supply of his own wants.

At the suggestion of Mr. M. the worthy clergyman, I proposed to have a sort of market held every Saturday afternoon on the plantation D. K., and invited the negroes of the adjoining plantations to come with the products of their provision-grounds, as there would be no want of purchasers. The object in view was, to encourage the negroes in the proper cultivation of their grounds, and, by competition, to render the price of provisions something cheaper. I regret, however, to say that the proposal found no support. To bring about any arrangement of this sort, the owners of plantations must themselves be present, otherwise it comes to nothing.

The last means of advancement I shall mention is, the promoting of a degree of luxury adapted to the circumstances of the negroes. It is true, the negro is already well acquainted with the productions which, even with us, are considered as articles of luxury ; but their use, and especially what is comprehended under the term *domestic comforts*, is not as yet indispensable to him ; were this the case, though in a land where manna falls from heaven, he would be compelled to work with regularity. A moderate degree of luxury, therefore,—which the negro with his high wages can well afford,—as also a sense for domestic enjoyments, instead of being resisted, should be studiously promoted. By this means, not only would the manners of the negroes become more refined, but their unsettled habits corrected, for no one likes to abandon a comfortable home. On the other hand, every effort should be employed to combat the immoderate use of rum and other spirits ; a thing, perhaps, by no means so impossible as many seem inclined to think, and which could not fail to be attended with the utmost good. Drunkards, and other worthless characters, ought not on any account to be tolerated on a plantation ; the profit arising from their labour cannot be compared to the injury they may cause by their bad example to others. The negro population of a plantation, when treated in accordance to the principles here contended for, would doubtless soon present a very

different aspect; every year good freeholders would arise, who would settle on the plantation itself, and instead, as before, of contributing their labour to the neighbouring plantation, wholly devote their services to a beloved master.

I proceed now to answer the two next questions—

II. Of what value are freeholds under a system of self-management of estates' lands, and to what species of labour are they best suited?

III. What might result from a farming of these lands; what expectations does this system hold out to us, and in what way can the planter gradually form tenants from the labourers themselves?

Under a self-management of lands, a favourable result can only be expected when the manager and freeholders live in good understanding together, so that the former may be tolerably sure that the labour of the latter will be contributed to his own plantation, and not to that of his neighbour. Freeholders receive higher wages than those labourers who live on the plantation, because these last, besides their wages, have also free lodging, medical attendance, medicine, and provision-ground; but it may also, in general, be assumed, that the freeholders work better, and need no special superintendence, as they usually undertake their work jointly, choosing a foreman from themselves to direct it. However, if these independent labourers work better, they are still not to be praised in all other respects. The freeholder will not, for instance, hire himself for every period nor for every labour. Thus the weeding of the lands—so important an operation—the stripping off the dry caneleaves, cleaning the ways, tending cattle, &c., are very obnoxious to him, and it is but seldom he will enter upon them; while every kind of spade-work, pruning the canes, and the preparation of the sugar itself, he willingly undertakes. A well-ordered plantation, therefore, on the self-management system, must always have a *proper number of hands independently of the freeholders*, in order to be able to carry on the culture of the grounds without interruption. We should derive a greater benefit from the freeholders, if we could first succeed in farming to them a part of the grounds, as it may be fairly presumed that they would prefer to hire the lands of the plantation they live on, and help us, at the same time, in the self-management, by undertaking detached, but profitable task-work. When farming and self-management are combined, it appears to me most desirable to retain the best grounds for the latter—but to assist the tenant in every possible way to improve the land he farms, so as to bring it into a better state of culture.

The important question, whether it is not better to let the lands to the negroes in parcels, and give up to them, as wages, a certain part of the crop, has long been agitated in Demerara; and a plantation in the Demerara River district, under the direction of Mr. R., and another in Berbice, are said to have adopted this system now for several years. Unfortunately my numerous occupations afforded me no opportunity of ascertaining on the spot its relative advantages or defects. Several attorneys—whose reasoning, however, I by no means agree with—would not listen to this new order of things. They argued—

1. That the letting of the lands to the negroes in parcels would not

only give rise to disagreeable collisions with the latter, but that the refining of the canes in the boilery in these small parcels would be extremely troublesome, and probably occasion an interruption in the manufacture.

2. That without special superintendence, the negro would cultivate the lands let to him so badly, that the profit would be smaller even than heretofore. In conflict with this argument, however, it was also asserted—

3. That the negro would become so wealthy and insolent by the industrious cultivation of his ground, that, in time, he would prefer to become a purchaser himself, and so act the planter on his own account, the consequence of which would be to depopulate the plantations and reduce the planter to a worse state than ever. Nor was the old story of a vast immigration being possible either forgotten; in which case the planter would bitterly rue having disposed of lands capable of being put into culture.

4. Lastly, it was argued,—and not without some show of truth,—that the laws of the Colony deprived the planter of every means of concluding a proper contract with the negro-tenant; although this would be indispensable, if we would avoid the consequences of the two first objections, since the yea and nay of the negro are not quite so binding as those of the Quaker.

Although the last of these grounds is well founded, since there really exists an Order in Council which forbids any contract in the West India Crown Colonies between the planters and their former slaves for longer than four weeks, the apprehensions on this head seem rather too great, as it is hardly to be doubted that a proper representation of the facts would lead, at least, to a modification of the existing law, if not to the adoption of another better suited to the actual relations of the Colony.

To the first of the arguments here adduced, I reply, that the existing relations give frequent occasion to collisions between the proprietor and labourer, and that it is only by such farming,—when the conditions are well considered and established,—that we can hope to escape coming into such disagreeable conflicts. As to the objection, that by the parcelling out of the canes an interruption would arise in the fabrication of the sugar, that is an evil which might be fully counteracted by a little more activity and enterprise among the planters.

With regard to the second ground, I answer, that, in spite of the present expensive system of superintendence, the lands, since the emancipation and with our existing self-management, have fallen into a most woeful condition, and that it is precisely the method of farming that might be the means of raising the culture, since the attainment of this obviously lies in the interest of the tenant, but not altogether in that of the ordinary labourer.

To the third argument I reply, that such negroes as grow rich by farming, instead of being a source of injury to us, must rather be an advantage, since they would furnish the best proofs of the excellence of the system, and thereby rouse a spirit of emulation; and should such

wealthy tenants desire to have settlements of their own, the Colony, which is wholly destitute of any middle class, could only be a gainer by it. It would, indeed, be a fortunate circumstance if a sufficient number of small proprietors should by degrees establish themselves, and select as the objects of their industry the rearing of cattle and the culture of plantains, &c. ; living and the price of labour would thereby be rendered considerably cheaper. But, besides this, the population of the Colony would also increase, and immigration, if not unnecessary, would at least be rendered less necessary.

The fourth and last ground will, I think, find its refutation in the self-evident fact, that even in case of an immigration taking place, not only every plantation, but the entire Colony, which is so rich in resources, would afford abundant and lucrative employment to the newcomers.

Having thus, as I conceive, refuted the arguments against a system of farming in Demerara, I will enumerate the advantages which would arise to the planter from its adoption.

1. With a reasonable settlement of the portion of the crop to be granted to the tenant, the net proceeds of the plantation would be greater.

2. If the proprietor should succeed in farming out all the grounds of a plantation, the overseers and head people would be superfluous, from which alone a great saving would result.

3. In proportion as the labourer becomes attached to the plantation by a well-kept provision-ground, the tenant will be more induced to remain there as the seat of his own property. The vagabond habits of the negroes will be thus corrected, and the cultivation of the grounds promoted.

4. The monthly payment of the wages, which during a scarcity of money is often a source of great embarrassment to the attorney,—the negro not giving a single day's credit, but with irregular payment immediately ceases his work, from which severe losses have often occurred, —would be altogether done away with.

5. Should the self-management of the grounds be given up, the provision-grounds could be limited to the number of the labourers remaining on the plantation, with a view to bring the good land into better cultivation if there should be a sufficient number of hands to effect this.

Lastly, I must mention—and it cannot be too much insisted on—that on a reduction of the prices of sugar, which must inevitably come, a proportionate reduction of the wages will pass over without any crisis, which would not be the case in retaining the former labourers. The unsuccessful attempt, in 1842, to lower the rate of wages, sufficiently proves the truth of this assertion. This last reason alone ought to induce the planters to do all in their power to accelerate the farming of the grounds and bring the system, if possible, into general practice.

The important question as to what portion should be conceded to the negro-tenant in lieu of wages, can only be answered after an accurate and exact calculation. One-half of the raw sugar is, no doubt, too much ; but one-third,—the rum and molasses remaining to the pro-

prietor,—would, I conceive, in most cases be satisfactory to both parties. Without any great exertion, a negro can keep 4 or 5, or even 6 acres in the best state of cultivation. On a moderate calculation, therefore, a family of six persons could take from 16 to 20 acres into culture, which, for the period of 15 months,—assuming the acre to produce during this time 2 hogsheads of sugar,—would yield to the individual from $2\frac{2}{3}$ to 4 hhds., or to a family of six persons from $10\frac{2}{3}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheads, leaving with this also sufficient time to the tenant to gain no inconsiderable sums by extra labour. These results, so highly favourable for the negroes, should induce the planter to be very cautious in his concessions; nor should he overlook the relative productiveness of the soil. A plantation, for instance, which yields three hogsheads per acre, would give too much in ceding one-third of the raw product; while for a less productive soil this might be a very fair rate.

I asserted that principally freeholders would be willing to enter upon small farms; should, therefore, a plantation have few or no freeholders, it would, no doubt, be difficult to introduce the system; nevertheless, there exists a means of gradually converting the plantation labourers into tenants. We might, for example, give up at first to the better labourers of the plantation small parcels of good land to cultivate in the best possible manner. Let them be paid after the usual rate, but with a promise of receiving one-third of the raw sugar produced,—deducting the wages already given; this would ultimately furnish the negro with a practical proof that the acceptance of farms can only be to his own advantage. After this first trial many labourers would, no doubt, apply for farms, and thus our object would, in a great measure, be attained. This kind of farming has besides the advantage of enabling us to prove to the negro how much better off he would be as a tenant, and how considerably he might increase his earnings by greater industry. Nor can the introduction of such a plan be at all difficult, since the negro obtains payment for his labour in the first year of trial, and consequently can have no apprehensions of the failure of his undertaking. After the first crop, and when he has taken several acres into farm, so that he is wholly separated from the rest of the plantation labourers, the new tenant should be made to comprehend that, like the freeholders, he ought now to live in his own house. To facilitate this, we might offer him his former dwelling with half an acre of land for purchase, or at a moderate annual rent; or, if he should prefer to settle on his own ground, we might offer him at a reasonable price half an acre, or a whole one, to purchase, though only on condition that he should erect a house on it. Should the negro be in want of money, he might be assisted by a few advances, free supply of building materials, &c.; an active and circumspect manager has here an opportunity of doing a vast deal of good. In this manner the negro dwellings, which had required such an outlay of money, would bring in an annual rent, and afford, to a certain extent, a return for the capital sunk.

The next question for solution is—

IV. What is required to promote a higher degree of culture of the sugar-cane lands?

The first requisite in Guiana, as well as every other level country, is to afford a secure outlet for the abundant rains by good drainage, as the cane either rots from stagnant water or suffers a loss of its saccharine matter. As I before stated, immediately after the emancipation nothing scarcely was done for this important branch of culture, and the ruinous consequences of this neglect had grown so great, that, in 1842, after the resumption of the work,—which the famous meeting of that year had interrupted,—almost every planter was compelled to exert his utmost energies to get rid of so grievous an evil. If the *excavator* could be so far improved as to admit of practical application, a vast deal would be effected for the prosperity of Demerara; but, unfortunately, the colonists show such an utter indifference in benefiting by or improving upon any new invention, that we shall probably long keep to the present troublesome and expensive labour with the spade.

Another requisite to secure a greater produce of the lands is, not to neglect, as hitherto has been done, the *re-planting* of the canes:—according to the goodness of the soil, the lands should be planted afresh every five, seven, or ten years, the lands at the same time being thoroughly dug up and provided with good banks, sucker-drains, &c., which should constantly be kept in good order; and as the pruned canes or ratoons come forward, nothing should be omitted, which a careful weeding, stripping of the leaves, &c., can effect, to improve the canes as well in quality as in quantity. All this, no doubt, would not allow us to retain the *great tracts we have hitherto had in culture*; but it is far better to have a few fields well cultivated than many badly. For the re-planting of the canes and digging up of the soil, the *steam-plough* would be very valuable, as experience has shown that the plough drawn by cattle cannot be employed without disadvantage. But it fares with this as with the excavator!

Lastly, I think a *suitable system of manuring* might be adopted in some parts of Demerara to advantage. Many colonists may smile at this suggestion, and reply, that they need only push the culture of the cane farther into the woods, to elicit new treasures from the virgin lap of the earth. But this is a dream of times and circumstances long gone by. Where, with the utter want of credit and hands, could sufficient sums and labourers be found to penetrate into the uninhabitable woods, and, at infinite cost and labour, dig canals and bring the land into culture, which, even when done, could only yield a good crop at the end of two or three years, besides that the buildings of the plantations would also require to migrate farther into the interior? No; the cultivated tracts in Demerara are our oases, and to these we should confine ourselves, if we would derive the utmost interest from the immense capitals laid out in them by our ancestors. In the Antilles, manuring is almost universally employed, and the soil yields from three to four hogsheds of sugar per acre. Might not the rich, but, from incessant culture, more exhausted soil of Demerara, furnish similar results by manuring and other suitable cultivation, especially as it yielded at first, without manuring, from three to four hogsheds? At the same time it is known

that a somewhat exhausted soil, with good manuring and proper re-planting, will yield more and better sugar than a virgin soil.

"I here conclude the long chapter of inquiry—what arrangements and reforms ought to be made to derive at greater profit from the present labourers the means of making them more industrious, and those of promoting a better culture of the ground?—not that these important points are by any means exhausted, but to touch upon all the existing defects of the Colony would carry me into details which might appear somewhat too minute. Nothing, however, but an extensive immigration can possibly save Demerara, *if the old system is to be persevered in, in all its former extent*; whereas if suitable reforms were undertaken, better times might return without such immigration, even though England should give the almost fatal blow to her West Indian Colonies by favouring slave-grown sugar in preference. In an audience I had the honour of receiving from Lord Stanley, his Lordship, convinced of its beneficial results, strongly recommended me to promote the introduction of the farming system into Demerara. This method—provided it is not introduced too suddenly—would, beyond all doubt, be productive of very great advantages to both planter and negro, and in all probability prove the means of raising the Colony once more to a higher level of prosperity. I cannot, however, conceal my conviction, that its too sudden introduction might be a rock on which all our well-founded hopes of advantage from it might be wrecked. Great care must therefore be taken not to bring it about, *à tout prix*, with a view perhaps of gaining, by tempting conditions, the negroes of the neighbouring plantations as tenants; the evil which this would cause could not be remedied either by meetings or the cry for immigration.

Let us then proceed with caution and prudence; do not let reform cost us *too much*; otherwise we shall only come from bad to worse. In the language of the homely proverb—give the negro an inch and he will take an ell. If we promise the tenant *one-half* of the crop, we must not imagine that he will afterwards, *at our dictum*, be satisfied with one-third.

In the preceding pages, I have stated my views of the practicability of improving and extending the culture of the sugar-cane. I have now to point out the ways and means by which a cheaper and better preparation of the sugar may diminish the present enormous expense-account, and raise the gross profit, and thus, in a twofold manner, increase the net proceeds. As I before remarked, the buildings of the sugar-manufactories in Demerara are adapted to the former circumstances of the Colony. The same extensive buildings and number of persons are still kept up on a plantation which now yields, perhaps, only 60 hogsheads of sugar instead of 600; thus incurring the same, and even greater expenses, since wages are now much higher than formerly. These 60 hogsheads are to pay likewise for the labourers, the manager, the drainage, the schooner, medicine and doctor, taxes, &c. No wonder, then, that a continually-increasing deficit is the result, or that the entire plantation is at last seized upon by merciless creditors. This wretched state of things, which is found to exist on

almost all the smaller plantations, has given rise to the suggestion that, under the present defective system, all those plantations which do not pay should be entirely let or sold, *à tout prix*, to the negroes. God forbid we should have recourse to this desperate remedy, which could hardly fail to plunge the entire Colony into the most critical position ! One means is left, even with so small a crop as 60 hogsheads, of securing a tolerably fair profit ; and if the planters were unanimous in resisting the undue spirit of speculation among capitalists, I have not the least doubt, by attention to what I have still to urge, as well as to what has been already advocated, that the best results would follow.

If we consider the arrangements of the present sugar-boileries in Demerara, we find that the old Dutch system—pronounced by M. Dutroné so defective*—is almost generally adopted ; the only difference being the substitution of a steam-engine for the former wind or water mill. The later inventions and improvements in the preparation of sugar have passed over Demerara almost without leaving a vestige of their existence. The Howard vacuum-pan, with all its defects, is only occasionally met with, while that of Taylor,—so materially improved by Dérosne and Pontifex,—as also the application of steam in the boiling and evaporating of the sugar-juice, is nowhere thought of. Every innovation, without having been tried or its nature even fully comprehended, is denounced as impracticable ; whilst the old defective procedure is obstinately persisted in, notwithstanding the urgent demand of the times. With a steam-engine and a *megass-carrier*, the planters imagine that everything is accomplished ; especially, since in other Colonies,—which, however, possess advantages that Demerara does not,—the manufacture of sugar is at a still lower ebb of improvement. With all this—unfortunately I might say—the molasses, which, with regard to quantity, form the main product under the prevailing system of manufacture, fetch a high price, so that the planter conceives himself secure even when the poor and scanty amount of sugar loses on its transit to England perhaps 16 per cent. of its weight, from the liquefaction of the imperfect crystals. This is not at all overrated ; for I know from experience that a hogshead which weighed 1800 lbs. in Demerara, weighed in London only 1500 lbs.—a loss of more than 16 per cent.

Such is the state of the West Indies generally, and of Demerara more especially ; while, in the East Indies, one establishment rises after another, which overflows the English market with good sugar, by the application of new and valuable inventions, and thereby enter into a formidable competition with the West Indies, whence *immense cargoes of molasses* are sent to the English sugar-refineries, which could quite as well, or even better, than in the East Indies, be converted into raw sugar in the Colonies themselves. I repeat, that these improvements might be much more easily introduced in the West Indies, since the transport of the machines would be far cheaper ; while the West Indian

* Histoire de la Canne, et Précis sur les Moyens de la cultiver et d'en extraire le Sucre, par J. F. Dutroné, &c. Paris, 1801.

cane, as is known, contains much more saccharine matter than the East Indian. Something, no doubt, ought to be done to put an end to this state of things; for should the duty on Brazil and Cuba sugar be reduced to that on English Colonial sugar, or the importation of the former be more favoured, the West Indies will be forced to abandon the preparation of molasses, and form some new and less expensive establishments, as the exportation of molasses would then no longer pay; a fact already seen in the depressed prices in the Havannah, Surinam, the Brazil, &c.—I shall not here enter into any detail concerning the nature of such new establishments, but would request all who feel an interest in the subject to address themselves for information to Messrs. Pontifex, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London. These gentlemen send many machines every year to the East Indies; it must therefore lie in their interest to give every explanation that may be requested. Application can also be made to Messrs. Dérosne et Cail, No. 7, Rue des Batailles, Paris, who have constructed many machines for the Isle de Bourbon, the Havannah, the French Antilles, and, latterly, also for Java, the East Indies, and Surinam: to this last Colony they have sent out one for the plantation of Catherina Sophia, at the expense of the Dutch Government. Should any one desire further explanations respecting the practical application of these inventions, he has only to visit one of the numerous beet-root sugar manufactories in Belgium and the North of France which have introduced the system already alluded to (that of M. Dérosne). Among these I may name the following:—Messrs. De Tean, à Pontoise, près de Paris; M. Namair Boursier, à Southoin, près de Valenciennes; M. Craspel Delisse, à Arras; M. A. des Marneff, à Wornans, près de Bruxelles.

The great question now arises, as to the manner in which these new improvements are to be introduced into Demerara, the credit of the Colony being too low, and the present value of most plantations too incon siderable, to incur an outlay of from £3,000 to £8,000, by the introduction of new machines—a sum amounting often to more than the value of an entire plantation. For the solution of this question I would refer to *the system of centralisation* adopted in the French Antilles, the Isle of Bourbon, and in the East Indies, in which the planters are engaged only with the culture of the sugar-cane, leaving the manufacture of the sugar to others. With such an arrangement, from three to seven of the plantations in Demerara would probably send their canes to one and the same boilery,—which should be established on the plantation best suited for the purpose, making use of the existing buildings,—and which, according to the size of the machine, could manufacture from 600 to 2,000 hogsheads without the necessity of erecting any considerable new buildings. The advantages of such an establishment, as well to the proprietor as to the planter, would soon be obvious, since the former, with a comparatively small outlay of capital, would gain from 40 to 70 per cent. more raw sugar than under the existing system;* consequently he could give to the planter almost as much in

* This great difference in the product of raw sugar arises from the application or non-application of animal charcoal, together with the relative excellence of the machine employed.

money or raw sugar as the former worth of the raw sugar and molasses amounted to, leaving to himself a gross profit of from 15 to 50 per cent. of raw sugar as well as the rum formerly made by the planter.

Should, for instance, four plantations, which now produce annually 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, send the whole of their canes to such an establishment, the manufacturer would not only obtain rum derivable from this quantity, but also from 150 to 500 hogsheads of sugar, as gross proceeds, which, with the present high prices, would, after covering the costs of labour, &c., secure him a handsome annual profit. It would only be possible for the proprietor of such an establishment to grant those favourable conditions to the planters when as many adjoining plantations as possible undertake to deliver their entire crop of canes to the establishment for a series of years, even if sugar should maintain itself at a good price. But if too few plantations should undertake to deliver their canes to such an establishment, and its proprietor not be able to reckon upon making more than from 1,000 to 2,000 hogsheads annually,—and further, if the price of sugar should sink considerably,—in each of these cases it would be requisite to make other conditions, which, although they might not be so advantageous to the planter, would, in comparison to an expensive and badly-conducted self-management, be always very acceptable.

The advantages which would more especially result to the planter under a system of centralisation are the following:—

First,—The costly maintenance of the extensive buildings on a plantation, and the great expense of the manufacture of the sugar, would, on a sacrifice of the rum—deducting the cost of distillation—entirely cease.

Secondly,—The costs of the schooner would be materially diminished, as it would require to go only to those plantations on which the common boiler is situated, and the same schooner could of course be used for all the plantations connected with the establishment.

Thirdly,—The quality of the sugar manufactured is most superior, and being perfectly dry, does not lose in weight on the voyage. Vacuum-pan sugar may also be shipped, as it does not require any previous curing.

Fourthly,—Each of the plantations united for the above object will be able, during the time of the sugar manufacture, to employ from 25 to 45 hands more in the field, who before were wanted in the buildings; by which more land can be taken into culture, and the gross result be consequently proportionately increased.

Fifthly,—In the buildings of the new establishments, Europeans can work without injury to their health, and the numerous train of overseers, engineers, &c.,—who would have been rendered superfluous by a farming of the grounds or a system of centralisation, &c.,—would here find a livelihood; besides which, a suitable and profitable occupation would present itself for poor European workmen.

Sixthly,—By the abandonment of the present self-manufacture, the manager of a plantation would find so little to do,—especially when a farming of the lands should become general,—that two or three plantations could be perfectly well administered by one manager.

It must not be supposed, however, that I am insensible to the difficulties to be encountered in the introduction of this great change.

The first great obstacle will be found in the ignorance of existing relations on the part of the proprietors of plantations, as also in the disunion, envy, and selfish feelings of these and the planters, which, no doubt, would render the union of several adjoining plantations for the attainment of one common end extremely difficult.

Capitalists will not so readily support undertakings of this kind, as the West Indies, according to the general but erroneous views taken, is on the brink of ruin, and every capital embarked in that quarter considered insecure.

Should it be urged that the transport of the canes from one plantation to another presents too great obstacles, I would object, that in a level country like Demerara, and intersected by so many canals, the difficulties we should meet with would be but trifling; the utmost that would be required would be a few more mules and iron punts, with perhaps a few additional arches and cranes. Surely, even moderately ingenious heads would be easily able to surmount this obstacle.

Should it be asked, What is to be done with the fine, expensive buildings of a plantation? I answer,—Either pull them down and convert the materials into money, or make negro dwellings out of them, or use the *megass logies* for the keeping of cattle, the sale of which might fill the planter's purse, and the use of the dung improve his grounds. At all events, it would be better to let the buildings go to decay even, than squander away thousands of dollars every year to keep them in useless repair.

Another objection to these proposals may possibly be started—namely, the well-known fact, that the better the culture of the land is, the better is the quality of the sugar; and not only this, but that the quantity of the saccharine matter of the canes also increases, so that 1,000 lbs. of cane from a well-cultivated field must yield both more and better sugar than 1,000 lbs. from a neglected soil. This seeming inconvenience, however, may be easily got over, as instruments are made to indicate with sufficient exactness the saccharine contents of the raw juice brought to the mill, by which, and the help of proper tables, the proprietor of the establishment is enabled beforehand to ascertain the amount of sugar to be delivered to the planter.* I see, therefore, in this inconvenience no great evil: on the contrary, it would only incite the planter or tenant to keep up a good drainage, and, generally, to improve the quality of the canes by a more careful cultivation.

Of course there will be no want of arguments against the system here proposed; but those which may be urged in its favour are, I conceive, sufficiently powerful to overcome them. The best thing, undoubtedly, would be, for some respectable houses, which themselves possess estates in the Colony, to undertake the establishments in question. This would not only inspire confidence in the new system and

* The instrument here alluded to, if we mistake not, is used in the manufacture of beet-root sugar to determine the price of the beets furnished.

furnish an ample guarantee to the planters, but be also the best means of effecting a speedy step towards a better state of things. If Messrs. S. were to found an establishment of the kind on their plantation of D. and F., it may fairly be presumed that every plantation, from Bourissirie to Greenwich Park, would send their canes there, which, after covering expenses, would probably leave them 600 or 800 hogsheads for exportation or sale. The same house might form similar establishments on the plantations of L. A. K., &c., by which a wide field, I think I may say, of *safe speculation* would be opened to them, and should the different plantations contributing to these establishments have granted mortgages on them, there would be no difficulty in the way either of giving their respective proceeds to the holders, in kind, or of taking up the mortgages themselves. If, therefore, capitalists could be induced to form such establishments, the Colony could only be a gainer by it; and such a centralisation of the sugar-manufactories, combined with a suitable system of farming and freeholdery, would raise Demerara to a degree of prosperity of which, under the existing circumstances, we can hardly form any adequate conception. Even if the defective self-management of the grounds should continue, a plantation which now yields 200 hogsheads would, under a centralisation of the sugar-works, afford an additional income of from £1,000 to £1,500. An inspection of the enormous expense-account will easily prove this. May, then, the example given by the French in the Little Antilles soon find imitation! We need not, in this case, even without immigration, despair of seeing better times.

H. VON G.

DR. THOS. ROLPH ON A RAILROAD FOR CANADA.

THERE certainly appeared, when the subject was under discussion, some grave and weighty reasons against the immediate transfer of the seat of Government in Canada, from Kingston to Montreal; they may be enumerated as follows:—1. The great distance to the capital from the beautiful and thriving settlements on Lakes Huron and Erie, together with the want of good roads by which the facilities of intercommunication might be extended. 2. The probable depreciation of property in Kingston, from the sudden removal of the Government, after the outlay and investment of large capital. 3. The violation of a pledge, on the passing of the Union Bill, that the seat of Government should be retained in Western Canada. 4. And the possible interruption to the labours of the Legislative Body which might ensue from the Halls of Legislature being established in the midst of a population inimical and unfriendly to the British sway and race. Apart, however, from these considerations, it was not possible that a selection could have been made, in all British America, so important and desirable as Montreal; and as all the difficulties enumerated can and will be removed by time, commerce, settlement and public improvement, it will be admitted of the first consequence and greatest value to secure to Montreal all

the advantages to be derived from its position, and prevent those evils which a neglect of them alone would effect. The situation of Montreal is singularly advantageous for commerce: at the head of the ocean navigation, 600 miles up the St. Lawrence, it is also connected by water and railroad with Lake Champlain; with the majestic river Ottawa, stretching hundreds of miles towards the north and north-west, and traversing districts of the greatest fertility; with the numerous vast interior lakes by canals, and can be easily and readily connected by railroad with the Atlantic Ocean at Boston, more immediately to unite it with those powerful and successful steamers that maintain their uninterrupted intercourse with Great Britain, with a safety, celerity, regularity, and comfort, not to be surpassed. The population of Montreal falls little short of 50,000 persons. The British portion are amongst the most respectable, genteel, accomplished, enterprising inhabitants of America; its merchants, honourable, intelligent, liberal, hospitable, and wealthy; whilst amongst the French Canadian population, there are numerous worthy, estimable, and valuable characters. Great and wonderful improvements in the city have been effected within the last few years. The spacious harbour has been deepened, strengthened, and secured. Massive stone wharves of great extent, solidity, and beauty, skirt the banks of the beautiful and majestic stream. Steamers to Quebec, Bytown, and the various places on the river—steam-propellers from the Lakes, barges, and timber-rafts, make this port one of unusual animation and activity. But, above all, the number of large first-rate ships from Great Britain and Ireland, from the other North American Colonies—from the West Indies, Africa, and Foreign European ports, prove the magnitude and importance of the commerce carried on at this noble capital of Canada. Whilst thus Montreal stands central between the Atlantic Ocean and the great lakes and rivers of North America, it must be the *dépôt* for the merchandise from England, and the agricultural productions of America. It is, indeed, in the very heart of a rich agricultural district, and immediately contiguous to that extensive territory, rapidly reclaiming from the wilderness, the Eastern Townships.

The city of Montreal is situate on a beautiful and fertile island of the same name, measuring in length about thirty-three miles, and more than ten in breadth. The city covers about 1200 acres, and abounds in lofty, large, massive, and elegant buildings. Since the mayoralty of the Hon. Peter M'Gill, it has become one of the most comfortable cities in America, that respectable and indefatigable gentleman having greatly embellished it during his mayoralty, by the improvement of the streets, thoroughfares, and roads, and the adoption of measures for its salubrity and cleanliness. The great desideratum for Montreal is, its uninterrupted and rapid communication with the ocean. From the end of November until the middle of May, all intercourse with the ocean by water is closed. Whilst, therefore, during those months, it becomes indispensable to maintain the closest alliance with the British Transatlantic steamers that proceed from England to Boston, the advantages would be as great, even in the summer months, by the

rapid correspondence conveying intelligence of markets, manufactures, commerce—indeed everything bearing on the maritime, mercantile, and commercial interests of the country. All these advantages can be, and ought to be, secured by the construction of a railroad to Boston.

There are other reasons for the promotion of this useful project. Many of the travellers who arrive at Boston during the summer months from the United Kingdom and Europe, are diverted from the St. Lawrence and Eastern Canada by the greater facilities for travelling provided through the State of New York. The Eastern Townships, the most sublime, varied, and picturesque in scenery throughout all America, are scarcely ever visited, and their settlement most shamefully and disgracefully retarded. The beautiful combination of lofty mountains, wooded to their summits—romantic passes and chasms in their sides and at their base; extensive and lovely lakes; fine, flowing rivers; rich and luxuriant valleys; vast and extensive forests, alternating with pleasing and comfortable settlements, constitute the scenery of the Eastern Townships of Canada. These attractions, combined with salubrity and fertility, would be further augmented by their connexion with Montreal and Boston by railroad.

Again, the Transatlantic steamers do not surpass in strength, beauty, convenience, accommodation, regularity, comfort, and despatch, the splendid steamers running on Lake Ontario, between the two fine cities at the eastern and western extremities of that majestic lake, Kingston and Toronto. These constitute some of the inducements to forward that great work of internal improvement, the formation of a railroad from Boston to Montreal.

The next consideration is the route. Two routes have been proposed; and as the subject is now engaging deep attention, and is equally interesting and important to England as to Canada, we will allow their respective advocates to speak for themselves.

There are two principal routes proposed for reaching Montreal: one either from Concord, N. H., or Fitchburg, Mass., up the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, to Canada line, and thence through the Eastern Townships to Montreal; the other, from Fitchburg or Concord, to Burlington, and thence by the Lake to St. John's. Of the latter route there are conflicting opinions, whether the Fitchburg road, after striking the Connecticut River, should be carried through Rutland on the west side of the Green Mountain ridge, to Burlington, or on the east side by Montpelier to the same termination. In favour of the former it is claimed that it is a few miles nearer, and that it passes through the richest and most populous part of Vermont. The friends of the Montpelier route claim that as the most level, and consequently the cheapest built, avoiding, as it does, the necessity of tunnelling the Green Mountain ridge, which the Rutland route will require; and being more central through the State, that it would accommodate a larger portion of the population, and avoid the competition which the other would meet from the Lake Champlain and Northern Canal navigation, which would run parallel with and but a short distance from the railroad almost the entire length of Vermont.

But our principal object is to direct attention to the route through the rich valley of the upper Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, and through the Townships to Montreal.

The Legislature of Vermont, at its sessions last fall, granted four charters for railroads, all converging upon the Fitchburg or Concord road :—One of these was from Prattleborough up the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers to the Canada line. As this route is one which most interests our readers, we will leave the dispute about the other routes to be settled by those interested, while we invite their attention to some statistical facts respecting this route, which we find in a "Report of the Engineer on the Survey of the Valley Railroad in Vermont," made by order of the Legislature of that State, in 1837, by A. C. Twining, Esq., a practical engineer.

The route embraced in this survey extends from the line between Vermont and Massachusetts, nine miles below Prattleborough, to Canada line at Bebee's Plain in Stanstead, a distance of 191 miles and 83 hundredths, which is represented as a "widely-extended and fertile region, abounding in water-power and the means of abundant produce, but ill supplied with communication to market." The great point aimed at, says the engineer, is to open an outlet to the seaboard, as well as one susceptible of being extended by the inhabitants of Canada to the St. Lawrence, or to Montreal.

The materials for building the road are represented as abundant, such as pine, tamarac, spruce, and cedar. "The character of the route so far as relates to the formation of the ground is expensive, but this is counterbalanced by other natural advantages, so that the entire line may be made at a moderate expense by the mile."

The least curve required is a radius of 550 feet. From Wells River to the south line of Vermont, the greatest inclination is but 50 feet in the mile. Between Wells River and St. Johnsbury, grades of a trifle over 50 feet are requisite in several instances,—and above St. Johnsbury the greatest inclination is 80 feet to the mile.

There is a table in the report showing the length of the grades and their inclination, from which it appears that there would be on the route—

80 miles of level track, or nearly level.			
7 miles inclining 1 to 10 feet per mile.			
12	ditto	10 to 20	ditto
34	ditto	20 to 30	ditto
27	ditto	30 to 40	ditto
5	ditto	40 to 45	ditto
15	ditto	50 to 60	ditto
3	ditto	60 to 70	ditto
4	ditto	70 to 80	ditto

In the above we have left out the fractional parts in a mile. The inclination in the last four miles, it is stated, may probably be reduced.

In making the estimates of the expense, the Report states that two things were specifically aimed at : first, to make the plan substantial in its character, and sufficiently durable to subsist in its first form a period of eight to ten years, after which the perishable parts might be renewed or

changed at pleasure ; secondly, the cheapest plan consistent with such an object. A single track is contemplated, both for grading and superstructure ; the embankment surface to be 14 feet wide at top, and the excavation 18 feet on the bottom. At intervals, say of 15 miles, portions of double track half a mile in length, with turnouts at each end, are contemplated with other mere passing places, at suitable distances.

A free use of the timber abundant along the route is contemplated in the formation of the embankments, and along-side hills, by the use of piles, and in trestle work where low meadows and ravines are to be crossed, as well as in the construction of the superstructure, upon which is to be placed wood rails, with flat iron bars spiked upon them, in the common way.

The usual cost of a superstructure of this kind is stated to be 4,000 dols. per mile ; but upon this route 3,250 dols. is taken as a safe estimate.

The cost of grading the railroad is given in detail for each township through which the track is contemplated to pass, including the land, damages, and fencing, the average of which is 6,022 dols. 63 cents per mile,

Amounting for the whole distance to	Dols. 1,155,319	31
For flat rail superstructure, at 3,250 dols. per mile	623,117	50
Additional track at each 15 miles	60,272	10
Turnouts	20,000	0
Depots, engine and carriage houses, sheds, and watering stations	50,000	0
Engine and carriages	185,000	0
Engineering and superintendents	100,000	0
Contingencies	90,000	0
Total improvement	Dols. 2,285,000	0

Showing an average expense of the improvement, when finished and completely furnished for the commencement of business, of a fraction less than 42,000 dols. a mile,—a sum much less than the average of other great routes.

John M'Duffie, Esq., of Bradford, Vt., a practical engineer, thoroughly acquainted with the resources of Vermont and the subject of railroads and canals, speaking of this route in January last, says : " The route from Haverhill up the Passumpsic River to Magog Lake passes through a tract of land the most fertile of any in Vermont, and makes 73 miles of the railroad route, surveyed at the expense of the State, leading up and down the Connecticut, and will open a communication from the capital of New England to the capital of Canada. I should say there would be no doubt about the policy of opening this communication through Vermont and New Hampshire."

The friends of this project in the United States have held several large and influential meetings on the subject. At a late meeting at Wells River, the following resolutions, reported by a Committee, were unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That the route from Concord via Plymouth and Haverhill, N.H., and thence up the Passumpsic Valley in Vermont to Stanstead, Canada, thence

to Montreal, is the most feasible and shortest route for a railroad from Boston to Montreal, entirely practicable and imperatively demanded by the interests of this community.

Resolved, That the charters for railroads in New Hampshire and Vermont are, in the opinion of this Convention, liberal, affording all the facilities necessary for the purposes of railroad charters, and such as will be acceptable to capitalists who may desire to take stock therein.

Resolved, That the track of this route is through a large and fertile territory, which must be rich in resources seeking railroad accommodations.

Resolved, That for the securing the advantage of a railway upon this route, immediate, energetic, and active measures are imperiously demanded.

Therefore, Resolved, That in view of the great object and advantages to be obtained, and the great interest to be promoted by the expeditious construction of a railroad upon said route, we will spare neither time, money, nor personal effort in its accomplishment: and Resolved, further, That if competition be brought to bear upon this route from any quarter by misrepresentation or by any other unjustifiable means, and if persevering resistance to any attempt can avail, no advantages shall be gained by any such unjustifiable effort to prostrate our interests.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Plymouth, N. H.

The route contemplated is an extension of the Concord Railroad, passing the manufacturing villages of Franklin, Sanbornstown Bridge, and Meredith Bridge, to Plymouth; thence in the valleys of Baker's River and Oliverian Stream, to the Connecticut near to Haverhill; thence, crossing the Connecticut River, the village of Wells River, Vermont, following the course of the Connecticut to its junction with the Passumpsic River at Barnet; thence, in the valley of the Passumpsic through St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, &c., striking the Canada line at Stanstead.

Scientific surveys from Stanstead to Montreal were made during the last season, and the friends of the enterprise in Canada confidently expect the granting of a charter and a liberal appropriation by the present Provincial Legislature. The British American Land Company are warmly enlisted in the enterprise.

The route through Vermont has been surveyed and found available. From Concord to Haverhill, the grades will be easy. In crossing the height between the waters of Baker's River and the Connecticut, there need be no elevation exceeding forty feet to the mile.

A report has been prepared by a committee of citizens of Montreal, showing the advantages resulting to that city, and to many other towns in the Province, from the opening of a direct railroad communication with Boston. A recapitulation of the statistics, derived from the recent census of the Province, states, that the counties through which the route passes contain "96,000 inhabitants, raising annually 263,778 bushels of wheat, 1,534,407 bushels of other grains, 1,731,161 bushels potatoes, and having 83,371 head of neat cattle, 24,649 horses, and 136,392 sheep and hogs." Montreal, the proposed terminus of the railway, has a population of upwards of 44,000. From an examination of the hotel-books, it appears that about 2000 Americans visit Montreal annually, either for business or pleasure. From this report we copy the following paragraphs:—

The Committee have further not adverted to the great national object of

removing by this railroad the natural difficulties under which the whole of Canada suffers by the interruption of its trade during the winter. The policy of enlightened nations is now conceding facilities for the passage, under bond, of the productions of foreign countries throughout their respective territories, and it is by no means a wild speculation to consider the early prospect of British goods and Canadian produce being permitted to pass through the United States. The saving in freight and insurance alone on a shipment from Boston would nearly equal the cost of transport of flour from Montreal to Boston by railroad, while the English market would thus be attainable at all seasons of the year. It is also well worthy the consideration of the mercantile interest, how far they would be benefited were they enabled to procure their supplies of British goods at all seasons of the year, and to what extent it would enable them to carry on the same amount of business with a reduced capital.

The Committee have also not alluded to the very important object to be attained by this railroad, of completing the present mail communication with Great Britain. By an alteration in the date at which the English mail steamers leave Liverpool from the 3d and 18th to the 1st and 15th, the merchants of Montreal could, on the completion of this railroad, generally receive and answer their advices by the next packet from Boston, effecting a saving in time of fourteen days; an object not to be lost sight of in the consideration of the propriety of aiding the construction of the work now brought before the Legislature and the country.

The other route suggested is from Montreal to Portland, in the State of Maine. It should be borne in mind, that on both routes a portion of the railroad has been already made; *i. e.*, from Concord to Boston on the one route, and from Portland to Boston on the other. The following description is from a Report of a reconnoissance of a route for a railroad from Portland to Montreal, by James Hall, Civil Engineer, made in November last. The Report speaks of the different routes from Portland to Sherbrooke; but the one upon which his estimates are made passes from Portland to Andover, 72 miles, route very favourable; hence to the Dixville Notch, 20½: at the Notch is a rise of 200 feet in a distance of 3-4ths of a mile, where a tunnel would have to be constructed, 1500 feet in length. The remaining distance to the boundary, 23 miles, passing up the valley of Leach's Stream, in Hareford, is reported as favourable. From Hareford to Sherbrooke, no serious obstacles were found.

Of the route generally, the report says—

"Sufficient, however, has been accomplished by this reconnoissance to satisfy me of the entire feasibility of constructing a railroad to the boundary, and thence to Montreal; and that with less difficulties than have been encountered on other roads in our country of equal extent. And I do not hesitate to say, according to my judgment and experience, that no railroad in this country has yet been constructed of a length equal to the distance from Montreal to Portland, where, taking one part of the route with another, the laying of the land is so favourable, the obstacles and difficulties to be surmounted are so few and so easy to be overcome, and the facilities and means of construction so cheap and near at hand, as is the case, in these respects, of the route for a railroad from Portland to Montreal. No engineer can pass over the distance without being struck with the favourable conformation of the face of the earth, and courses of the streams—with the passes among and through hills, and across mountain ranges, which nature has prepared beforehand, ready for the industry and enterprise of man to complete the work. Only two serious obstacles are to be found in the whole distance. These, on careful examination, will prove to be less serious than they appear and would be naturally supposed. The rock, for instance, in the Dixville Notch, is of a kind easily displaced and

removed, and is needed for the embankments on the eastern and western sides of the mountain range."

"The route mentioned by me, from Portland to Andover, and thence by the Western route to Montreal, extends in the whole a distance of some three or four miles short of two hundred and fifty."

It is often objected, that a railway could not be kept open in Canada in the winter season. On this subject Mr. Hall says—

"I find that falls of snow are frequent in that region—that the quantity of snow on the ground in the winter season varies from two to three feet in depth, but very seldom equals three feet. The snows are light and dry, unaccompanied by rain or sleet moisture. It is the damp heavy snows, sleet, and frozen rain, which create so much difficulty, and constitute so serious an obstacle to the operations of a railroad. A light dry snow, of any depth that is known to fall in any one storm, is easily removed by the snow-plough now in use. On the seaboard, and further south, the snow and sleet in their season are occasionally serious obstacles; but the further you go north, and the further you recede from the seaboard, the drier and lighter the snow, and the less the difficulty in removing it from the track."

The following is the estimated cost from Portland to Canada line, 124 miles:—

For grading the road, bridges, masonry for abutments, culverts and cattle-guards, and for fencing, &c. &c.		Dols.
For 112 miles, at Dols. 8,000 per mile		896,000
" 3 " " " 11,000 "		42,000
" 5 " " " 20,000 "		100,000
" 4 " " " 30,000 "		120,000
" Tunnel at Dixville Notch		100,000
		<hr/> 1,258,000
For railing, including superstructure and laying down the same, 124 miles at Dols. 8,500 per mile		1,054,000
For depots, engines, cars, &c. &c., including contingencies		188,000
		<hr/>
Total amount	Dols.	2,500,000

The last matter for notice is the importance attached to this undertaking by the inhabitants residing along the Canadian route; and we are rejoiced to find that the subject has enlisted the interest and efforts of the most influential and efficient citizens of the Eastern Townships of Canada, and is now being brought prominently before the Provincial Government, with the prospect not merely of obtaining a liberal charter, but also of an appropriation of £100,000.

Scientific surveys were made during the late season of two routes, leading from the Province line at Stanstead to the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal,—the first by the way of Sherbrooke, and the second via the outlet of Magog Lake. A letter from the Hon. S. Brooks, M.P.P., dated Jan. 17, 1845, says—

"During the last summer, individuals on the route from Stanstead to Montreal raised by subscription about 2000 dols., which has been expended in surveys of the route via Sherbrooke. We obtained the services of William Crocker, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., who made a most thorough and scientific survey of the whole distance from Stanstead to this place (Montreal), 123 2-3ds miles. The route was found not only

practicable, but exceedingly favourable—the greatest elevation being sixty feet to the mile. Total estimate of cost of construction, with everything ready to run, £550,000, or 2,200,000 dols. Distance from Stanstead to Sherbrooke, thirty-three miles—fifty miles of the route, nearest Montreal, almost a dead level."

The following note from the engineer, describing the survey via the Magog Outlet, accompanies a letter from the Hon. P. H. Knowlton, of the Legislative Council :—

Montreal, January 20, 1845.

Sir,—At the request of the Hon. P. H. Knowlton, I take the liberty to address a line to you concerning the proposed railroad route from the Province line in Stanstead, to Montreal. The whole distance of the experimental line, as surveyed from the Province line, to the River St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, is ninety-two miles, passing by the outlet of Magog Lake. There are several summits between the place of commencement and the terminus at the River St. Lawrence. These are, however, passed in most cases by easy inclinations. The most difficult in the vicinity of Magog Outlet was surmounted at a grade of *sixty feet to the mile*, for a distance of 2700 feet. With this exception, *the maximum grading of the most difficult parts of the line will not exceed fifty feet to the mile*, and the general average of the inclinations will be from thirty to forty feet to the mile.

The amount of excavations required will rarely overrun the embankments, and the general character of the substrata throughout the line is such as to warrant the belief that the excavations will in most cases be accomplished for even less than the common prices.

The general features of the land in this section of the Eastern Townships are rough and mountainous. The route pursued, however, in the survey, was peculiarly felicitous, and strongly marked by nature—following, the whole distance, near and in the valleys of large streams, and avoiding difficult summits and high elevations.

The character of that portion of the line lying between the Eastern Townships and the River St. Lawrence is of a very favourable description. A distance of thirty miles will not require grading to exceed eight feet to the mile, and in some parts four feet."

On the whole, the general and most marked characteristics of the route are decidedly favourable. The amount of bridging, culverts, &c., will be very near the same as is required in the adjoining parts of the United States. But from the abundance of wood and stone, of a good quality, the cost of the road will not be materially enhanced by either of those items.

Your most obedient servant,

E. Fairbanks, Esq.

O. WELLS, Surveyor and Engineer.

Measures are in progress for obtaining an early survey of the route from Concord, N. H., to Connecticut River, at Haverhill, which is known to be exceedingly favourable—the northerly half of the line having been surveyed by the United States Government, several years since, with reference to the construction of a canal. The route between Haverhill and the Province line at Stanstead, following the valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, through the counties of Orange, Caledonia, and Orleans, in Vermont, was surveyed for a railroad by Professor Twining, in 1837, and found available. The distance of the route from Concord to the Province line at Stanstead may be estimated at 150 miles. The stage route is 140. Length of Concord Railroad, about 75 miles. The entire distance from Boston to Montreal, via Stanstead and Sherbrooke, will be seen to be 348 miles, and, via Stanstead and Magog Outlet, 317 miles.

Lastly,—The advantages of this great undertaking will be felt by the inhabitants of Western as well as of Eastern Canada. The enormous sum already expended, and still expending, to connect, by an uninterrupted ship navigation, the upper American Lakes with the City of Montreal, must be taken into consideration; and the obvious advantages to be secured from developing those resources, dependant on geographical position, are nowhere to be seen with more pride and pleasure than in the truly noble and British City of Toronto, of which that respectable and enlightened alderman, Mr. Gusnett, in his recent address to a Grand Jury in that city, thus treats—

In contemplating the present prosperous condition of our city, however, we must not lose sight of the fact, that we are much indebted for that prosperity to our favourable geographical position, to the splendid harbour in our front, and the magnificent agricultural country in our rear—the business of which has, heretofore, been concentrated chiefly in this city. To secure a continuance of this business, some further exertions are necessary on our part, to improve the old and open out new lines of communication from the back townships to this city. New ports and places of business are rising up on our right and on our left, and should improved communication be opened from our rear townships to those places, while those leading to this city remain unimproved, we must expect that the business which has heretofore contributed to the prosperity of this city will be diverted to other channels. Some of our leading public journals have recently called public attention to this subject, and some discussions have arisen upon the merits of the various plans of improvement which have been proposed. There is one proposition, however, the propriety of which is obvious, in the resumption of which the inhabitants of this city ought to take the initiative—I allude to the employment of a competent engineer, to examine the various proposed routes through the back townships to Lake Huron, and to make a report thereon, preparatory to an application to the Legislature for the legal authority and the means of effecting the proposed improvements.

In the now universal rage for railroads, we trust this important one will not be lost sight of by the capitalists of Great Britain.

T. R.

THE COMMERCE OF JAVA.

“THE produce and trade of Java (says Mr. McCulloch in the last edition of his Dictionary of Commerce) have increased during the last dozen years with a rapidity unknown in any other Colony, Cuba perhaps excepted; and if the resources and capabilities of this noble island be fully developed, it is quite impossible to say how much further her trade may be extended.” The value of this rich island to the revenues of Holland may be gathered from the fact that only eight years’ labour (1833 to 1841) has brought its produce of coffee from twelve millions of kilogrammes annually to fifty-five millions, its sugar from seven millions to fifty millions, and its indigo from scarcely anything at all to upwards of 800,000 kilogrammes. This fine Colony contains an area of 50,000 square miles, with a population of about 7,000,000 individuals, or 140 to the square mile. Much uncertainty, however, prevails as to the real state of the population. The Dutch Government itself has but approximate and vague valuations in this respect.

M. Beau estimates the population of Java at eight millions. The English census in 1815 gave the number as 4,500,000. The population has doubled in fifteen years, from the increase of health, and from the disappearance of the small-pox, which made as much ravage in Java as the plague in Turkey, or the yellow fever in America.

By emigration, partly permanent and partly periodical, there are generally about 100,000 Chinese in Java, men who are both useful and dangerous, brokers, retailers, artisans, and cultivators; they perform every service which requires most intelligence and activity, but are chiefly engaged in managing the plantations of cane and tea.*

The following tables, extracted from a survey of the Dutch Colonial trade published by the Government of the Hague, exhibits the steady progress of the trade and commerce of the island.—

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS	
		Goods	Specie	Wares	Specie
1836	Florins.	17,818,713	676,150	40,283,895	932,192
1837	"	21,271,178	513,053	42,382,287	839,532
1838	"	23,205,212	976,665	42,073,931	1,266,293
1839	"	23,989,780	971,232	56,718,833	956,101
1840	"	26,131,624	2,139,269	73,972,792	257,761
1841	} Goods and Specie.	{ 29,183,163			
1842		{ 26,081,203†			
1843		{ 25,824,388			

During the year 1841 the total imports into Java and Madura on account of private parties amounted—

Merchandise	20,156,276 Fl.	} 21,363,281 Fl.
Specie	1,207,005 do.	
The goods and specie imported on account of Government amounted to		8,119,882

Total amount of imports 29,483,163

The merchandise imported consisted of the produce of Europe and America 12,987,724 fl.; West Indies and Bengal 610,241 fl.; China, Manila, and Siam 1,758,714 fl.; Japan 4,986 fl.; Eastern Archipelago 4,794,611 fl.

The arrivals in the ports of Java during a series of years have been from—

Years.	HOLLAND.		E. ARCHIPELAGO & INDIA		ENGLAND.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
1836	128	31,006	2,254	390,204	32	6,142
1837	111	31,710	1,273	39,377	18	2,839
1838	153	40,284	1,196	39,982	36	6,968
1839	170	45,081	1,279	41,072	32	5,418
1840	239	70,535	1,389	42,822	21	3,791
1841	197	53,770	1,579	48,151	78	13,258
1843	202	55,585	1,165	40,371	66	12,702

* Official Report on Dutch Commerce, by M. Bois le Comte, French Minister at the Hague.

† Exclusive of Government imports.

We take the following communication from a number of the *Colonial Gazette* of last year:—

"We think you might be doing well to bring under observation the very wide range of quality in Java sugar, from low brown up to fine white; the latter, moreover, is being greatly improved by means of C. Derosne and Caille's patent process, which produces sugar equal to the finest white Havannah. This process is now in extensive operation in Java, having been adopted by parties holding large sugar contracts with Government. It appears, therefore, to us to be due to the British West India interest, *as well as to your sugar-refiners*, that some discrimination be made in respect of the duty on sugars so fabricated or refined. The cultivation of coffee in Java, subject to Government regulations, has reached *one million piculs* (or about 61,000 tons), and is yet capable of great extension.

"PRICES of Java and Surinam Sugar and Coffee at Rotterdam, May 1844.

		Per 100 kil.		Per cwt. avoird.
SUGAR.	Java white	30c. to 33c.	—equal to	25s. 5d. to 28s. 0d.
	Do. grey	27 to 29	—	22 10 to 24 7
	Do. yellow	25 to 26	—	21 2 to 22 0
	Do. brown	22 to 24	—	18 8 to 20 4
Duty paid.	Surinam yellow to grey.	20 to 24	—	16 11 to 20 4

		Per $\frac{1}{2}$ kil.		Per cwt. avoird.
COFFEE. —	Java (in bond) green	22c. to 30c.	—equal to	37s. 3d. to 50s. 10d.
	Do. ordinary	21½ to 22	—	36 5 to 37 3
	Surinam (in bond)	25 to 38	—	42 4 to 64 4

Imports into Holland.		1842.	1843.
Java Sugar	46,490 tons.	50,288 tons.	
West India Sugar	25,637 —	25,799 —	
		72,127 tons.	76,087 tons.
Java Coffee	50,911 tons.	54,821 tons.	
West India Coffee	1,923 —	2,493 —	
		52,864 tons.	57,314 tons.

ACCOUNT of the Principal Articles of Produce exported from Java and Madura in 1830, 1835, 1839, 1841, and 1843.

Years	Coffee	Pepper	Indigo	Hides	Cloves	Nutm.	Sugar	Tin	Rice	Ratans	Mace	Arrack
	Pic.	Pic.	Lbs.	No.	Pic.	Pic.	Pic.	Pic.	Coyans	Pic.	Pic.	Leag.
1830	288740	6061	22063	30219	803	1304	108840	21426	13521	5090	177	1927
1835	466671	11868	535753	139995	4566	5022	439543	40836	25577	4905	1606	2075
1839	757476	11044	595818	..	2334	5027	812017	47631	1103378	...	1581	4602
1841	961467	13477	913693	120472	...	...	1046576	18340	676213	37017	...	4672
1843	1018102	28083	1890429	152310	2027	2133	948968	45705	1108774	73535	486	6562

The following TABLE shows the Exports of Staple from Java between the 1st January and 10th April, 1844.

To	Coffee	Sugar	Hides	Rice	Indigo	Pepper	Arrack	Tobac.	Tin
	<i>pic.</i>	<i>pic.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>pic.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>pic.</i>	<i>leag.</i>	<i>pic.</i>	<i>pic.</i>
Holland	172747	89551	13800	66536	171486	117	143	3061	12686
England	241	17534	11968	16758	...	300	79	538	.....
France	9937	360	1380	1890	5367	.....	.....	.....	.....
North of Europe	400	12420	8136	529	...	175	509	.....	.....
Hamburg and Bremen	8889	5340	2348	24152	2858	533	325	106	.....
America and West Indies ..	11250	...	...	7813	1633	167	5	.....	.....
China, Manila, & Singapore ..	642	2346	650	3203	...	824	183	.....	2000
Other Ports.....	3989	567	...	32841	30	462	58	678	3
Total	208115	218318	38282	153714	181381	2578	1298	4383	14089

2501 piculs Nutmegs to Holland; 2518 piculs Cochineal to Holland, and 1012 lbs. to China, &c.; 769 piculs of Curcuma.

We are enabled to conclude this paper with an elaborate abstract of the trade and shipping, the imports, exports, and duties of Java and the Government territory of Madura, for the year 1843, compiled from authentic sources.

IMPORTS.

The whole private imports of Java and Madura, imports to bond, amount to

	F
Merchandise	21,980,792
Gold and silver specie ..	570,596
Together ..	F. 22,551,388

Including only the Government goods obtained on Government account from the Japanese Empire in barter for others appearing in the statement of exports, and the import and export from and to Japan therefore pertaining to the trade.

The Imports have consisted in Products:—

	F.
Of Europe and America for	12,103,240
Of the West of India and Bengal	1,345,541
Of China, Manila, and Siam	2,374,068
Of the Japanese Empire	154,854
Of the Eastern Archipelago	6,003,089

Together as above Merchandise .. F. 21,980,792

The Imports have taken place from the following countries; viz.—

	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
	F.	F.	F.
From Netherlands	6,947,507	38,360	6,985,867
England	3,694,426	..	3,619,426
France	453,031	40,280	493,311
Belgium	7,208	..	7,208
Sweden	147,703	..	147,703
Denmark	25,627	13,478	39,105
Hamburg	123,852	17,455	141,307
Bremen	165	..	165
America	337,628	29,907	367,535

	F.	F.	F.
Cape of Good Hope	16,771	..	16,771
Persia	727,200	17,722	744,922
Cochin China	30,845	1,247	32,092
Bengal, the Coast of Coromandel and Malabar	222,094	..	222,094
Mauritius	27,179	54,500	81,679
China and Macao	895,978	8,160	904,138
Siam	243,542	..	243,542
Manila	187,270	..	187,270
Japan	154,774	..	154,774
New Holland	31,633	1,480	33,113
Eastern Archipelago	7,751,359	348,007	8,099,366

Together .. F. 21,980,792 570,596 22,551,388

The Productions of Europe and America have principally consisted in the following :

	F.
Earthen, glass, and crystal ware	254,126
Cloth and woollen stuffs (Netherlands)	54,467
Ditto ditto (Foreign)	212,887
Piece goods, Netherlands	3,535,620
Ditto Foreign	3,621,794
Leather, saddlery, and carriages	112,545
Copper and copper work	433,771
Ship stores	183,214
Stationery	107,201
Provisions	457,646
Wine and other liquids	984,221
Furniture	66,605
Gold and silver work, and ditto thread	63,055
Millinery, perfumery, and hardware	244,309
Books, music, and musical instruments	42,370
Steel and steel work	105,492
Casks and staves	61,615
Iron, iron-work, and machinery	698,149
Bags (coffee)	218,934
Silk stuffs	63,243

Those from West of India and Bengal are—

Provisions	20,505
Wheat	83,901
Gunnies	220,718
Cotton and piece goods	208,927
Woollen stuffs	17,589
Saltpetre	39,113
Soap	15,118

From China, Manila, Siam, and Cochin China, are—

Earthenware	238,240
Provisions	326,753
Gold and silver work, and ditto thread	40,148
Piece goods and clothing	20,841
Medicines, drugs, and paints	173,712
Copper, iron, and steel work	75,762
Hardware, payong, lacquered and ivory work	164,993
Papers of sorts	175,034
Manila cigars (43,990½ lbs.)	177,937
Tea	325,489
Fireworks	33,859
Silk, raw	195,283
Silk stuffs	221,733

Those from the Japanese Empire are—					F.
Campher, 983½ tubs ..	..	..	..	..	152,404
Cloaks and hardware ..	..	..	..	..	2,056
Those from the Eastern Archipelago are—					
Benjamin, 3,484 04-01 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	181,217
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	184,598
Gambier, 58,304 855-1000 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	583,048
Gold-dust, 401½ taels ..	..	..	..	..	381,615
Sandal-wood, 1,542 42-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	27,764
Hides, 12,788 in no. ..	..	..	..	..	27,994
Diamonds, 1,315 karats ..	..	..	..	..	38,900
Cotton (raw) 6,631 86-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	166,319
Coffee, 82,553 71-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	1,155,752
Piece goods, cotton, thread, or yarn ..	..	..	..	..	160,678
Basket and mat work ..	..	..	..	..	84,681
Medicines and drugs ..	..	..	..	..	39,451
Oil (cocoanut and cachang) 6,148 20-200 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	159,853
Horses, 3,122 in no. ..	..	..	..	..	277,985
Rattans, 67,239 81-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	470,679
Rice, 39,237 80-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	156,951
Tortoise-shell ..	..	..	..	..	25,760
Spices—cloves, 141 656-1000 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	11,332
Nutmegs, 740 33-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	96,243
Mace, 218 6-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	30,528
Wild nutmegs, 1,005 4-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	26,613
Tripang, 1,677 39-100 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	58,709
Birds' nests, 115 875-1,000 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	115,875
Wax, 5,365 555-1000 pcls. ..	..	..	..	..	772,646
The Imports have taken place—					
Under Netherlands flag for value ..	..	..	..	..	15,886,067
English ditto ..	..	..	..	..	3,989,930
French ditto ..	..	..	..	..	511,477
Belgian ditto ..	..	..	..	..	14,933
Swedish ditto ..	..	..	..	..	222,663
Danish ditto ..	..	..	..	..	103,618
Russian ditto ..	..	..	..	..	15,941
Hamburg ditto ..	..	..	..	..	89,103
Bremen ditto ..	..	..	..	..	25,815
Portuguese ditto ..	..	..	..	..	543,587
Spanish ditto ..	..	..	..	..	10,695
American ditto ..	..	..	..	..	364,164
Siam ditto ..	..	..	..	..	303,990
Chinese ditto ..	..	..	..	..	206,338
Chn. Chinese ditto ..	..	..	..	..	32,092
Sundry Asiatic ditto ..	..	..	..	..	230,645
Together ..					F. 22,551,388

Of the whole import from Netherlands is brought with certificate of the Netherlands origin for value F. 5,009,296.

There is imported on account of Government in specie, goods and produce to the value of F. 9,819,599, not comprehending those of the Japanese Empire which have been brought under the private import. F.

By this, Government goods amounted to	9,819,599
Private ditto ditto	22,551,388

The total import and value .. F. 32,370,987
except that which is deposited in entrepot, and therefore cannot be considered as imported.

EXPORTS.

The whole private Export has amounted to				F.
In Merchandise	..	..	..	58,159,237
Specie	..	..	..	833,599
Together	..	F.		58,992,836

The same has taken place to the following countries:—

	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
	F.	F.	F.
Netherlands	38,659,626	73,589	38,763,215
England	1,462,792	934	1,463,726
France	1,317,839	2,000	1,319,839
Belgium	351,101	..	351,101
Denmark	147,080	..	147,080
Sweden	530,303	..	530,303
Bremen	214,909	255	215,164
Hamburg	921,980	1,250	923,230
America	843,611	500	844,111
Cape of Good Hope ..	229,561	500	230,061
Mauritius	33,223	..	33,223
Persian Gulf	56,521	..	56,521
Bengal, Coast of Coromandel, } and Malabar	9,591	15,650	25,244
China and Macao	2,019,894	128,556	2,148,450
Cochin China	43,159	..	43,159
Siam	100,505	..	100,505
Manila	91,918	15,300	107,218
Japan	174,319	7,252	181,571
New Holland	233,816	..	233,816
Eastern Archipelago ..	10,717,486	587,813	11,305,999
Together	F. 58,159,237	833,599	58,992,836

The Exports have consisted in Produce—

Of the Eastern Archipelago, of which that of Java and the	F.
Government territory on Madura, for	.. 55,454,350
Of the West of India and Bengal .. ..	.. 97,675
Of Siam, Cochin China, Manila, and Macao .. ..	.. 218,276
Of the Japanese Empire .. ..	.. 256,821
Of Europe and America .. ..	.. 2,102,115
Together as above	F. 58,159,237

The Produce of the Eastern Archipelago have consisted principally in the following:—

	F.
Arrack, 6562½ leaguers .. ..	.. 328,129
Cochineal, 63,111 lbs. .. ..	.. 218,690
Provisions .. ..	.. 117,218
Gambier, 1,938 15-100 pcls. .. ..	.. 42,639
Gold-dust, 1,168½ taels .. ..	.. 113,349
Wood-work .. ..	.. 36,230
Sapan-wood, 7,506 65-100 pcls. .. ..	.. 45,040
Sandal-wood, 1293 9-100 pcls. .. ..	.. 25,879
Hides (cow and buffalo), 152,310 in no. .. ..	.. 304,573
Indigo, 1,890,429 lbs. .. ..	.. 5,671,287
Cinnamon, 1,441 146-1000 pcls. .. ..	.. 178,702
Cotton (raw), 3,301 71-100 pcls. .. ..	.. 36,319
Coffee, 1,018,102 90-100 pcls. .. ..	.. 20,362,058
Copper-work .. ..	.. 198,280
Piece goods and cotton thread .. ..	.. 716,815

	F.
Matting	70,999
Medicines and drugs	65,186
Oil (cocoanut and cachang), 7,927 39-100 pcls.	221,967
Paddy	91,985
Pepper (black), 23,083 pcls.	415,191
Cubeb, 881 71-100 pcls.	20,278
Rattans, 73,535 14-100 pcls.	511,715
Rice, 1,108,771 53-100 pcls.	6,098,256
Tortoiseshell, 26 301-1000 pcls.	35,826
Spices—Mace, 486 63-100 pcls.	72,996
Cloves, 2,027 36-100 pcls.	186,517
Nutmegs, 2,133 29-100 pcls.	298,659
Sugar, clayed, 929,769 20-100 pcls.	12,087,003
Ditto, brown, 17,199 45-100 pcls.	171,985
Tobacco, 4,739 2-40 pcls.	1,824,436
Tea	396,396
Tin, 45,705 5-100 pcls.	2,285,278
Tripang, 1,686 79-100 pcls.	67,472
Birds' nests, 282 793-1000 pcls.	1,272,568
Salt, 5,571 koyans	334,966

The Produce of the West of India and Bengal—

Gunnies	14,550
Cotton piece goods	68,586

The Produce of China, Manila, and Siam in—

Earthenware	15,265
Cassia, 1,762 20-100 pcls.	28,195
Paper	4,056
Medicines, hardwares, and provisions	35,479
Cigars (Manila), 431½ boxes	16,758
Iron pans	9,197
Tea	24,360
Paints and fireworks	12,896
Silk (raw), 17 5-100 pcls.	22,165
Silk stuffs	16,021

The Produce of the Japanese Empire in—

Cloaks (crape and cotton)	1,960
Camphor, 625 balic	96,875
Copper	140,000
Basket-work and matting	5,735

The Produce of Europe and America in—

Earthenware and porcelain	11,421
Glassware	70,476
Gold-work	9,627
Books, music, musical instruments, and hardware	19,889
Cloth and woollen stuffs	67,231
Leather and saddlery	13,045
Lead	9,512
Piece goods and cotton goods	1,350,069
Furniture	9,689
Millinery and perfumery	20,221
Provisions	80,381
Ship stores	4,257
Steel and steel-work	10,919
Fire-arms and sporting powder	9,835
Wines and other liquids	142,110
Iron and iron-work	133,320

The Export has taken place—				F.
Under Netherlands flag, for	..	..	..	47,122,822
English ditto	..	..	..	1,699,969
French ditto	..	..	..	1,163,083
Belgian ditto	..	..	..	223,218
Swedish ditto	..	..	..	615,280
Danish ditto	..	..	..	398,242
Bremen ditto	..	..	..	87,505
Russian ditto	..	..	..	118,812
Hamburg ditto	..	..	..	472,962
Portuguese ditto	..	..	..	615,332
Spanish ditto	..	..	..	45,531
American ditto	..	..	..	1,462,548
Chinese ditto	..	..	..	633,719
Siamese ditto	..	..	..	305,841
Cochin Chin. ditto	..	..	..	43,335
Sundry Asiat. ditto	..	..	..	321,601

Together .. F. 58,992,836

The Government goods and specie exported from Java amount to 1,356,036

The Private Export 58,992,836

Value of whole export .. F. 60,318,872

The Government goods sent to Japan are not comprehended in the above-mentioned F. 1,356,036; the same being, as above stated, included in the private export.

Now, as in previous years, it is here to be noticed that the Government stores required for the out-ports of Netherlands India are mostly supplied by contract, and the goods sent there are included in the private export.

SHIPPING.

Arrived.				Ships.	Lasts.
Under Netherlands flag, from all places, except the	Eastern Archipelago, of which 161 from Ne-				
therlands	..	..	..	202.	Measg. 55,585
From the Eastern Archipelago, including native craft,	which are equalised with Dutch			.. 1,165	.. 10,371½
Together under Dutch or therewith equalised flags	..	..	..	1,367	.. 95,956½
English flag	..	..	..	66	.. 12,702½
French ditto	..	..	..	13	.. 2,080
Danish ditto	..	..	..	6	.. 759½
Swedish ditto	..	..	..	11	.. 1,713
Bremen ditto	..	..	..	1	.. 205
Hamburg ditto	..	..	..	8	.. 1,091
Belgium ditto	..	..	..	1	.. 250
Russian ditto	..	..	..	2	.. 412½
Spanish ditto	..	..	..	1	.. 106½
Portug. ditto	..	..	..	7	.. 92½
American ditto	..	..	..	13	.. 2,016½
Chinese ditto	..	..	..	8	.. 411
Siamese ditto	..	..	..	20	.. 619
Coc. Chi. ditto	..	..	..	1	.. 150
Sun. Asi. ditto	..	..	..	72	.. 1,055½

Together ships and vessels .. 1,597 120,512½

Of which arrived from

Netherlands 161 .. 49,168

England 26 .. 4,324½

2 G 2

	Ships.	Measg.	Lasts.
France	5	815½	
Belgium	1	250	
Sweden	6	954	
Hamburg	9	1,403	
Portugal	1	135	
Mediterranean Sea	1	103	
America	12	1,620½	
Persian Gulf	2	467	
Bengal, Coast of Coromandel, and Malabar	10	1,869½	
Isle of France	17	2,812	
Cape of Good Hope	3	302	
China and Macao	21	3,012	
Manila	10	2,346	
Siam	22	653	
Cochin China	1	150	
New Holland	23	3,619	
Eastern Archipelago	1,266	46,508	
Together as before ..	1,597	120,542½	
Sailed from Java and Madura—			
Under Dutch flag to Netherlands and foreign ports, of which 186 ships to Netherlands	206	60,618½	
Ditto ditto (Netherlands, India, and similarly privileged vessels included) to native ports (those of friendly princes in the Archipelago included) ..	1,288	45,394½	
Together ..	1,494	106,012½	
Under English flag	89	13,423½	
French ditto	16	2,402	
Swedish ditto	13	2,185	
Danish ditto	6	759½	
Russian ditto	1	206	
Belgian ditto	2	443½	
Bremen ditto	2	292	
Hamburg ditto	7	901	
Spanish ditto	1	106½	
Portug. ditto	6	783	
American ditto	14	2,153	
Chinese ditto	4	357½	
Coc. Chi. ditto	1	150	
Siamese ditto	14	442	
Sun. Asi. ditto	80	1,056	
Together ships and vessels ..	1,750	131,673	
Sailed therefrom to—			
Netherlands	211	61,641	
England	21	3,493	
France	12	1,796½	
Sweden	11	1,905	
Denmark	2	189	
Belgium	6	857½	
Hamburg	11	1,602	
Bremen	3	444½	
Cape of Good Hope	4	455½	
America	6	796	
Isle of France	2	279½	
Persian Gulf	1	155	
Bengal, Coast of Coromandel, and Malabar	5	1,128½	

					Ships.	Measg.	Lasts.
China and Macao	..	..	..	..	25	„	3,676½
Cochin China	..	..	..	..	1	„	150
Manila	..	..	..	..	6	„	869½
Siam	..	..	..	..	12	„	352
Japan	..	..	..	..	1	„	425
New Holland	..	..	..	..	12	„	1,080
Eastern Archipelago	..	..	..	..	1,398	„	50,377½
Together as above				..	1,750		131,673
IN BOND.							

* As in previous statement, an account is subjoined of the goods received and deposited in Bond in 1843, which amounted to—

						F.
In Bond at Batavia	..	..	..	..	..	2,093,294
Ditto at Samarang	..	..	..	..	..	38,155
Ditto at Sourabaya	..	..	..	..	..	127,577
				Together	..	F. 2,301,026
And brought from the following places :—						
From Netherlands to the value of	..	..	..	..	..	462,903
England ditto	..	..	..	..	..	389,253
France ditto	..	..	..	..	..	27,227
Sweden ditto	..	..	..	..	..	29,932
America ditto	..	..	..	..	..	437,097
Hamburg ditto	..	..	..	..	..	40,781
Mauritius ditto	..	..	..	..	..	124,986
Cape ditto	..	..	..	..	..	12,734
Bengal, &c. ditto	..	..	..	..	..	3,445
China, Manila, Cochin-China, and Macao	..	..	..	..	..	288,684
New Holland ditto	..	..	..	..	..	90,100
Eastern Archipelago	..	..	..	..	..	396,881
				As above	..	F. 2,304,026

EXPORTS.

The Export through the entrepot, as in previous statements not included in the usual export, is therefore separately treated of. The Export amounts to—

						F.
Out of Bond at Batavia	..	..	..	..	..	1,739,904
Ditto at Samarang	..	..	..	..	..	45,454
Ditto at Sourabaya	..	..	..	..	..	302,558
				Together	..	F. 2,087,916
Of which to Netherlands for the value of	..	..	..	..	..	163,035
England ditto	..	..	..	..	..	20,969
France ditto	..	..	..	..	..	89,394
Belgium ditto	..	..	..	..	..	2,650
Hamburg ditto	..	..	..	..	..	11,414
Sweden ditto	..	..	..	..	..	4,478
Denmark ditto	..	..	..	..	..	720
Bremen ditto	..	..	..	..	..	3,841
Cape of Gd. H. ditto	..	..	..	..	..	13,719
Isle of France ditto	..	..	..	..	..	4,902
Bengal ditto	..	..	..	..	..	1,564
China, Macao, Cochin China, Manila, and Siam	..	..	..	..	..	386,322
Japan ditto	..	..	..	..	..	16,507
New Holland ditto	..	..	..	..	..	41,817
Eastern Archip. ditto	..	..	..	..	..	1,323,561
				Together as above	..	F. 2,087,916

IMPORTS.

The goods which are imported out of Bond and included in private imports amount to—

					F.
Out of Bond at Batavia	..	..	..	..	1,387,162
Ditto at Samarang	..	..	..	..	113,131
Ditto at Sourabaya	..	..	..	..	351,875
				Together	F. 1,855,171

DUTIES RECEIVED.

					F.
Import duty	..	..	..	..	3,289,625
Export ditto	..	..	..	..	3,157,368
Bonds ditto	..	..	..	..	23,035
Transshipment ditto	..	..	..	..	851
Weigh money	..	..	..	..	26,615
Godown rent	..	..	..	..	43,787
Consumption duty on tobacco	..	..	..	..	73,866
Additional duties	..	..	..	..	323,616
Interest on unpaid duties	..	..	..	..	11,771

Total of Income .. F. 6,953,569

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TRADE OF 1813 AND THAT OF 1842.

IMPORTS.

The private Imports amounted to—

		Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
		F.	F.	F.
In 1813	..	21,980,792	570,596	22,551,388
In 1842	..	55,192,918	888,285	26,081,203

Less in Merchandise in 1813	..	3,212,126		
Ditto Specie in	..		317,689	
Ditto Total in	..			3,529,815

The silver money and goods imported and exported on account of Government:—

The Imports amount to	..	..	..	3,273,000
The Exports ditto	..	..	..	1,117,000

Excess of Import over Export .. F. 2,156,000

The principal articles whereof a less import has taken place in the private trade consists in the following:—

Productions of Europe and America—		F.
Earthenware and porcelain	..	100,088
Books, music, and musical instruments	..	14,567
Tinned iron and tinned iron-ware	..	12,367
Glass and crystal-ware	..	69,938
Watches and instruments	..	8,748
Lead	..	36,539
Piece goods	..	3,697,818
Cloth and woollen stuffs	..	90,697
Furniture	..	7,262
Provisions	..	129,262
Carriages, leather, and saddlery	..	3,783
Stationery	..	14,052
Coals	..	53,096
Oilman's stores	..	6,098
Wine and other liquid	..	52,370

	F.
Iron, iron-work, and machinery	833,179
Silk stuffs	61,281
Produce of the West of India and Bengal—	
Provisions	5,129
Rope	1,273
Seeds	3,055
Soap	8,111
Productions of China, Manila, and Siam—	
Clothing	6,632
Lacquered and ivory-ware	6,955
Piece goods	9,521
Medicines and drugs	14,717
Cigars (Manila)	25,748
Tobacco	3,042
Tea	96,718
Firewood	5,219
Productions of the Japanese Empire—	
Earthenware and porcelain	1,448
Cloaks of sorts	1,220
Copper	573,320
Hardware	14,133
Lacquered and basket work	16,885
Provisions	25,831
Produce of the Eastern Archipelago—	
Bark and paint stuffs	16,047
Provisions	61,462
Gold and silver work	2,898
Gold-dust	146,730
Jewels	47,075
Cassia	10,686
Cotton (raw)	11,276
Copper-work	3,126
Medicines and drugs	12,455
Oil, coconut and cashang	63,317
Olieteiten and reukwerk	4,343
Horses	60,210
Birds of Paradise	3,426
Nutmegs	29,186
Mace	5,010
Tobacco	103,323
Tripang	5,552
Silk stuffs	4,611

Against which, of some articles the imports have been greater in 1843 than in 1812, of which the principal are produce of Europe and America—

Drugs and medicines	3,111
Trinkets, perfumery, and millinery	42,739
Gold and silver work	31,722
Clothing	39,055
Copper and copper-work	81,766
Hardware	14,859
Ship stores	60,890
Steel and steel-work	52,527
Spermaceti candles	6,012
Tobacco	5,021
Casks and staves	1,488
Fire-arms and sporting powder	10,868
Soap	3,797
Zinc	76,863
Bags (coffec)	60,868

	F.
Produce of the West of India and Bengal—	
Drugs and paints	8,520
Piece goods	97,135
Saltpetre	6,747
Wheat	75,492
Woollen stuffs	16,942
Gunny bags	130,004
Silk stuffs	3,497
Productions of China, Manila, and Siam—	
Earthenware	4,003
Confectionery	11,104
Provisions	191,421
Gold and silver work	20,353
Hardware	6,612
Matting	7,829
Paper of sorts	12,949
Payongs	19,989
Stones (marble)	4,107
Paint stuffs	14,211
Iron, steel, and steel-work	47,520
Silk	17,943
Silk (raw)	93,463
Produce of the Japanese Empire—	
Camphor	55,104
Produce of the Eastern Archipelago—	
Earthenware	17,149
Benjamin	30,784
Gambier	21,892
Harst	16,177
Sandal-wood	15,578
Hides	6,015
Coffee	575,658
Piece goods	3,086
Matting	10,666
Pepper	123,404
Rattans	168,379
Rice	27,548
Tortoiseshell	10,556
Cloves	7,233
Wild nutmegs	7,899
Wax	187,857

The private Import from the Eastern Archipelago of Merchandise of various origin as compared with the previous year is increased and amounts to—

In 1843	7,751,359
1842	6,569,793

Increase in 1843 .. F. 1,181,566

The comparison of the Import of Merchandise from the Eastern Archipelago between the years 1842 and 1843 gives the following result:—

	Increase in 1843.	Decrease in 1842.
	F.	F.
West Coast of Sumatra	889,959	..
Palembang and Banca	144,954	..
Rhio	38,666	..
Borneo .. .. .	..	130,980
Moluccas .. .. .	..	111,062
Celebes	10,560	..
Timor Coopang	45,889	..

			Increase in 1843. F.	Decrease in 1842. F.
Singapore	..	..	359,054	..
Bally	..	..	..	106,446
Billiton	..	..	4,019	..
Bimah	..	..	..	7,710
Linga	..	..	928	..
Tringanu	..	..	..	466
Timor Delhi	..	..	..	849
Madura	..	..	79,597	..
Sumbawa	..	..	..	33,075
Cocos Islands	..	..	..	1,427
Total			F. 1,573,626	392,060

The decrease being taken from the increase above shown, the result is obtained that the private Import from the Eastern Archipelago amounts to F.1,181,566 more in 1843 than in 1842.

The increased Imports consist in Produce—				F.
Of Europe and America	..	..	..	119,037
West of India and Bengal	..	..	..	256,433
China, Manila, and Siam	..	..	..	51,863
Eastern Archipelago	..	..	..	755,271
Together				F. 1,182,604

Against which, a decreased Import has taken place—				F.
Of Produce of Japan	..	..	..	1,038

The Goods brought from Holland with certificate of origin or manufacture amounted to—				F.
In 1843	..	..	..	5,009,296
1842	..	..	..	9,327,017

Decrease in 1843 .. F. 4,317,721

Which decreased import principally lies in earthen and copper work, lead, piece goods and cotton goods, provisions, ship stores, stationery, wine and other liquids, copper and copper-work, and coffee-bags.

EXPORTS.

The private Export on the year last past as compared with the previous year yields a more satisfactory result, in that the same is increased by F. 609,343, in spite of the remarkably-decreased prices of produce.

The same amounts to, except through bond—

			Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
In 1843	..	..	F. 58,159,237	F. 833,599	F. 58,992,836
1842	..	..	57,886,448	497,045	58,383,493
Increase in Merchandise in 1843			272,879	..	..
Specie in 1843			..	336,554	..
Total in 1843			..	..	F. 609,343

The Export to the Eastern Archipelago is increased, the amount of private Export of Merchandise being, in				F.
1843	..	..	..	10,717,486
1842	..	..	..	10,134,150

Increase in 1843 F. 583,336

The comparison of the private Export of Merchandise to the Eastern Archipelago between the years 1842 and 1843 gives the following result:—

		Increase in 1843.	Decrease in 1842.
West Coast of Sumatra	..	F. 282,677	..
Palembang and Banca	..	..	F. 117,066
Borneo .. ..	..	..	127,090
Celebes .. ..	..	81,027	..
Moluccas .. ..	..	..	37,172
Rhio .. ..	..	699,819	..
Timor Coopang	..	..	15,564
Singapore .. ..	..	..	228,102
Bally .. ..	..	..	30,247
Bima .. ..	..	..	8,209
Billiton .. ..	..	7,238	..
Linga .. ..	..	11,738	..
Madura .. ..	..	82,379	..
Tringanu .. ..	..	1,159	..
Timor Delhi ..	..	3,189	..
Cocos Islands ..	..	..	7,405
Sumbawa .. ..	..	11,965	..
Total		F. 1,184,191	600,855

The decrease taken from the increase, it appears as above that the private Export to the Eastern Archipelago of Merchandise in 1843 has amounted to more than in 1842, F. 583,336.

The increased Export consisted in Produce—		F.
Of the Eastern Archipelago .. ..	..	659,943
Of the West of India and Bengal ..	..	35,376
Japan .. ..	..	155,070
		<hr/> F. 850,389
Against which less is exported of Produce—		
Of China, Manila, and Siam .. ..	..	35,516
Europe and America .. ..	..	231,537
		<hr/> F. 267,053

		As above, increased Export	F. 583,336
The Duties amount to—		F.	
In 1843 .. ..	..	..	6,953,569
1842 .. ..	..	..	7,242,467

Decrease in 1843 F. 288,898

SHIPPING.

		Ships.	Measuring	Lasts.
Arrived during the year 1843	..	1597		120,542½
Do. in the previous year	..	1415		127,111½
Increase in 1843 .. ..	..	182		..
Also less Tonnage in that same year	..	..		6,599

The comparison of the Shipping between the years 1842 and 1843 gives the following result:—

		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Dutch and similarly privileged		142	..	..	8,769½
English	.. ..	..	886½	1	..
French	.. ..	5	610½	..	..
Danish	.. ..	3	389½	..	..
Swedish	.. ..	2	340½	..	..
Norwegian	.. ..	..	..	1	145
Bremen	.. ..	1	205	..	..
Hamburg	.. ..	1	698	..	..

			Increase.		Decrease.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Belgian	..	..	..	..	1	209 1
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	7 1
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	18 1
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	354
American	..	..	..	..	1	793 1
Chinese	..	..	2	228	..	..
Siamese	..	..	17	549	..	..
Cochin Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	150
Sundry Asiatic	..	..	13	10 1	..	..
Total			189	3,917 1	7	10,516 1

The decrease taken from the increase, it appears that the Shipping of 1813 is increased by 182 vessels, but the Tonnage decreased by 6,599 lasts—

		Shipping.		Lasts.	
Against which sailed in 1813	1,750	Measuring	131,673
While in 1812 only	1,515	„	123,205 1
Thus in 1813 increase		..	235	„	3,667 1

The increase being specified, the following conclusion is obtained.—

			Increase.		Decrease.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Dutch and similarly privileged	..	..	169	788	..	..
English	..	..	14	1,971 1	..	..
French	..	..	6	865	..	..
Danish	..	..	1	68	..	..
Swedish	..	..	1	250 1	..	..
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	1	145
Bremen	..	..	2	292	..	..
Prussian	..	..	..	..	2	491 1
Belgian	..	..	1	302 1	..	..
Hamburg	..	..	2	324	..	..
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	18 1
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	2	588
American	..	..	..	..	..	363
Chinese	..	..	4	357 1	..	..
Cochin Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	150
Siamese	..	..	6	112	..	..
Sundry Asiatic	..	..	31	123	..	..
Total			240	5,423 1	5	1,756

By which is seen, as before stated, there sailed in 1813, 235 ships, measuring 3,667 1 lasts, more than in 1812.

Batavia, 29th March, 1814.

The Director of Income and Domains,
M. H. HALEWIJN.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED EMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

WE see around us every day the wonderful effects of two agents which may be described as "Division of Labour" and "Association of Capital." We see enterprises of vast extent which would make contemplation even ache over their working, and lose itself amidst the magnitude and complicated details of their operations, did we not bring to bear upon their elements the *union of mind and means* comprehended in a "company" or *associated* body of proprietors and agents.

This great economic principle of the era presents itself to us on every side and in a thousand forms, embracing as well objects of a useful, although comparatively trifling nature, as enterprises of the most impressive character. We see it, for instance, displayed with equal skill and advantage in the manufacture of a pin and the construction of a railroad.

From out of this great hive (appropriate emblem of Britain as a "mother-country") swarms issue year by year to settle in fields of distant and less-occupied industry and research, but the simile fails after the arrival of the adventurers at the site of their future labours; the colonists separate, they avoid congregation, they scatter themselves in a manner as if they were impelled to destroy every link of former association, and they court all the difficulties of solitary and independent settlement and exertion.

I do not here, of course, include the events which take place in the communities of Colonial towns; for there a hive has, as it were, been set up for the attraction of whole swarms, or portions of such bodies, by a land-farming Government; and as necessity calls, they form into companies and societies for the joint working of any particular plan. Neither do the class of Australian settlers, who from their habit of breeding sheep on waste Crown lands are called squatters, come within my observations, for their pursuits lead directly, naturally, and constantly to separation and solitary settlement; but I chiefly aim my remarks at a class of colonists who repeatedly declare themselves, and are believed to be, the least rewarded by their toil—the agriculturists or tillers of the soil—and I propose to show that by association of purposes and means, the cultivation of land may be made a source of certain and satisfactory livelihood to a large section of society in this country whose prospects here must necessarily be narrow and dark.

Before entering into the details of the scheme by which I would carry out my views, it will be necessary to touch particularly upon two points, the right understanding of which will be necessary perhaps with many in order to be assured of its feasibility:—

1st. Late events in Australia have proved the folly of forming extravagant hopes of "fortune-making" in the Colonies, and have proved that its resources are most legitimately within the reach of those opera-

tions, when prudence, industry, probity, and patience stimulate the actor.

2d. There are in Great Britain hundreds of individuals and families, who, possessed of very limited incomes, or very limited capital, with few or no prospects of enlargement, so great is the competition in the money-market for investment, and whose own lives, if saved by great care from distress, have effected little or nothing for the children that come after them.

From these two propositions, I draw—

3d. That Australia offers a field of present independence and comfort for parents, and future patrimony for children, to a class of capitalists in Great Britain whose means and position are at the best temporary and precarious.

I would therefore direct their attention to the advantages of emigrating to one or other of the Australasian Colonies, and although each family, depending on its single exertions, could not fail to meet with success in the transplanting of its members, yet the superiority of their immediate circumstances would be greatly enhanced by their emigrating and settling in a body. This brings me to the next point—

4th. That the associated emigration and settlement of bodies of small agricultural capitalists in Australia would be equally advantageous to themselves and the Colony.

To go at once to the *modus operandi*, I submit the outlines of a plan of an Association such as I describe.

I. It is proposed to form a Company, to be styled "The Port Phillip Associated Emigration and Settlement Society," having the following general objects in view:—

1. To purchase or lease land, with right of ultimate preemption, either from the Government or private landholders.

2. The quantity purchased, or leased, to consist of 3,200 acres, or five square miles.

3. This grant to be divided into 160-acre lots, or each a quarter square mile.

4. For these lots to find twenty tenants, or purchasers, corresponding with the number of the lots.

II. Assuming these tenants to be all married, there would be a population of 40 principals. If we allow two servants to each principal family, we have a population of 80 adults at least; and further allowing 50 children amongst the principals and married servants, we have a total of 130 inhabitants, or a population of 26 to the square mile.

III. A deed of partnership in the lease or purchase of the 3,500 acres would exist as between the settlers and the lessor (in the case of the leasing plan being adopted,) and as amongst the proprietors *inter se* (whether the ground were leased or purchased), the conditions of which would be as under:—

1. That trustees should be appointed as between the lessor and the lessees, or purchasers, who would have to be responsible for the periodical payment of the rent-money, the payment of the ultimate purchase-money, or the payment of each instalment with its interest, (as the case might be,) by each proprietary tenant to the lessor or

seller; such trustee having power to sell or let the land of any defaulter, to protect themselves and the community.

2. That each settler should pay his share towards the following preliminary expenses, viz., the expenses of an agent to precede the Association and prepare for its settlement; to purchase and survey location, erect public buildings, &c., and towards a chartered vessel to convey the emigrants, when removing, *in one body*.

3. That each settler should also pay annually the sum of £3 a-year towards the capital stock of a Mutual Insurance Association, against the destruction of house, property, or produce, in field or stack, by fire, wind, or hail.

4. That each settler should further pay annually the sum of £5 towards the salary of a minister and schoolmaster; £5 towards the salary of a resident medical man; and £2 for the maintenance, pay, and clothing of two mounted policemen.

5. That each proprietor and servitor should pay two shillings monthly towards the stock of a benevolent fund, for the relief of widows or orphans in cases of extreme need.

IV. The deed of partnership should moreover express, that out of the 3,200 acres leased or purchased, five acres should be reserved for a church, school and cemetery, and five acres for a store and artisans' shops.

V. The proprietary should also agree to receive their allotments by ballot; but, as in the case of river or water frontages some lots would be more valuable than others not having that advantage, the selectors by priority of those favoured lots should pay an additional sum towards the preliminary expense, such surplus payment being fixed by the trustees in conjunction with any five proprietors nominated by the rest.

VI. The proprietary, in despatching an agent to prepare for their settlement, should confide the task, if possible, to one of their own body, and only the payment of his passage should be provided at the general cost, although he should be empowered to incur expenses on their behalf, connected with the lease or purchase of a grant, its survey, enclosure and allotment, and, if necessary, for the construction of a well or reservoir.

VII. Previous to embarking, the members of the Society should put themselves in communication with the London or Glasgow agent engaged simply to charter the vessel, and who would be paid only by commission, in order that they might time their movements in concert. On meeting, the proprietors should elect trustees for the first year of their corporate existence (the officers at first having been only temporarily elected), which permanent trustees should despatch the pioneer agent, and superintend the preparations for the voyage. The proprietary should further elect their minister and medical resident, who, in conjunction with the trustees, should allot cabins and seats at table on board, and draw up a set of regulations to be observed during the passage. By proper management, the cost of the passage would not exceed £30 for each proprietor, whilst for the servants free passages could be secured (although in other vessels probably) under the Government Bounty regulations.

VIII. On arrival in the Colony, and settlement on their land, the Society's trustees should make arrangements for the observance of the following fundamental rules :—

1. That two trustees be annually elected for directing the business connected with the land of the Company, until vested in them wholly by completion of contracts; another trustee for the management of the Mutual Insurance Stock; and two more (one by proprietors and a second by servitors) for the application of the Benevolent Fund.

2. These five, together with the resident minister and doctor, to have power, as a board of directors, to frame bye-laws for the safety, health, and preservation of the Settlement.

3. That no public-house should on any pretence be allowed on the grant of the Association, except in the case of a highway passing through its grounds rendering it expedient for the Colonial public at large, when the committee of management should fix the site and the ground-rent (no alienation of the soil in fee being permitted), allotting one-third to the owner, and the remainder to the Benevolent Fund.

4. It should be a recognised principle, that no members of the Association should go to litigation with each other, but submit all matters in dispute, as amongst themselves, to arbitration.

5. As the Insurance Stock would naturally be limited, from the small amount of annual subscription, the relief given should be proportioned (as thus):—No loser by the casualties mentioned to receive more than £50 out of the capital until the stock had increased to £500, and not more than at the rate of £5 in each £100 of stock beyond the £500. If the loss should be under £50, then only £10 to be paid towards compensating the damage proved.

9. The preliminary outlay incurred by the pioneer agent on behalf of the Company might be thus estimated :—

Passage, &c.	-	-	£60	0	0
Survey, Enclosure, and Title	-	-	100	0	0
Church and Schoolhouse	-	-	40	0	0
Store, Forge, Well, &c.	-	-	50	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£250	0	0

or £12 to each purchaser or lessee.

10. 3,200 acres of land could be had at a lease of 5s. an acre per annum, with a right of preemption at the end of seven years, at £2 per acre, being an annual rent of £40, and an ultimate payment of £320—a sum which, by applying £45 each year to its liquidation (lodged in the Savings Bank at 5 per cent.), would insensibly accumulate.

11. The position of a member of this Association would therefore be as subjoined :—

Preliminary Expenses.

Passage-money for Man and		
Wife, at £30	-	£60 0 0
20th Share of £250 Preliminary		
Expenses	-	12 10 0
Incidental Expenses	-	27 10 0
		<hr/>
		£100 0 0

Current Expenses.

Rent of Allotment	-	£40	0	0
Towards Insurance Fund	-	3	0	0
Towards Minister and Teacher	-	5	0	0
Towards Medical Man	-	5	0	0
Towards Policemen	-	2	0	0
Towards Benevolent Fund	-	1	4	0
		<hr/>		
		£58	4	0

11. The expenses and returns of a farm of 160 acres may be thus approximated :—

25 Acres in Tillage, at £5 per Acre	-	£125	0	0
Crop of 25 Bushels to the Acre, at 5s. per Bushel	-	156	12	0
		<hr/>		
		£31	12	0

If we allow 5 acres for building and garden, we have 130 acres left for grass, which might be divided into two paddocks, and appropriated (100) for ten cows, and (30) for a man and pair of bullocks :—

The Daily Produce of Ten Cows, at £3 a Cow	-	£30	0	0
Crop off 25 Acres	-	31	0	0
		<hr/>		
Returns	-	61	0	0
Expenses	-	58	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£3	0	0

Leaving a balance which, although exceedingly trifling the first year, would rapidly increase under judicious management.

12. The clearing of the land for farming operations and the possession of the stock implies the possession also of some capital, and of course it has all along been assumed that the settlers had individually calculated upon such expenses, and had not embarked without sufficient funds to set them going. The capital wanted would be at the least—

Preliminary Expenses	-	£100	0	0
Fencing and Clearing	-	50	0	0
House and Furniture	-	50	0	0
Man and Cart	-	25	0	0
Ten Cows, with Calves, at £5	-	50	0	0
Implements and Provisions	-	25	0	0
Pair of Bullocks	-	10	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£310	0	0
Reserve Fund	-	40	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£350	0	0

It would be possible to reduce this to £250 by hiring bullocks and horses for their work, tilling more land, and buying less stock, &c. ; but from £350 to £500 may be considered the smallest capital that could be worked advantageously.

13. By selling his stock of the roughly well-trained dairy cattle, his broken-in colts and fillies, or by extending from year to year his operations in raising grain and potatoes, rearing poultry, and curing bacon, combined with strict economy and patient industry, each member of the Association should be able to lay by also sufficient money, in yearly instalments, to clear off the purchase-money remaining on the land by "lien," at the termination of the seven years specified in the agreement.

14. Negotiations (it should have before been observed) ought to be entered into with the Colonial Government for the appointment of two resident justices of the peace from amongst the resident proprietors, and for swearing in two special constables, to be supported by the Settlement. This, in a country where settlers have sometimes to traverse 50 or 100 miles of territory to find a magistrate, would greatly enhance the safety and value of the property of the Association.

15. Finally, the benefit which would be secured under this Company's plan of Associated Emigration and Settlement would be—

1. The blessings of religious worship and ordinances.
2. Immediate medical attendance.
3. Protection of local constabulary and police jurisdiction.
4. The means of education.
5. A dépôt for necessary stores and useful trades.
6. Insurance to some extent against risks by fire, wind, and hail.
7. Charitable aid to the labourers and their families in case of sickness and death, and, by consequence, the establishment of a bond of unity and interest between master and servant, rare indeed in Australia.

8. The supply of mutual society, aid, and instruction, endeared by harmonious domestic intercourse and worship, and strengthened by wholesome emulation in a common cause.

It should be stated in respect to the minister and teacher of the Settlement, that the Government in some of the Colonies will make an allowance in aid of his salary, both as chaplain and schoolmaster, as well as a grant of money in aid of the church and school building. This aid, together with the fees (also regulated by Government), which he will be allowed to take, cannot fail, in the course of a few years, to double, and even treble, his emoluments; but as the sums granted him out of the funds of the Association are both permanent and ample for his small cure of some fifty families, it will be a matter of consideration whether his claim on the parishioners for fees should not be remitted.

As to the resident medical officer of the Settlement, it is supposed that he, like the minister, will be one of the landholders himself, and that his salary by subscription will come in aid of his general labours for personal advancement, and therefore is not set at a higher rate than £100 a-year; but perhaps, as the population increased, he might, under the sanction of the managing committee, be allowed to take fees in certain cases, such as those of *accouchement* and surgical operation.

Now I have purposely made this "working model" small, that its

limits might ensure a successful experimental use ; but of course it is as easy to purchase a "special survey grant" of 20,000 acres from Government, for £20,000, to be divided amongst 100 proprietors, at the rate of 200 acres each, and an immediate payment of £200 each, as it is to lease an estate of only 3,200 acres—and the larger the scale upon which such emigration could be carried out, the easier in many respects would it be to the purchasers.

Touching the lands as bought from a private landowner, I have made the calculation on the highest prices likely to be asked, as I suppose there are in Port Phillip at least a hundred proprietors of estates who would be glad to lease and sell them for just half the amount I have stated, and when the soil was not of the choicest quality, a "clearing lease" would be readily entered into—that is to say, the parties to have the use of the land for clearing and fencing and cultivating a certain stipulated portion of the whole, during 5, 7, or 10 years, with the right of purchase at the end of that period. I know that the two private companies by which the settlements of Belfast, Port Fairy and Victoria, Port Albert in Australia Felix, were founded, would give every encouragement to the accession of such a company as I have described, and I am further aware that those two old and now flourishing companies, the Australian and Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Associations, would act in the most liberal manner, even to the extent of assisting settlers with tools, implements, and seed, to secure the settlement, on their grants, of similar sub-associations.

The results of encouraging this system of Associated Emigration and Settlement are visibly two-fold—the one to the person, the other to the Colony : the former carries the settler to a new world, where it is iniquitous to conceal that the harshness and paucity of natural resources, and the undisciplined character of the social elements around him, are very frequently productive of disappointment and reverse, *when coped with single-handed*. It places him at once in a society with which he shuns the trials of the voyage and of early settlement, and where through life he obtains certain independence for himself, and sees the most encouraging prospects, by similar means, for his children. I do not pretend that £500 so laid out is likely to realise the positive fortune which the breeding of sheep must secure in a certain average of years, when neither unexpected evils nor wilful extravagance oppose the gifts of fortune ; but I reflect that the present tenure of Crown lands precludes the sheep-farmer from making any outlay on the comforts of a homestead, and even from marrying ; whilst his solitary position and circumstances shut him out from society, the means of worship and education—from police jurisdiction, &c., and lead him not unfrequently into reckless, thoughtless habits, that unfit him at once for business and the amenities of genteel life. I know too that in the course of years, through the extension of his agricultural labours, and the gradual approximation of his land to the superior value attached to property in densely-populated neighbourhoods, the settler's estate of 160 acres, for which he paid £350, may be worth £3,500, and he may have obtained means to make further purchases, and thus be worth in real property his 10, his 20,

or his 30,000 pounds. The latter gives to a country far too thinly populated in its agricultural districts, and possessed of a rural society running wild for want of training and care, whole communities of respectable farmers and faithful labourers, who cannot fail to make an impression for practical good upon the morals and principles, the studies and pursuits, of a nascent people.

In bringing to a close this cursory notice of a subject which I feel dilates, as I contemplate it, into important dimensions and serious materials, I wish to make two observations, in order to avoid being misunderstood in a manner that I am afraid I might be, but for this precaution.

The supporters of the Associated Emigration and Settlement System are by no means to be compromised, on that account, as favourers of the Wakefield Theory of *Colonisation*, because the one is intended to apply only to a *branch* of colonisation—the other embraces, or wishes to embrace, all ramifications private and public of colonisation; and because they may, with myself, be convinced, that whilst the farmer is likely to be successful as a subsidiary movement, the latter is positively fallacious as a principal and engrossing system. Again, the plan here advocated is distinct altogether from that which was set on foot by Dr. Rolph, the Canadian agent, a few years back; for whereas this was intended to send out ship-loads of farming emigrant labourers—there to be turned into tenants upon the seignories of American landowners, who would assist them with habitations, implements, and seed,—that is to induce the settlement, in Australia, of bodies of emigrant capitalists, paying their own way out and purchasing their own farms.

I do not wish in the slightest degree to detract from the merits of Dr. Rolph, as one highly useful to Canada; but I feel sure—and the public feels sure—that there can be no jobbing or speculating interests to gratify with men in circumstances to hold themselves independent both of guidance and support, and who, if they fail, cannot come before the country as victims of deceit and disappointment, nor claim the sympathy of the Press as paupers deluded from their homes and parishes with the prospect of work, only to be abandoned on the first false step, as part of an impracticable machine that was tried, but failed to answer.

In a word, I conceive this outline of a plan for “Associated Emigration and Settlement” to be free from every charge that has rendered other schemes obnoxious to the Government and public of Great Britain. I consider it the sure means of creating wealthy and influential Land and Agricultural Associations, combining a substantial and intelligent yeomanry, and an honest, industrious peasantry—the elements, in themselves, of a virtuous rural population.

GEORGE ARDEN.

Yoxall House, near Lichfield, March 18, 1845.

PROGRESS OF THE SUGAR TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

At a time when the people of England are looking forward with some anxiety to the different quarters from whence they are likely to derive their new and increased supplies of cheap sugar, a glance at the progress of sugar cultivation in the United States may not be uninteresting. We have, therefore, been at some pains to look up authentic data, and have hastily sketched out an article on the sugar-producing capabilities of the United States. The progress of the sugar manufacture in America has been very rapid. Although the United States have hitherto had to import largely to supply their home consumption, yet there is not a doubt that they will soon be wholly independent of foreign supplies, and able to export a surplus to other countries.

In 1839 the import of sugars was 195,231,273 lbs., at an expense of at least 10,000,000 dollars; in 1840, about 120,000,000 lbs., at an expense of more than 6,000,000 dollars. A portion of this was undoubtedly exported, but most of it remained for home consumption. More than 30,000,000 pounds of sugar also from the maple and the beet-root were produced in 1841 in the Northern, Middle, and Western States: and should the production of sugar from the stalk of the Indian corn or maize succeed, as it promises to do, this article must contribute greatly to lessen the amount of imported sugars. Indeed, such has been the increase in the manufacture of the sugar from the cane for the last five years, that were it to advance in the same ratio for a few years more, it would be unnecessary for the Americans to import any foreign sugar for their home consumption.* With the exception of Delaware, every State in the Union produces sugar of some kind, and there has for some time past been sufficient indigenous sugar produced to supply half the consumption.

In the southern latitudes of the country there is a soil that will grow cane sufficient to make all the sugar and molasses the population of the United States would consume; but as yet it has not been brought under cultivation, and the Americans have been compelled to depend on the production of other countries to meet their wants.

The United States consume from 70,000 to 80,000 tons per annum; (in 1830, the consumption was 70,000 tons;) of this from 30,000 to 40,000 tons are produced in Louisiana. The *Louisiana Advertiser* in 1840 estimated the consumption of sugar in the United States at 100,000 hhds. per annum, or 180,000,000 of lbs. Taking the cost to the consumer at the average rate of 7 cents, we have the sum of 12,000,000 dols. paid yearly by the nation for the use of this valuable and necessary article.

* Report from the Commissioner of Patents to Congress, January 1842.

The cultivation of sugar—large quantities of which are now made in the Floridas, Georgia, and especially Louisiana, the latter State having produced 88,000 hhds. as early as 1828—has now become of so much importance as to be regarded as one of the most valuable staples of the United States. Although probably not indigenous to the country, Father Hennepin, who in 1680 sailed down the Mississippi, asserts that the banks of that river were full of canes : but if this were the fact, they had probably been introduced from St. Domingo—the sugar cane having been carried to that island 174 years previous. The recent extension of plantations for the cultivation of sugar along the shores of the Mississippi has tended to increase its amount, so that a considerable quantity is now furnished to various parts of the United States from the single port of New Orleans, sugar having as early as 1833 been carried from thence to the amount of 29,338 hhds. and also 18,443 hhds. of molasses.*

The protection afforded by the tariff has greatly increased the production of sugar in America. From 1816 to 1828 this increase was from 5,000 to 45,000 hhds.

There were manufactured in the United States in 1839, 273,555,854 lbs. of sugar. Of this over 150,000,000 were produced from the cane, mostly in Louisiana, and about 23,000,000 from the maple tree. The value of the sugar, at 7 cents per pound, which is a very low estimate, is 19,151,909 dollars. The aggregate amount manufactured and imported in 1839 was as follows :—

	Pounds.	Value.
Imported	163,000,000	9,925,632
Manufactured in United States	272,655,854	19,154,909
	436,555,854	29,079,541

Giving about thirty pounds to an inhabitant, old and young.

The raw sugar, according to one paper, imported in 1840, was 124,000,000 lbs., valued at 4,600,000 dollars, imported from six different countries. This with their own product was over 263,445,000 lbs. But maple sugar constitutes in addition a large proportion of the domestic consumption, amounting annually to 8 or 10 millions lbs.

POUNDS OF SUGAR PRODUCED IN EACH STATE IN 1840 AND 1841.

	1840.	1841.†
1. Maine	238,230	263,592
2. New Hampshire	1,097,398	169,519
3. Massachusetts	579,227	496,345
4. Rhode Island	50	55
5. Connecticut	51,764	56,372
6. Vermont	4,220,511	5,119,264
7. New York	10,093,991	11,102,070
8. New Jersey	56	67
9. Pennsylvania	1,555,977	2,891,016
Carry forward	17,837,234	20,101,300

* Hall's Statistics of the West.

† By estimate.

		1840.	1841.*
	Brought forward ..	17,837,234	20,101,300
10.	Delaware .. ..	....	....
11.	Maryland	36,266	39,892
12.	Virginia	1,530,541	1,557,206
13.	N. Carolina† ..	....	8,924
14.	S. Carolina	30,000	31,461
15.	Georgia	231,140	357,611
16.	Alabama	10,135	10,650
17.	Mississippi	70	127
18.	Louisiana	249,937,720	88,189,315
19.	Tennessee	251,745	275,557
20.	Kentucky† .. ..	....	1,409,172
21.	Ohio	6,989,088	7,109,423
22.	Indiana	3,720,186	3,914,184
23.	Illinois	394,446	415,756
24.	Missouri	252,560	327,165
25.	Arkansas	2,535	2,147
26.	Michigan .. ..	....	1,894,372
27.	Florida Territory† ..	....	269,146
28.	Wisconsin do.† ..	....	147,816
29.	Iowa do.	41,750	51,425
30.	District of Columbia ..	....	....
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		281,265,416	126,161,641‡

IMPORTS, AND SOURCES FROM WHENCE DERIVED.

The importation of sugar and molasses into the United States from Brazil and the West Indies is annually very large. More than one-half of all imported comes from Cuba, as well as about one-third of the coffee consumed in the States. From the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, we gather the following particulars of the Imports into the United States :—

Years.	Pounds.
1832	66,452,288
1833	97,688,132
1834	115,389,855
1835	126,036,239
1836	191,426,415
1837	136,130,819
1838	(No returns)
1839	163,000,000

The following were the Imports from the Brazils for five years :—

	Quantity lbs.	Value dols.
1834	6,816,156 . . .	356,865
1835	7,969,883 . . .	395,083
1836	27,849,654 . . .	1,579,596
1837	3,287,401 . . .	199,387
1838	7,885,067 . . .	429,853

* By Estimate. † No returns received. ‡ Congress Paper, 74, Sept. 1842.

According to the Reports of the Treasury of the United States, there were imported and exported in the years ending Sept. 30th—

	Quantity lbs.	Value dols.
1839—		
Brown sugar Exported . . .		28,772
Refined		521,117
1840—		
Brown sugar Imported . . .	107,955,038	4,742,492
And there was Exported—		
Refined, to the value of . .		1,214,658
Molasses „		2,910,791
1841—Imports—		
Brown sugar	165,963,083	7,605,830
White clayed	18,233,579	1,192,207
Refined	13,135,084	1,318,974
1842—	(U. S. Almanac, 1841, p. 181.)	
Brown sugar Exported . . .	166,533	8,890
Refined	3,430,346	291,499
1843—Nine months, ending June 30—		
Brown sugar Exported, indigenous	68,563	3,135
Refined	598,884	47,315
	(Sec. Treasury Report. p. 29.)	

The quantity of sugar imported into Boston was, in

	Lbs. Brown	Lbs. White.
1840	29,978,671	9,704,821
1841	31,990,312	11,252,061
1842	29,541,675	2,695,237
1843	23,655,165	1,112,401
1844	38,012,135	1,485,513

Most of this was received from Cuba, viz. :—

In 1843, 17,532,954 lbs. Brown, and 1,131,731 White
In 1844, 29,507,873 „ „ „ 1,485,513 „

The import of molasses also averages about 60,000 hhds. annually at this port.

The whole quantity of molasses received in Boston, foreign and coastwise, in 1842, was 63,676 hhds. ; and in 1843, 57,660 hhds. : in 1844, about 61,000 hhds. The exports from Cardenas alone are from 45,000 to 55,000 hhds. annually ; while from the north side of Cuba they were over 122,000 hhds. in 1844 against 64,000 hhds. in 1843.

The following particulars we take from the commercial article in a late number of the *New York Herald* ; we presume they apply to that spot alone :—

IMPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES FOR TEN YEARS.

	Molasses.	Duty.	Sugars.	Duty.
1833 . dols.	2,867,986	5 cts. per gal.	4,752,343	2½ cts. per lb.
1834 . . .	2,989,020	„	5,537,829	„
1835 . . .	3,071,172	„	6,806,174	„
1836 . . .	4,077,312	„	12,514,501	„
1837 . . .	3,444,701	„	7,202,668	„
1838 . . .	3,865,285	„	7,586,360	„
1839 . . .	4,364,234	„	9,919,502	„
1840 . . .	2,910,791	„	5,580,950	„
1841 . . .	2,628,519	„	8,798,037	„
1842 . . .	1,942,575	1½ mills per lb	6,370,775	„

This presents the principal features of the trade in these two important articles of consumption. The imports of sugar have fluctuated more than those of molasses. On reference to the year 1836, the great increase in value will be seen, and the sudden decrease, particularly in sugars. This was created by the vast inflation of prices, and not by a great additional quantity. The prices of sugar and molasses in New Orleans ranged as follows for five years:—

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Molasses	17a18c	39a40c	28a30c	26a27c	28a30c	22a24c
Sugar . .	5a 6	9a10	5½a6½	5a6½	5½a6½	4a5½

This exhibits a rise of more than a hundred per cent. in one year, and nearly as great a fall. This is the great mystery in fluctuating imports; prices make more difference than quantity. The prices in the New York market vary as much as they do in other cities. The prices in New Orleans, as given above, affected principally their own crop, and the settlement of quotations depended on the condition of all the other markets.

The duty on molasses and sugar, under the existing tariff, hardly reaches a revenue point, or amounts to so much as articles like these should produce. The tariff in other countries on American sugar amounts to a prohibition; but that at present avails nothing, for we are an importing instead of an exporting nation. By placing a duty on these articles, they would yield a fair amount, and the consumers and producers in this country would be the only ones affected. No other nation would be induced to place a retaliatory duty on our productions in consequence. Prices would feel the effect but a short time.

The whole produce of sugar in Louisiana in the year 1828 was stated at 88,878 hhds. of 1,000 lbs. each; the capital invested in sugar estates estimated at 45,000,000 dollars; the number of sugar plantations in 1827 about 700,—in 1840 only about 525 would seem to have been in operation. The average annual amount of sugar produced is about 90,000,000 lbs. The quantity of molasses produced in the same State is 4,000,000 gallons. The amount of capital then employed was 52,000,000 dollars, with 40,000 hands and 10,000 horses.

The following facts respecting the cultivation of sugar in this State are extracted from a Report of a Committee of "The Agricultural Society of Baton Rouge," in September 1829; but in another Report, dated September 25, 1830, the committee say that they "were deceived by the abundant and extraordinary crop of the preceding year 1828," and they reduce the rate of income to 6 per cent.

The gross product of one hand on a well-regulated sugar estate is put down at the cultivation of five acres, producing 5,000 lbs. of sugar and 125 gallons of molasses; the former valued on the spot at 5½ cents a pound, and the latter at 18 cents a gallon—together 29,750 dollars. The annual expense of each hand, including wages paid, horses, mules, and oxen, physician's bills, &c., is 105 dols. An estate with 80 negroes annually costs 8,330 dols. The items are as follows:—salt meat, spirits, 830 dols.; clothing, of all sorts, 1,200 dols.; medical attendance and medicines, 400 dols.; Indian corn, 1,000 dols.; overseer's and sugar-maker's salaries, 1,000 dols.; taxes, 300 dols.; annual loss on a capital of 50,000 dols. in negroes, at 2½ per cent., 1,250 dols.; horses and oxen, 1,500 dols.; repairs of boilers, 550 dols.; ditto of ploughs, carts, &c., 300 dols. Total, 8,330 dols.

Fifteen acres are required for each hand—five for cultivation in cane,

five in fallow or rest, and five in woodland. The annual consumption of wood on an estate worked by eighty negroes is 800 cords. Two crops of cane are generally made in succession on the same land—one of plant cane, the other of ratoon; it then lies fallow two years, or is planted in corn or peas. An acre yields about 1,200 lbs. of sugar. One hand will tend five acres, besides cutting his proportion of wood and ploughing two and a half acres of fallow ground.

The capital vested in 1,200 acres of land, with its stock of slaves, horses, mules, and working oxen, is estimated at 147,200 dols. One-third, or 400 acres, being cultivated in cane, yields 400,000 pounds at 5½ cents, and 10,000 gallons of molasses at 18 cents—together 23,800 dols.; deduct annual expenses as before 8,330 dols., leaving an apparent profit of 15,470 dols. or 10 3-7ths per cent. as interest on the investment.*

The above statements are not in all particulars correct. The average value of sugar on plantations is greatly overstated; 5½ cents a pound is very rarely procured for it, and never, we believe, when the crop is full. The product per hand and per acre is also over-estimated. Sometimes the figures of the writer may be reached, but only in very favourable seasons and in situations well adapted. Indeed, exaggerated ideas of the profits of the sugar culture in Louisiana are very common. It is much more precarious than most other agricultural pursuits, and in a series of years will hardly make as good a return for the capital and labour which it requires.

The *Jamaica Times*, commenting upon the foregoing details, observes,

In Jamaica, during slavery, the average product of an estate was never calculated at more than a hogshead or 2,000 weight of sugar for each slave, and equivalent to an acre of cultivation; but, in the above, five acres are put down, and 5,000 lbs. of sugar; from which we are led to infer two things—first, that the slaves of the United States are much more severely worked than ever they were in Jamaica; and, secondly, that our system of cultivation, indifferent though it may have been, compared with what may, and even now promises to be, is still infinitely superior to that of the States, where each acre, according even to the most flattering accounts, is only calculated to yield 1,000 weight, or just one-half of what was usually obtained under the Jamaica slave system. These are points which deserve investigation; for if really found to be the case, they must go far to prove that the sooner the slave-holders of Louisiana adopt abolition principles, the better!

From the able trade circular of Messrs. A. Gordon, Wylie, and Co., of New Orleans, issued at the close of 1844, with which I have been favoured, I find that the whole quantity of sugar produced last season in the United States is estimated at 126,400,310 lbs., of which Louisiana yielded 97,173,590 lbs. There are in this State 668 sugar plantations, of which 361 work by steam power, and the number of blacks employed amount to about 26,000. The yield varies according to the accidents of weather: in 1843, the crop was 140,316 hhds.; in 1844, about 100,000; and the prospects of the coming crop are so favourable, that it will probably amount to 175,000 hhds. The lands cultivated are almost exclusively low alluvial land, bordering on the

* American Almanac for 1832, p. 211.

Mississippi, and the minor streams lying to the south and west. One or two estates have as many as 500 slaves, but the average of all is about 40 hands, men and women. The product varies very much, according to circumstances and cultivation. On small farms as much as 10,000 lbs. of sugar per working hand has been made, but half that quantity would be a high average. The labourers are very well fed and clothed, and work moderately; and the slave population employed in the cultivation of sugar increases on all the plantations where the people have become acclimated. The cane cultivated is the species or variety called the ribbon cane, originally from Java, which has superseded the Creole or St. Domingo cane, as well as the variety brought from Tahiti.

The cost of production is variously estimated. In a memorial addressed to the State Legislature in 1840, it was stated that sugar could not be produced for less than 5 cents per pound; but field-hands, provisions, and lands are all cheaper since then, and at four cents it must be a remunerating crop. The extension of cultivation will much depend upon the protection afforded by the Tariff. With the present duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. on Foreign sugar, large tracts of land in the Union will be taken in; and there are still enormous tracts in Louisiana, well situated on water-courses, now lying idle. Many experiments are making in the manufacturing of sugar, and these, with improved cultivation and draining, must before long augment considerably the quantity produced. But (observe Messrs. Gordon and Co.) we see no reason to suppose that the sugar of Louisiana can become an article of importance in European markets, save so far as it supplies, or fails to supply, the wants of the United States. It may be that with a very large crop, or a failure in the crops of the West India Islands, some small portion may find its way to Great Britain; but if so, it will be accidental, and not a supply to be looked for.

There seems (says the *New Orleans Price Current*) to be some idea abroad as to the possibility of passing Cuba sugars through this as Louisiana. Nothing can be further from the fact, and no greater inducement could have existed than the prices of the past season, nor is any bounty allowed on the exportation of our sugars, either as Muscavado or refined; on the contrary, to obtain drawback on the exportation of refined sugar, it is required to swear that it is made from foreign sugar paying duty. The Western and South-Western States require about 70,000 hhds; the demand, however, varies with the price. The exact quantity so taken, there are no means to arrive at.

The following description of the culture of the cane and mode of proceeding in Louisiana, from the pen of Mr. S. Tillotson, a distinguished planter of New River, will be found interesting:—

The plants we cut and matlay in beds during the autumn, usually in October, previous to the sugar-making season, and before the canes are injured by frosts. Often the unripe tops, which would otherwise be thrown away, are winrowed for plants. The best plant cane we usually save for plants, because they are the easiest put up and the quickest planted; for time and saving of labour are money. Besides, by planting the whole stalk, it grows more vigorously than the tops, especially in a dry season.

After the sugar-making season is over, which usually is about the first of

January, we prepare our land designed for cane by ploughing and harrowing, breaking it from four to eight inches deep: the stiffer the land, the deeper the ploughing is necessary, to protect it from drouth. Thus prepared, the ground is laid off in rows, with a two-horse plough, about six feet apart (some plant as close as four feet). In these furrows, a double-mould board plough, with one horse, is run, in order to clear the furrows of lumps and sods, and also to deepen and widen the furrows, as it is necessary to put the plants several inches below the surface, otherwise the cane would require too much hilling, especially the second and third years.

The plants are now taken from these mats, and the leaves stripped off, placed in carts, carried and tipped out on the prepared land, and laid lengthwise in the furrows. We plant three canes side by side, or triple; some say one and a half is sufficient. The closer the rows, the less each would require. We now pass along with a cane-knife, and cut the cane in pieces, say from two to three feet in length, in order that the canes may lie more level, and because more eyes will vegetate. Being thus placed, they are covered with a plough to the depth required, from one to three inches; over which a light harrow may be passed. Many prefer to cover with the hoe. As soon as the freezes are over in February, the cane is ploughed—running the bar each side the cane, and throwing the furrows from it; the cane, beginning to come up, is scraped (so called); if covered too deep, the earth is taken off, usually with a hoe, sometimes with a harrow or other machine, and cleaned from grass and weeds. In a few weeks it is again ploughed and hoed, and again, when necessary, a little earth put to it when required.

The cane by April or May has come up thick in the rows, but usually not so thick but that the stalks, when about a foot and a half or two feet high, send out many new stools or shoots from the bottom of the stalk; and, if they come out early, grow and mature equal to the main stalk. It is usual to give it three or four workings, and, in the last, to hill the cane three or four inches, and sufficiently high to protect the lower eyes on the stalks from freezing during the winter. Those eyes vegetate next spring, and produce nearly equal to the first season, on fresh land, and so again the third year, and often longer. Cane is injured by hilling before the stools are sufficiently high, and should receive the last working soon after it is about three feet high, in order to afford more time for ripening. After this period, say in June, it grows very rapidly; the joints begin to appear, and the lower ones begin to ripen and sweeten; and, by the middle of October, usually ripen from two to four feet from the bottom, and continue to ripen about a joint or six inches a-week, till they are cut for the mill, or till the freeze comes, or till they are cut to winrow, in order to secure them from an anticipated freeze. About the middle of October, we commence making sugar. Each hand takes a row; first cuts the tops of the stalks off, just below the green leaves, and drops them on the ground, or lays them in winrow, if designed for plants; then, with the knife (the blade of which is about eighteen inches in length and two inches in breadth), the dry leaves are stripped from the stalks, and the cane is cut close to the ground; the left hand at the same time has hold of the canes thus cut, and places them in small heaps, convenient for loading into carts, drawn by horses, mules, or oxen. Other hands load the cane, and it is hauled to the mill.

The cane-fields are all ditched, usually every acre in width, with cross ditches about every five acres. No water is allowed to remain on the surface. The cultivation is as simple as that of broom corn, and the young shoot far more vigorous.

Cane-stalks usually grow from six to nine feet high. The leaves shoot up two or three feet higher. Cane ripens in favourable seasons within twelve or eighteen inches of the top. You will perceive we plant one-third of our cane-land, or crop, yearly; two-thirds coming from the ratoons.

According to a mercantile periodical, Mr. L. J. M'Cormick, of Baton Rouge (La.), has invented an improvement in the manufacture of sugar, which cannot fail to be of great advantage to planters. By this inven-

tion one cord of wood alone is sufficient to manufacture one hogshead (1,000 lbs.) of sugar, which is less than one-third of the fuel now consumed to produce the same result.

The amount of sugar shipped from New Orleans in 1830 was trifling. In 1836, the quantity amounted to 6,461,500 lbs.; in 1840, it had increased to 47,005,500 lbs. The amount sent to the interior for the valley of the Mississippi, we have no means of ascertaining; the quantity however must be very considerable. This is more than one-fifth of all the sugar made of cane which is consumed in the United States, as there were about 190,000,000 lbs. imported in 1839. The Americans paid to foreigners in 1839 for sugar the sum of 9,925,632 dollars, which exceeded in value any one of their exports except cotton. The shipments, too, of molasses to the eastern cities has increased in the same proportion, being in 1836 only 419,958 gals. and in 1840, 3,830,400 gals. In 1839, they imported 23,094 gals. valued at 4,364,234 dollars.

The crops have not been good in Louisiana for several years past. That of 1841 was injured by the early frosts, and the amount was not so great as that of 1839 by nearly one-third. The crop of 1842 was an average one; that of 1843 was also rather limited compared with previous seasons. In the year ending September 1839, the river craft brought to New Orleans 70,000 hhds. of sugar, and 25,000 hhds. of molasses.

The Exports of sugar and molasses from the Port of New Orleans, (up the Mississippi excepted), in each of the last eight years, ending 1st September, have been as follows:—

	SUGAR.			MOLASSES.	
	Hhds	Brls		Hhds.	Brls.
1837	25,168	2,168	...	6,256	27,668
1838	28,651	3,696	...	10,214	27,718
1839	28,815	2,793	...	13,115	20,132
1840	45,296	6,595	...	8,937	42,397
1841	40,526	4,092	...	11,284	48,104
1842	29,334	2,232	...	9,311	57,165
1843	66,011	2,280	...	12,366	66,901
1844	34,395	1,544	...	3,409	42,962

(*New Orleans Price Current.*)

We propose, at an early period, to give some descriptive details as to the culture of Maple and Corn-stalk Sugar in America.

S.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.—No. III.

ACCORDING to the Prospectus of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal-Mining Company, now before us, the Corporation possesses about 122,742 acres of land, all apparently well situated for the two-fold purposes of trade and agriculture. The formation of extensive trading establishments at Bonaventure, Pabos, and Port Daniel must inevitably cause a vast increase of population, and consequent demand for agricultural products. This is a natural and incontrovertible result. The trees of the forest must gradually disappear before the energetic and persevering industry of man, and wild nature be transformed into meadows and corn-fields. Immigration will follow the train of this new Colony, and the Company will thus confer a lasting benefit on the mother-country.

Let us suppose the fishery, coal-mines, and lumber-trade to employ 1,000 additional males; these, with their families, may fairly be calculated to number 5,000 individuals. Then follows the rural population settling on the adjacent lands, when cleared. Allowing the 22,742 acres for the wants of the Company, waste and barren land, &c., we have still 100,000 acres to divide into 400 farms of 250 acres each.* Take the population on these allotments in the same proportion, of five persons in each family, and we have an increase of 2,000 more, or a total of 7,000 souls—an insignificant number, we admit, when we reflect that the yearly addition to our population is 300,000. But we appeal to all who have their country's good at heart—to the philanthropist, who feels for the misery around him—would they not think that the proudest and happiest day of their lives which enabled them to rescue a like number of human beings from want and misery? The colonist cannot starve on the coast of Gaspé, for the sea and rivers, teeming, as they do, with fish, yield him an abundance of good and wholesome food.

In addition to the advantages arising from this slight decrease of our overgrown population, we must take into account those accruing to our trade and manufactures; for, supposing the consumption of the latter even to average the trifling amount of £10 per head per annum, supplies will then be required to the extent of £70,000.

We must not, however, confine our views to the actual operations of the Company, but look to the wide field afforded for enterprise along the whole coast; for, as we have before observed, the Company will become a wholesome check to foreign encroachment, and as we gradually recover our former position, each bay and inlet, offering a safe refuge

* In allowing 250 acres for each farm, we must not be supposed to advocate the large-farm system, which we consider to be the curse of our own rural population. 50 to 100 acres we consider ample for the wants of any farmer; but we wish to avoid even the semblance of exaggeration in our calculations. We aim at facts, not fiction.

for small craft, and facilities for curing and drying the fish, will become dotted with villages, the busy hives of human industry.

The population of Gaspé, by the last census, was only 15,000, but call it 20,000—a miserable number compared with the capabilities and resources of a district containing about 7,389 square miles, of which there are not above 50 under culture.

Lower Canada represents a surface of 198,686 square miles—the soil well adapted for agriculture, rich in mineral productions, and wealth rolling to its shores from the bosom of the ocean; still this vast extent of territory has only 678,590 inhabitants, or less than four individuals for every square mile.

Whatever tends, then, to increase the trade and population on the coast, must likewise tend to the clearing and cultivating of this vast tract. Each acre of land you clear adds to the consumption of British manufactures. The axe, the ploughshare, the clothing, &c., are alike the products of the mother-country.

The British Possessions in North America are estimated at 3,400,000 square miles, of which little more than 4,000,000 *acres* are in a state of cultivation—hence it is evident that these Colonies alone could afford ample space for the location of the entire population of the United Kingdom.

Many persons object to Canada as a fit place for immigration, on account of the severity of the climate—forgetting that the largest European empire is not only colder, but possesses a far less fruitful soil. We have experienced the cold of a Russian winter, which to our taste and feelings is far more congenial to an English constitution than the burning sun of India! The various Potentates of the Muscovite Empire, though possessed of a more genial clime, prefer St. Petersburg and Moscow to the sunny plains of Georgia. Archangel, the third seaport in Russia, might truly be termed an icy region even compared with Lower Canada. The thermometer often ranges as low as 32 degrees of cold by Reaumur. Its navigation closes in the early part of November, and seldom opens before the end of May; yet this was the spot selected by one of the greatest merchants Europe has produced as a fit field for the display of the capabilities of his *master-mind*. We allude to the lamented William Brandt, Esq., a man truly deserving the title of a merchant-prince: his right to that title did not consist in the mere accumulation of wealth—his munificence and deeds of charity were unbounded. In short, *his every act was princely!* and the memory of this truly great and good man will long be remembered, not only in Archangel, but distant parts of the globe, with feelings of affection and respect. We remember that in the year 1824 he resolved on proving to his fellow-townsmen and the world what industry and perseverance could accomplish. On the 4th January he attended in person the laying the keel of the *Favourite*, a ship of upwards of 800 tons register, and the month of December of the same year saw her proudly riding in the bosom of old Father Thames, being her second voyage to England!! Here is an example worthy of imitation!

Shall we be told that the power of endurance or the iron frame of a

Russian peasant raise him above the standard of the proud daring sons of Albion? Away with such childish and futile arguments, and look to the voyages of discovery in the Polar Regions as stubborn proof to the contrary.

The climate of Canada is milder and the winters less protracted than those of St. Petersburg.* The soil is infinitely superior, and this vast continent possesses advantages and resources unknown in the great Northern Empire. A small band of hardy adventurers, if such you choose to call them, will suffice to storm the breach. That once accomplished, the tide of immigration will gradually flow into Lower Canada, enriching the Parent State, and speedily bring into action resources hitherto unknown or neglected.

Our Legislators having refused to listen to the advice and recommendation of our London Bankers, Merchants, &c., with respect to Emigration, we must take the matter in our own hands, and endeavour to benefit the public weal by private enterprise. The increase of population in Canada, be it observed, will also benefit the fisheries; salt-fish being an important item for winter stock.

Our Canadian brethren ought long ere this to have directed their attention to the growth of hemp and flax, two staple articles, the bulk of which we now procure from foreign countries. If the agricultural capabilities of these provinces were fairly brought into action, they could, in the course of years, meet all our demands for wheat, hemp, and flax; command the monopoly of the West India markets for beef and pork; and by the strict guarding of their coasts, cause the Americans to become importers in lieu of exporters of cod, mackerel, and herrings. In addition to the benefits derived by the colonists themselves, mark the effect upon our mercantile navy: many thousand tons of shipping would be actively engaged, and our seamen no longer seek employment in foreign bottoms.

Let us now take a cursory view of the advantages likely to result to the Parent State by the increased colonisation of Canada, apart from those of commerce. The mass of the present population of Lower Canada is essentially of French origin, and may truly be termed anti-English. These are the men who, but the other day, raised the standard of rebellion, and would have thrown off their allegiance to the British Crown! Is it not, then, both advisable and highly important, that loyal and truc-born Englishmen should so far preponderate as to prevent the possibility of even an attempt at insurrection, and, by the gradual amalgamation of the two races, to do away with all trace of the former nationality? This we consider not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the peace and safety of this portion of our dominions. A natural barrier will thus be raised to the *friendly incursions of Brother Jonathan*, who, wisely *guessing* that the *calculations* are against him, will quietly remain within his own borders, and apply his active energies to legitimate and peaceable avocations. Let British statesmen reflect, that our Colonies are a *species of safety-valve*, ever open to receive our surplus popula-

* 15 degrees of frost is considered very severe in Lower Canada.

tion—the sinews of our mighty arm, without which we could scarcely be said to exist as a nation.

We learn from the Parliamentary Papers, showing the number of vessels employed in the Colonial trade, that our North American trade affords employment to upwards of one-third of the proportion of shipping so engaged, the tonnage being more than one-half. But if we deduct from this return those trading to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which may strictly be considered a part of our coasting navigation, we find that there is a considerable excess both in numbers and burthen in favour of North America, as compared with all our Possessions united, though we include our dwindled fleet of whalers among the latter.

That it may never again fall to our lot to witness the horrors of war, is our sincere and ardent wish ; but should we unfortunately be compelled to engage in *a just one*, what an admirable nursery is here provided for our gallant tars ! No pains, then, should be spared to improve the condition of these Colonies, to encourage emigration, to foster the fisheries, and strengthen our maritime power.

We beg to assure our readers, that in thus strenuously advocating the cause of British America, we are far from wishing to prejudice them against any other portion of our Colonial Territory. All are interested in the general welfare ; for whatever benefits one, must directly or indirectly benefit the other. England and her Colonies may be compared to a large family :—A father, as his sons attain to manhood, seeks to forward their advancement in life, and provides them with the means of starting in their respective careers. One among the number is either unfortunate or improvident, and ultimately returns to the parental roof a ruined man. His parent cannot allow him to want, and endeavours once more to reinstate him in his former position. This must be done to the prejudice of his other children.—So with Colonies. The Parent State supplies all that is required to bring them into existence ; the bulk of their wants are taken from her bosom, to be repaid by the produce of their industry. Let them fail in this return, and every section of the national family is more or less injured by the loss, the evil effects of which extend their influence far and wide, checking the prosperity of the more fortunate branches.

It would be well for all if the various merchants connected with the gigantic commerce of our far-spread Empire would but consider, that when advocating this or that measure for their own personal benefit, though fraught with danger to others, the evil resulting therefrom must inevitably recoil on themselves, in a greater or less degree. The East or West Indian, North American, or Australian interest, is a common and accepted term. We own no such distinction, and acknowledge none other than the *Great National Interest !*

Annihilate your West India Colonies—ruin their trade—and North America loses her best customer for fish. Destroy the fisheries, you similarly affect the former, but doubly injure the mother-country. We are bound together, not only by ties of consanguinity, but by those of mutual advantage ; and the tide of adversity flowing long upon any

given point, must have an *under-current* setting in an opposite direction.

We claim no protection for North America beyond that which we would accord to her Southern sisters. We advocate no principles contrary to the laws of nature, or those of nations. Her prosperity will directly increase the consumption of plantation sugar, coffee, rum, rice, &c., as well as the manufactures of the United Kingdom; and whatever tends to give employment to our artizans must indirectly produce a like effect on these luxuries of life, which are only within the reach of the masses when they are in full work and fairly remunerated. An extensive demand for foreign wheat in this country invariably operates favourably on the two staple commodities of sugar and coffee in the northern ports of Europe, an advance in the price of grain enabling the German or Polish peasant to purchase an additional quantity of these luxuries for his winter stock.

The two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada possess their respective advantages. The climate of the former is somewhat milder, and the winter less protracted, than in the latter. The first development of vegetation in the spring takes place a month earlier in the Huron District than in the upper part of Lower Canada.* But if we consider the immense distance intervening between the upper settlements and the places of export, the former evidently labours under great disadvantages. The Lower Provinces have the benefit of a vast extent of seaboard, possessing numerous safe and commodious ports, admirably adapted for commercial purposes. Markets for all kinds of produce are therefore easy of access, and the settler can readily dispose of his surplus produce. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, &c., all yield an abundant return in Lower Canada.† Our various vegetables are grown to advantage; and strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, plums, apples, &c., are quite as plentiful there as in this country, where their propagation is attended to. The two first-named fruits are indigenous. Horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., thrive quite as well as in the North of Scotland; and, with proper attention, Gaspé ought not to have recourse to other markets for the supply of salted beef and pork, required for the fishery. She ought soon not only to provide for her own wants, but even to export.

Wild fowl, particularly geese, abound, and the labourer, as well as the farmer, can there enjoy a day's shooting *without fear of fine, imprisonment, or transportation*. A partridge, snipe, or rabbit, is as easily bagged as in the preserves of His Grace of Buckingham. A *grand battue* would probably be somewhat difficult; but a Canadian is fortunately ignorant of such refined barbarity, and aims at nothing de-

* All parts of Canada bordering on the sea have nearly a month less winter than the interior of the Lower Province, the cold being always less severe on the coast, and the snow disappears a fortnight earlier in the spring.

† Wm. Stevens, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society, Gloucester, New Brunswick, informs us that the samples of Provincial-grown wheat, for which prizes were awarded in 1843 and 1844, weighed 68lbs. per imperial bushel!

rogatory to the title of a genuine old English sportsman. Deer, foxes, and bears are denizens of the forest; but the settler has nothing to fear from the latter. Fresh-water fish abounds, and the disciple of Isaac Walton can have his heart's content of angling.

Think not, gentle reader, that we wish to deceive you—to pourtray in North America a second Eden. We give you a plain, unvarnished tale, such as none can gainsay, and we have no hesitation in affirming that no portion of the British Colonial Empire offers a finer field for enterprise than Gaspé and the adjacent coasts. There you need no Poor Law Unions or *misnamed Boards of Guardians*! No man can complain of want of employment, and that on equitable terms. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work may be considered the law of the land. In short, starvation is unknown, and a Canadian would be disposed to think that the tales of woe which daily swell the columns of our press must be mere flights of fiction. We would it were so! In reply to such observations, we can well imagine *some Solon* of the Colonial Office asking the following question:—How comes it then that, in the face of your assertions, *we have sent* persons to Canada who are glad to return after even a few months' absence? True! but these *wise men of the East* forget that to their *consummate ignorance*, and want of *practical knowledge*, is this result attributable. What would be thought of a Home Secretary who, in order to ease Ireland of her surplus population, should bring over tens of thousands of Irish labourers to swell the masses in London? Yet this is the system hitherto practised in Canada. Labourers, with their families, are landed each successive season in Quebec and Montreal, with scarce a penny in their pockets. Labour is scarce in towns like these, as the demand cannot possibly keep pace with the continuous stream of emigration pouring in tens of thousands on the same point. The present system is bad—nay more, 'tis cruel! and the country is put to useless expense. Nothing short of a systematic and well-organised plan of emigration, adopted and fostered by the Legislature, can relieve England of an incubus which must necessarily bring about anarchy and disorder. This subject has long engaged our serious attention, and we purpose devoting our earliest leisure to a future series of papers thereon.

But, ere we conclude our remarks on the subject in hand, we must revert to the Fisheries. In former days, the deep-sea fishery formed by far the most important branch of the trade. We, however, appear gradually to have resigned the Great Bank, in common with all others at any distance from the shore, to the Americans and French, who derive a rich harvest therefrom. They, we admit, have an equal right to the wide ocean with ourselves; still, we respectfully submit that this mode might form a profitable portion of the Gaspé Fishery Company's operations, and we think the subject well worthy their serious consideration, for we confess we are at a loss to understand why foreigners should have the lion's share of the spoil.

Much has been said and written on the propriety of granting Bounties, but we reject all such systems as premiums for indolence and fraud. The French Government pays the Bounty, yearly, on thousands of

quintals of cod caught and cured by the subjects of other nations. Capital, protection, perseverance, and industry, are the grand requisites; these, judiciously united, can bid defiance to all competition.

The projectors of the new Company name four distinct objects for the employment of their capital—(we say four, because we include the formation of agricultural settlements and the sale of land under one and the same head); viz., the fisheries, sale of timber, sale of coal, and sale of land. The second we shall not notice, the value and importance of the lumber-trade being too well known and appreciated to need special comment. But we would remind them, that, in addition to coal, the immediate vicinity of their properties (possibly their own domains) is proved, beyond a doubt, to abound in mineral wealth. Copper, lead, and manganese veins have been discovered, affording valuable and additional auxiliaries for commercial enterprise. We are indebted to Mr. Stevens for important information on the subject of North American mineralogy; this gentleman having successfully worked a manganese mine for a considerable period, and exported upwards of 200 tons, of a superior quality, to this market.

In conclusion, we beg to repeat, that the promoters of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal-Mining Company are entitled to the esteem and gratitude of every branch of our national industry, and we question if the Canadian Legislature has ever given assent to a bill more deserving its unqualified approval. The prosperity, not only of the district of Gaspé, but of a great portion of Lower Canada, is now identified with that of this corporation. Its operations and ample resources will cause a new era to dawn in North American history, and we hope every individual member of its Court may live to see the day when thousands will designate them as Canada's benefactors. This we say advisedly, for their Prospectus is now before the public, to whom we leave the solution of this important question. Are those whose names appear therein likely to present us with a mere speculative bubble? The double charter* is, we think, ample guarantee to the contrary, for all such as are strangers to their ability and high standing.

MERCATOR.

KROOMAN *versus* BOOBIE.

A SCENE AT FERNANDO PO.

"This is a people robbed and spoiled; they are for a prey, and none delivereth; for a spoil, and none saith, Restore."—ISAIAH xlii. 22.

Motto of Sir F. Buxton's Book on the African Slave Trade.

THE aborigines of Fernando Po are known by the name of Adeeyahs, but far more generally by the *sobriquet* of Boobies, from that word being their salutation when meeting a friend or stranger; but the ma-

* Incorporated by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Canadian Legislature.

majority of persons maintain that it is bestowed upon them for their silly and timid disposition, and the easy manner in which they suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the Kroomen, and other black importations who are in alliance with them on the island. But it is of little or no importance—except to persons possessing a great thirst after knowledge—endeavouring to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, though it probably would be settled as easily as the name of the war-steamer of King Louis-Philippe was by a descendant of the ancient Britons, which he clearly proved—to his own satisfaction at least—to be derived from his mother-tongue. The same line of argument might prove that *Boobie*, like *Gomer*, has a similar origin.

These Adeeyahs, who may muster, with their families, about eighteen or twenty thousand persons, live in small collections of miserable huts—miserable even for an African—scattered over different portions of the island ; and notwithstanding many of them have been brought into contact with Europeans, they have evinced no wish to imbibe habits of civilisation, for they remain in the same state of blissful ignorance and demoralisation in which they have ever existed ; clearly proving that they are ultra-tories in principle, and consider—like all their order—that to root up and depart from customs and prejudices hallowed by the wisdom of their ancestors from time immemorial, would be a crime of the blackest dye. These natives are a shorter and stouter built race than many of the inhabitants on the coast of the mainland, and differ from them materially in features and in length of their hair, and also in the utter absence of all ideas of decency and cleanliness which distinguish some of the latter ; and they possess a greater love, if possible, of the *dolce far niente*. Clothing has not yet found its way into the catalogue of an Adeeyah's comforts. Some of the koklakoos (chiefs) may wear a hat made from the skin of a beast, ornamented with bones and feathers, in lieu of the grass one worn by the majority, and may alter the colour of the composition smeared over their persons ; but the only articles of attire in vogue amongst chief and vassal consist of a grass bag hanging in front (not sufficiently large to serve the purpose of decency), a few wisps of the same material wound round their arms and legs, a few strips of leather, and a necklace of beads or vertebrae of birds and small quadrupeds. Ablution they have as great a horror of as if they laboured under hydrophobia, but as a substitute they smear their persons over most plentifully with palm-oil and clay ; their hair also comes in for its share of this compound, and, from a constant accumulation, has a worse appearance than a door-mat on the dirtiest day. The softer sex seldom wear aught beyond Dame Nature's livery, unless they obtain a handkerchief or a necklace in a manner that will be presently shown. Like the generality of African wives, the lady has to perform all manner of work and drudgery, while her husband is either taking his ease or amusing himself with shooting and fishing ; and what he obtains by these means he disposes of, together with his stock of poultry, yams, &c., for money, or barter for ammunition, ardent spirits, and tobacco. The husband viewing his wife more as a beast of burden than a companion, it is not to be wondered at that

little or nothing of what he obtains for his goods is expended in any way upon her ; in fact, it never seems to enter his head that a few trinkets or any article of attire would improve her charms, or that she has any longings for such things. Moreover, in addition to such selfishness—to call it by its mildest term—he never thinks of performing any of those little acts of attention and kindness which not only add to the happiness, but cast such a lustre over the marriage state.

The Kroomen who have located themselves on the island are a mixture of the Nanna and Settra-Kroo tribes ; and though, when at home, a spirit of animosity and ill-will, frequently ending in bloodshed, is of common occurrence, from their hatred to each other being as fierce as that which existed between clans Chattan and Quhele, yet here they form common cause against the aboriginal inhabitants :—

“ A plundering race, still eager to invade ;
On spoil they live, and make of theft a trade.”

These individuals evince more cunning, and display more sagacity, and as much cupidity, as any other of the African tribes on the coast, and are by no means scrupulous in what manner they obtain plunder, provided they do but get it, their only object being, as they phrase it, to “ catch ebery ting and hold ebery ting ;” and from constant intercourse with Europeans, they become men of the world, and are up to a great many moves to encompass their ends ; consequently, the worst class of persons to be let loose upon Boobie. It is not surprising, therefore, that they soon discovered the character of the natives, nor that they speedily turned such to account, and commenced a system of extortion and pillage, which probably exists at the present day. No sooner is it known in Kroo-town that an Adeeyah has a little live stock and a few yams, than a foray is planned, and the goods lifted as expertly as ever *creagh* was made by Highland cateran, or raid by Borderer, in the good old times of tugging and riving ; and although many villages have paid these marauders black-mail to refrain from such acts of plunder, the Kroomen have never displayed good faith, but robbed them on the first opportunity, vindicating themselves by observing, “ Pook ! what, Boobie ? he made do Krooboy all same Krooboy made do white man.” Consequently their victims guard their property as strictly as they can, and plead the greatest poverty when taxed with possessing any : but neither art nor denial avails, for the Kroomen hit upon a very successful stratagem, and one which never fails, being nothing less than stealing Mrs. Boobie, and only suffering her to be ransomed by plundering the husband of all his effects, and leaving him considerably indebted to his village for making up the amount stipulated for by the abductors ; in short, the husband is so completely plucked by these rooks, that on regaining possession of his rib after being so thoroughly cleaned out, both he and his wife, were they living in a certain island, would find it necessary to have their matrimonial union divided, by entering into another kind of “ Union.” But it must be borne in mind that the benedict has to thank himself in a great degree for his plunderers resorting to so harsh a measure ; for were he to treat his helpmate with the

kindness and affection which his duty renders it incumbent on him to do, such acts would not be of so common occurrence : for though some of the ladies are carried off by main force, by far the greater number accompany the Kroomen voluntarily, being bribed from their love and duty to their liege lords by the promise of a string of beads or a piece of cloth ; which is not such a matter of surprise when we remember that they are in a savage state, and morality is at a very low ebb ; and being fully aware that they have not the shadow of a chance of obtaining such articles from the liberality of their husbands, are, as a matter of course, supposed to be indifferent to his being spoiled when no portion of his property ever falls to their lot. But, even under such circumstances, the volunteers use a deal of finesse, by making a great outcry, to give a colouring to their conduct, in order that it may not be supposed that they are *particeps criminis* in the matter ; for if Boobie suspected such to be the case, he would soon be revenged upon his faithless partner by amputating one or probably both of her hands—a mode of punishment much patronised by him.

Many persons might consider it surprising that such a state of affairs could exist when the Adeeyahs are so much more numerous than the Kroomen ; but it must be remembered that the natives are split into different factions, one village frequently being at misunderstandings with its neighbour ; and unless the aborigines can be taught that “ union is strength ”—a truth often difficult to be comprehended by more civilised people—there is little doubt but they will be pillaged to the end of the chapter.

That every man has his double in appearance, is an opinion which has gained credence with many ; and others may not be wanting who entertain ideas that the aphorism may be extended to the social and political condition of tribes and nations as opposite to each other as the antipodes, and, by carrying opinions to an extreme, draw inferences from the state of an island not much further from a continent than Fernando Po is from the mainland of Africa.† * * *

It is very evident that the race of Boobies, and the manner in which they are robbed and spoiled, have not yet come to the knowledge of philanthropists, or they would long ere this have bestirred themselves in making some glorious attempt towards relieving the miseries of nearly twenty thousand human beings plunged in the lowest state of barbarism and demoralisation. Not one of all the sable tribes has greater claims upon the affections and sympathies of these praiseworthy individuals than the plundered and despised Boobies. Would to Heaven* that some noble-minded and enthusiastic gentleman would clutch the mantle of philanthropy, and hasten to Fernando Po, exclaiming, in the language of the Governor of New Zealand, “ I go to fulfil a high destiny, and to solve for the first time in the history of the world the great problem of how a noble aboriginal race can be brought into the community of civilised men ; ” and then, as a climax to his

† We have been compelled to expunge some passages which were too satirical for our pages.—EDITOR.

philanthropic exertions, bring away a Boobie and produce him before a meeting of sympathisers at Exeter Hall! ' Boobie would "take"—he would draw the purse-slides, and not only become the lion at tea-parties, but he would eclipse all the coloured importations who have appeared in this "Great Babylon," from Prince Le Boo down to the lowly Indians. There may be some stubborn matter-of-fact people who, possessing no more souls and kindly feelings for their poor black brethren than automata, would view Boobie as an animal sunk below the level of the brute creation and unworthy of a thought, and yet absurdly imagine, from a melancholy fatuity, that they derive a heartfelt gratification from secretly relieving the distresses of the sons of toil and misery at home. Short-sighted mortals! Were they to apply a collyrium of the milk of human kindness, they would perceive as great a transformation in Boobie as if he had been touched with an enchanter's wand, and would soon throw to the winds all affection for their white brethren—who would become lepers in their sight—and join thorough-bred philanthropists, and those who have carried away honours in their school, in showering cheques upon Boobie as thick as snowflakes, and would endure to be flayed like Marsyas—cheerfully chaunting *Io pæanes* during the operation—in order that they might present Boobie with their hides.

About the middle of a day towards the latter end of the month of November 184—, several Kroomen were observed stretched at their ease on the border of the bush near the path leading from George Bay. The headman and one or two others in the group around him were in earnest conversation; but the rest were either occupied in smoking their short wooden cutties, or basking in the fierce rays of the sun, with all the listless manner of their countrymen. The parties who were engaged in converse appeared to be differing in opinion, for the headman somewhat snappishly exclaimed—"Tell you no, he sufe come,—catch he mammy (wife) two sun, tink he no want he now?" The party addressed, who bore the name of Bottle-Beer, and also the character of being a regular grumbler, did not appear much inclined to give up his opinion, if one might judge from his reply: "May be come, but no sure we catch goat, pig, fowl, yam, and plenty dollar; Boobie noting." "Pooh!" rejoined the headman, turning to another, who hitherto had taken no part in the palaver, but was employing himself in shaving a stick with his knife, in the manner a Yankee calls *whittling*; "Prince Wales, what Boobie got?—you savey for true 'fore you catch mammy." The person thus appealed to said—"Sure he got ebery ting; mammy say he plenty dollar live in bush, but no savey where. Tell mammy when Boobie dash all we, gib he two for get bobbery-water (brandy)—mammy love dat,—daddy (husband) no give, drink all; tell mammy too, he catch plenty bead, cloth, and ebery ting,—but sure he no catch all he tink." "Sure no," chimed in another; "Ky! Prince Wales, but you good tongue make palaver,—mammy tink all for true, b'lieve ebery ting you speak—bery good tongue—catch more mammy dan all we." Ere Prince Wales could reply to this compliment upon his oily tongue, another Krooman came hurrying up, holding out a wooden image with

- a few bits of grass round its neck, and exclaiming, "Wurra! Wurra! Jumbo hang in fetische-house, sure he make much finish die." Had a thunderbolt fallen amongst the group, it could not have caused more consternation than this appearance of Centipede with Jumbo, and his account of the fate which had befallen the god. All sprang to their feet and crowded around the headman who held the object of their adoration. Jumbo was an uncouthly-carved figure of a man, about a foot in height, sitting cross-legged like a tailor, with ears preposterously large, the Kroo mark down the forehead and nose, and a piece of looking-glass fixed in the thorax and abdomen. The headman removed, without speaking, the ligature of grass round its neck, and then placing the apex of the idol's head to his mouth, soon proved that Jumbo was fashioned as a whistle, for he blew the god until the bush rang again with his notes. This experiment appeared to give infinite satisfaction to the group, who uttered a shout of joy, while the headman triumphantly exclaimed—"Jumbo no die, Kickinaboo no catch he." A fierce and noisy discussion immediately ensued as to who the parties were that had been guilty of this act of profanity. Some appeared inclined to lay the odium on the Boobies, but that supposition was soon scouted by the knowledge that none of the natives would have dared—through fear of the god—to proceed to such an extremity, and as the idea of Jumbo committing suicide was quite out of the question, the deed must rest upon one of their own order. The headman, on being called upon to discover the offender, proceeded at once in his investigation. Centipede having stated that he found Jumbo hanging to one of the posts of the temple, was first called upon to submit to the ordeal, which was performed by the suspected party blowing the god, and desiring him to let the headman see if he were the guilty individual, the latter applying his eye during the ceremony to the looking-glass in front of the idol, which he termed "eye ine belly." Centipede was pronounced innocent, and likewise two or three others who followed; but the trial proceeded no further, in consequence of Jack Twoglass voluntarily admitting himself to be the culprit. The only motives assignable for Jack making such a confession were, that he was either afraid of the power of Jumbo and did not relish drinking the "suey-water," or that he imagined he had good grounds of complaint against the god, which justified him in resorting to so strong a measure. A palaver was immediately held upon this self-appointed Jack Ketch, who set up a very curious and singular defence. It appeared that on leaving Clarence a few days previously, and passing the first Adeeyah village, he observed a remarkably fine goat, and the spirit of cupidity immediately descended upon him; but as it was impossible to lift it before the whole village, he contented himself with finding out the owner and where he resided, resolving on the first opportunity to steal the animal. He accordingly selected the previous night for carrying his designs into execution, but before starting on his enterprise thought it best to secure the assistance and protection of Jumbo, whom he implored "to make big sleep live ine Boobie eye," and not only promised him many acts of kindness in event of success, but brought, as earnest, a large piece of roasted yam and a calabash of

palm-wine, and finally wrapped the divinity round in a piece of blanket to keep him warm. Having taken such conciliatory measures, he proceeded on his journey with the greatest confidence, devoutly believing himself to be under the protection of his god, and about midnight arrived at the village. After using all necessary precautions to prevent his approach being discovered, and by "walking on he belly like snake," as he said, he was able to reach, without detection, the hut where the goat was likely to be, and on peeping under the eaves close to the entrance, he saw by the faint light of the waning moon what he supposed to be the object of his visit, and accordingly stretched forth his hand to secure the prize, which he no sooner touched than he found himself seized by a dog. Jack being unable to bear punishment with Indian fortitude, roared out from excess of pain, which soon awoke Boobie and his lady, who it appeared had not supped upon poppies; and their clamours, united with Jack's howlings and the cur's yelpings, speedily aroused the whole village. Nothing now remained for Jack Twoglass but to cut and run for it, which he was not long in doing, and imagining there were at least a dozen Boobies on his trail, he scampered along homeward-bound, smarting with pain and chagrined at his ill fortune. The fetische-house stood in his way, and looking in to reproach Jumbo for not sending better luck, he found the god just as he left him; the blanket, as he imagined, having made Jumbo so cozy that he was too lazy to partake of the good cheer Jack had provided for him, and could not resist the temptation to indulge in a most comfortable snooze; consequently, Jack's misfortunes were attributable to Jumbo's want of watchfulness. Such a belief, coupled with a sight of the happiness of the divinity, after so untoward a termination of the Krooman's adventure, did not act as a balm to his wounded paw and irritated feelings; he accordingly threw the idol's supper into the bush, tore the blanket away, broke a stick, and gave it what he called "plenty floggee," and, finally, hung the god up to a post, as has been shown. Unfortunately for Jack Twoglass, the Kroomen neither considered his defence of any avail, nor his treatment of Jumbo at all justifiable, for they unanimously returned a verdict of guilty, and the headman immediately proceeded to pass upon him the sentence of the law: having premised that Jumbo must taste blood for the indignity put upon him, or they could no longer lay claim to his assistance and protection, he sentenced the unlucky wight to be deprived of a toe. No sooner had the judge finished, than all the Kroomen pounced upon the culprit and held him down, while the headman, unclasping his knife, proceeded to carry his sentence into effect with all the *sang-froid* of a Liston. Jack, finding there was no help for him; only exclaimed when the headman had selected a member, "No he, no he;—will cuttee off toe, take he broder, big hard hurt (corn) live wid broder; no take he, take he broder." He was about being obliged, when Bottle-Beer, who was holding Jumbo to see the operation, suddenly exclaimed, "Ky! ky! what noise dat—sure dat pig?—Ky! Boobie come for true." Bottle-Beer was right; for there were audible sounds in the bush, as if "a farmer's wife was carrying a squeaking tithe-pig to the vicar," which no sooner reached the ears of the Kroomen

than all attempts at mutilating Jack Twoglass ceased : Jumbo was thrust into the bush, and the Kroomen hastened to seat themselves on the ground, opposite a felled mahogany tree, to await the arrival of the Adeeyah.

Two minutes had scarcely elapsed, before a couple of Adeeyahs were seen approaching by the path ; and on arriving before the Kroomen, they seated themselves on the mahogany tree, uttering, " Boobie ! Boobie ! " The Adeeyahs, like the Ashantees, have a great dislike to squat on the ground, but have not as yet followed the custom of the latter, by carrying stools about with them. The chief and his vassal were plentifully coated with palm-oil and dirt, and both wore hats made of grass, (resembling in shape those worn by Old Noll's evangelicals,) ornamented with bones and feathers. The chief, who was the unfortunate benedict come to ransom his wife stolen by Prince Wales, was only distinguished from his henchman by having a lump of fat in a skin tied round his throat, which made him appear as if labouring under bronchocele, and a bullock's horn on one side of his hat—had he sported two, he would have been more in character. He brought a grass bag containing a few eggs and a couple of fowls, while his attendant carried a small pig and three mullets, which were deposited before the Kroomen and intended for the redemption of the lady. The animals, which were prevented from escaping by having their legs tied with grass, made several fruitless attempts to get rid of their thralldom ; but finding their efforts towards release ineffectual, they appeared to call philosophy into exercise and remained tolerably quiet ; the pig contenting himself with uttering a few grunts, which were responded to by its owner.

The palaver was opened by the head Krooman saying,—“ Kroohoy much please see Boobie, but no please see he sick ; Boobie want doctor ? ” This courteous address was replied to by the Adeeyah observing, “ Koklakoo (chief) heartsick, want moonka ” (wife). After a short pause, he proceeded to paint in gloomy colours the inconveniences under which he laboured during the state of divorce. His house, as he figuratively phrased it, was darker than when day-fire slept in water ; he had no wife to rub his compound on, to catch snake for his dinner, make palm-oil, bring him water, work in his yam-ground, and go to white man and get spirits, tobacco, and eat for gun belly (ammunition) ; but he had to turn his hands to everything—a task doubly hard from its novelty. He further described the nuisance caused by his two children continually squalling for their mother, to put a stop to which he had been under the necessity of cutting them with his knife.* In short, he gave a lengthy catalogue of the miseries he endured, hoping by this means to enlist the sympathies of the Kroomen in his

* This is a practice much in vogue with the Boobies, and is used as a substitute for the cane and rod, being frequently inflicted upon very trivial occasions. It is no unusual occurrence to see an Adetyah scored over the face, and other parts of the person, like a loin of pork ; Boobie being determined not to ruin the child by being sparing of his knife. This mode of punishment may be said to possess an advantage by enabling persons to judge whether a testimonial of good conduct is a forgery or not.

behalf and regain possession of his wife at a low ransom. He little knew them, or how unlikely they were to compassionate his selfish feelings; for had Eurydice been in their keeping and Orpheus come empty-handed to redeem her, he would have made no impression upon hearts as adamant as those of the Poor-Law Commissioners. The Adeeyah finished his address by requesting the Kroomen to accept his present and give him back his wife, for the Kroomen and Adeeyahs were all brethren. This finale, instead of assisting his cause, gave great offence to the Kroomen, for Prince Wales exclaimed, quite indignant at such familiarity—"Broder 'deed! what Boobie say? broder—we broder? sure he take palm-wine much—tink he big man." "Sure no," said another, "Boobie go juju-house no-work-day, hear white juju-man make palaver with big book—say white man, Krooboy, Boobie all broder." "All same broder," said the Adeeyah, rising from his seat and throwing himself into the fifth position of the second extension-motions; "All same broder," he repeated with the confidence of a man asserting an incontrovertible fact.—"All same broder!" said the headman, rising and confronting the Boobie with looks of the most ineffable contempt; "s'pose Krooboy go to white man, say massa crack finger, we broder, what tink white man say? 'D—n black rascal, what you speak?' den do Krooboy dis," and seizing the Boobie by his matted elf locks, he pulled them most furiously, at the same time giving the unfortunate victim several hard kicks until he roared for mercy: "dere, dat what white man do, s'pose Krooboy call he broder," said the Krooman on releasing him; "Boobie, Krooboy broder; d—n stinking broder den! When Kickiraboo catch Boobie for true, where he tink he live?" The Adeeyah considered for a few seconds, and then growled out, "Live in big house; have cow, goat, sheep, fowl—all plenty fat—plenty yam, best wife, and plenty Krooman for slave." "Ay! sure, Boobie hab all he say—plenty Krooboy live wid he, but he catch all Boobie have—mammy too, all same he do now 'fore Kickiraboo catch he: dere," continued the headman as he resealed himself, "Boobie savey he no Krooboy broder. Prince Wales take he dash and give him mammy." Prince Wales accordingly approached the present the Adeeyahs brought, and the pig was the first which underwent his scrutiny. On his seizing the animal by the hind legs and holding it up, he gave to view the most miserable creature that ever was farrowed; any one would have concluded from its appearance that it was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, had not its lungs, when it squealed, contradicted the supposition; it was literally nothing but skin and bone, and had a nose as long and a back as high and sharp as one of the Shetland breed; and to add to its wretched appearance, its ears were cropped as close as a bull-dog's. Prince Wales did not appear to be much prepossessed in the animal's favour, for he sung out to a fellow who was lying on his back, whistling a tune which bore some resemblance to the Orange one called "Croppies lie down," "Yellow Will, see Boobie pig—sure he no catch yam, palm-nut, plantain, corn, ebery ting pig love—he no live in bush, live in house—catch noting." Yellow Will, slowly raising him-

self, cast one glance upon the creature, and replied, "Ky! catch noting? sure no—he no catch mammy from we." Having thus delivered his opinion, he resumed his occupation as Prince Wales dashed the living skeleton to the ground with sufficient force to fracture every bone in its body. The fowls next came in for examination. "Plenty blanket live here," said he, plucking a handful of feathers off each back. "Sure fowl no catch rain—plenty bone—no meat got more dan pig—pooh! fowl noting;" and tossing the bipeds alongside the quadruped, he raised the mullets in succession. These likewise did not appear to give satisfaction; for, after smelling them, he bestowed a look of rage upon the Boobie, and took them to his comrades, each of whom applied the same test, saying when done, "Pooh! tesho" (moon). Had they been inspectors at Billingsgate or Hungerford, they could not have given a more decisive opinion regarding the unwholesome state of the fish. "Sure," said Prince Wales, walking up to Boobie, "sure Boobie savey fis sleep in moon—fis stink all same as Boobie; no make eat for we; Boobie tink Krooboy much love eat stink; fis noting?" There only remained the eggs, and considering the condition of the rest of the dash, it is not surprising that they were found valueless: the first one broken, contained a chicken nearly on the point of being hatched; and on the Krooman breaking the second, which proved very addled, he got so enraged that he slapped it in the Boobie's face, who all this time had been sitting as sflky as a bear with a sore head. Prince Wales having finished his examination of the present, desired Boy Peter to go and fetch Boobie's wife.

The Kroomen having collected together in a group, commenced an animated palaver, which, by their fierce glances frequently cast at the Adeeyah, appeared to bode no good to his worldly substance, and was only terminated by Boy Peter's arrival with the *sposa*, and Prince Wales muttering something about "Fis an egg do make eat for mammy." The lady was in buff, and appeared about seventeen years of age, in the zenith of her charms, while her husband had evidently long passed his meridian. She approached him with a downcast and modest look, which was repaid by him with one of rage and ill-temper; he addressed her in a brutal and infuriated manner, and appeared by his actions to be about inflicting a little corporal chastisement with his spear, which Prince Wales observing, being a man of gallantry, immediately put a stop to, by placing himself between Boobie and his lady, appearing to take upon himself the office of mediator—the most unthankful and generally the worst rewarded of all other actions. This Krooman now commenced "a phrase" to the Boobie, in which he extolled the domestic qualifications and lauded the charms of his wife, as being the "best mammy in all Boobie-town," and launched out in praises of her good points like a horse-chauter, and even had the consummate impudence to point out the trouble he had in getting possession of her and in compelling her to accompany him. The lying rascal! she went with him as cheerfully as a bride to the altar with the man of her choice. He proceeded to describe the hospitable manner in which he had treated his captive, and the labour he had undergone in taking her

to the sea side and rubbing her with sand and water, to cleanse her from the impurity which gave such offence to his olfactories, assuring him that he worked as arduously "as white man dat scrubee mammy back in fine book dat live in house in Clarence," probably alluding to a print of St. John Long operating—and now she had the perfume of a ripe banana or pine-apple; finally mentioning the many other acts of kindness he had displayed towards his lady, and being under the necessity, according to Kroo fashion, of restoring her to his arms with a handsome present, he felt not only surprise, but much indignation, that Boobie should think so little of his conduct, and pay so poor a compliment to so valuable a partner as to bring a ransom so totally unworthy of his wife's merits and his expectations, and ended by reading Boobie a severe homily upon the detestable vices of avarice and meanness. Then approaching the lady, he returned her to the custody of Boy Peter, directing him to take her back to his hut, and forgetting his character of *bonhomie* in the annoyed state of his feelings, he shouted out to his captive, "Go!" accompanying the command with a slap that brought a shriek from her, as if she were performing in the character of "Jane Shore," and caused her to rub the afflicted part with a degree of vigour that would have called forth a high eulogium from the "white man dat scrubee mammy back in fine book," and made Boobie ejaculate *Arpoo!*

The filly having trotted off to her stable, the headman walked up to Boobie, and after slightly touching upon the excellent speech made by Prince Wales, he proceeded to inform him what would be considered a just ransom for his wife, and as Jumbo, "who had long eye for make see, and long ear for make hear," had informed him that Boobie had plenty of live stock, yams, and much money hid in the bush, his demand was six large goats, as many pigs, double that number of fowls—all of which must be in good condition; plenty of fish and bobbery-water, three hundred yams, a dozen heads of tobacco, and all the dollars, cut-monies, and coppers in his possession: and Boobie must particularly bear in mind, that Jumbo knew to the utmost stiver what he was worth, and any attempt on his part to keep back so much as a copper would cause everything else to be forfeited, and he be compelled to return home without his wife; but if Boobie in this matter acted with good faith, he might depend upon finding the Kroomen true men; if not, he hoped Jumbo would cast them off for ever.

During this speech, Boobie stood as amazed as if his wits had taken their departure, his jaw dropping on his artificial *goitre* until his chin was completely hid; and the Krooman, thinking he had not fully comprehended him, commenced shaking him well to attract his attention, and repeated his demand in a loud tone, which soon caused Boobie to find his tongue. "What!" roared he. "Pig—fowl—egg—no wife? Pig—goat—fowl—fis—yam—bobbery-water—tobak—plenty ebery ting—dollar much? What koklakoo den? You true man? You tief man—tief man—tief man! big much ebery ting? No will!—no will!—no will!" shouted Boobie, dashing his hat on the ground, throwing his arms round like the swifts of a windmill, and dancing as if the

ground under his feet were hot iron. "Hear me speak," cried he, at the top of his voice, and pausing in his antics—"hear me speak—go to Gob'nor, make good palaver wid Gob'nor—den plenty war live in Kroo-town—Gob'nor and all Adeeyah come—make much kill all Krooman—Kroo-town catch plenty fire—Krooman, Kroo-town noting! —War-man now—koklakoo war-man—plenty war live in Kroo-town," he exclaimed, as he drew a sixpenny whittle from a grass belt round his arm, and flourished it with all the air of a Palafox, saying "War to the knife;" and throwing his head alternately over each shoulder as if he were commencing the Polka, Boobie resumed his dance, (his henchman imitating his movements and echoing his words,) singing out, "War-man now—koklakoo war-man—Gob'nor and Adeeyah make plenty war live—plenty war now—Krooman noting." While Boobie was thus chaunting his war-song, the Kroomen were indulging in uncontrollable fits of laughter; and as the missel-thrush is said to sing loudest during the thunder-storm, so Boobie roared his song of defiance "in native wood-notes wild," an octave higher than the cacklination of his adversaries. But a stop was soon put to this amusement by the headman seizing Boobie and well pummelling him, saying, "Big fool—what noise dis?—what palaver dis?—hold noise—hear me speak." "No will—no will—war-man, war-man," interrupted Boobie. "War-fool!" returned the Krooman, giving him a blow which caused the unfortunate wretch to measure his length on the ground. "Hear me speak, fool—den be war-man 'gain. Palm-oil ship live here—very well, go 'board, say Cappun, you catch plenty cloth, plenty ebery ting? Sure, Cappun say, plenty live here, what want? Go Bonny now. Ky! Cappun, dash you much good ting, for you catch plenty palm-oil at Bonny. What he? Cappun say. O! he Boobie mammy, King Peppel love he—no love Boobie, he make kill guana for eat. King Peppel no love dat, you savey, Cappun. Sure, Cappun say, dash you plenty ebery ting for he. Cappun go Bonny, say King, Ky! King, you have plenty palm-oil? King say, Plenty; you have plenty bar, Cappun? Plenty, Cappun say; best bar much catch at Nanno Po—catch Boobie mammy dere. Ky! King say; you catch Boobie mammy? Dash me he proper—dash you much plenty palm-oil. Love Boobie mammy; he make much plenty good eat for we. Juju-man, King say—Boobie mammy live here; cut he troat; make big feast, make eat all he. Bery well. Booby see Krooboy catch plenty dash from Cappun, Boobie no mammy. King Peppel make eat of he. Boobie den say he want catch noder mammy, ask Boobie girl—what he say? Ky! no will. Boobie let Krooboy sell me to Cappun—make eat for King Peppel—no hab Boobie for daddy. Boobie no mammy den—he noting. Sure may catch ole mammy—he noting—only fit to make fetsche for Jumbo!"

This speech had the desired effect, and soon altered Boobie's tone, for, rising from his prostrate position, he approached the Krooman as meekly as if he had eaten largely of the pie of humility, and embracing his legs, whined out, "No—no; Moonka no live Bonny—Adeeyah give all, ebery ting. No let Cappun catch Moonka—Koklakoo no

war-man—he noting, noting, noting.” “Ky! sure Boobie noting,” replied the Krooman; “he noting, noting, noting,” mimicking Boobie’s accents; “Boobie no war-man now—he no make kill all Krooboy—sure he much bad tink kill he broder. Boobie savey he Krooboy broder. Krooboy heart no strong—he like water when Boobie war-man—he make much run—he tink when Boobie make much great kill he live ine Boobie belly. Ky!” said he, changing his bantering tune, and wringing his victim’s nose, “Boobie no noting—he big fool!” He ceased speaking amidst the laughter of his comrades, all of whom had a jibe for the Adeeyah, who shortly after departed with his companion, to return home and raise the demand for the Krooman.

The Boobies were no sooner out of sight than the Kroomen began congratulating their headman upon his diplomatic abilities; but he, with a degree of modesty almost unparalleled, ascribed their expected good fortune solely to the interposition and favour of Jumbo, who it was necessary should be immediately fetished. The god was thereupon brought forth from the cover, and being borne in the arms of the headman, was followed by the rest of the Kroomen, carrying Boobie’s present with them, in Indian file, to the fetische-house, which stood a few yards in the bush in a cleared spot, and was nothing more than an erection of four sticks, about seven feet in height at each corner, comprising a space about three square yards, and thatched with palm-leaves. In the centre was a small wicker frame suspended from the roof, being Jumbo’s throne of state. The rite commenced by the Kroomen chaunting a monotonous song, and engaging in a dance somewhat similar to a Scotch reel, with a great deal of *fing* in it, which, when finished, the headman seized the wretched pig by the hind legs, and struck its head violently on the ground several times, until the animal was completely stunned; then drawing his knife, he disembowelled the creature, tore out its vitals, and threw blood plentifully over the god, placing before it the heart and some portion of the liver. It was then suggested, from the experience of Jack Twoglass, that to wrap Jumbo in a blanket at night was not likely to render him over-watchful of their interests, and it would be better to make him a garment of many feathers; in accordance with which suggestion, the headman immediately proceeded to pluck the fowls alive, and plaister their plumage over the bloody divinity, until he was covered in every part except the face; and on some of the tail-feathers being stuck in the mouth of the whistle in Jumbo’s head, one of the party exultingly exclaimed, “Dere, now Jumbo much fine proud—all same as man-war offsher when he shoulder catch great big gold.” The fowls had now to submit to decollation, in order that their blood might run over the idol; and when dead, the parties took their departure, the headman having first made a long speech to Jumbo, trusting that the sacrifice had been much to his satisfaction.

The ensuing day was one of rejoicing to the Kroomen, but a day of great heaviness of heart to poor Boobie, who had not tasted the sweets of repose, being not only harassed in mind, but fatigued in body, from his exertions to scrape together by borrowing and begging the live stock and vegetables his tyrants had stipulated for; and what went far more to his

heart, was the parting with his darling treasure, which he had daily visited, and experienced all the delight of a miser in watching its increase. He dared not keep back a tester, being persuaded that the Kroomen's god was watching him, or how could they have come by the knowledge of his possessing wealth? It never entered his noddle that the wife of his bosom was the Delilah who had betrayed him to these Philistines.

Towards the close of the day the Kroomen had re-assembled at their former tryste, and Boobie arrived with a large following, bearing the articles of ransom, all of which underwent a careful examination by the Kroomen, and were finally approved of, after a little demurring. Some of the yams appearing not to be of first-rate quality, caused the headman to grumble something about "Boobie yam no good like Calabar yam." Boobie further brought nearly a gallon of brandy in a water-monkey, which he informed the headman was obtained upon "tick" from Scott, the island sutler, and finally, with much reluctance, produced his wealth, which on being viewed by the Kroomen gave infinite satisfaction—it evidently being far beyond their expectations. The Adeeyah's hoard consisted of seventeen dollars and a *great* number of cut-monies and coppers.

The Kroomen having expressed their entire satisfaction of Boobie's conduct in the affair, Prince Wales returned him his wife; the lady had an imitation Madras handkerchief tied round her head, a piece of soiled white baft worn over the shoulder like Highland plaid, and a necklace of blue glass beads. Boobie examined the latter very attentively, and had they been turquoises, he could not have seemed better pleased; he doubtless intended to deprive his wife of them immediately on their return home. The business being concluded, both parties appearing perfectly contented, and compliments having been exchanged, the Adeeyahs departed for their village, Boobie holding his lady by the arm, as if he feared her being stolen again. The lady, who appeared to leave her captor as reluctantly as Briseis did Achilles, cast upon him a most significant look, which in all probability was meant as a hint for him not to forget the dollars and a few other articles which he so liberally promised her before she made the *faux pas*. It is to be feared that Mrs. Boobie experienced the melancholy truth that promises and performances are two very different things.

DLTA.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, this season, has been large, and promises to be very extensive. A prospectus has been placed in our hands, emanating from a body who have formed themselves into an association for mutual support and assistance, under the title of the "Co-operative Emigration Society." They propose to emigrate so soon as they number 100 families, and contemplate as the site of their future labours a location in the Wisconsin Territory, between the Mississippi and the St. Croix rivers. From a thorough knowledge of the chief movers in the scheme, and a careful perusal of their rules and regulations, we are bound to admit that their whole arrangements are well conceived and planned, and, if the details are successfully carried out, calculated to ensure the success of the undertaking and the prosperity of the parties concerned. We are grieved to see so many of our sturdy, enterprising farmers and small capitalists making themselves a home in the "far-west" of America, when each and all of our own Colonies offer equal if not superior advantages; but as we cannot change the settled bent of their inclination, we can only wish them that success which their determination merits, and which it would seem they cannot secure for themselves and families in the mother-country.

THE TRAPPERS, OR BEAVER HUNTERS.—In the old times of the Canadian fur trade, when the trade in furs was chiefly pursued about the lakes and rivers, the expeditions were, in a great degree, carried on in batteaux and canoes. But a totally different class has now sprung up—the "mountaineers"—the traders and trappers that scale the vast mountain chains, and pursue their hazardous vocation amidst their wild recesses—moving from place to place on horseback—exposed not alone to the perils of the wilderness, but to the perils of attack from fierce Indians, to whom it has become as favourable an exploit to harass and waylay a band of trappers with their pack-horses, as it is to the Arabs of the desert to plunder a caravan. The equestrian exercises in which they are constantly engaged—the nature of the country they traverse—vast plains and mountains pure and exhilarating in their atmospheric qualities—seem to make them, physically and mentally, a more lively, vigorous, daring, and enduring race than the fur traders and trappers of former days, who generally had huts or tents to shelter them from the inclemency of the seasons—were seldom exposed to the hostility of the natives, and generally were within reach of supplies from the settlements. There is, perhaps, no class of men on the earth who lead a life of more continued exertion, danger, and excitement, and who are more enamoured of their occupations, than the free trappers of the wild regions of the West. No toil, no danger, no privation, can turn the trapper aside from his pursuit. If his meal is not ready in time, he takes his rifle—hies to the forest—shoots his game—lights his fire, and cooks his repast. With his horse and his rifle he is independent of the world, and spurns his restants. In vain may the most vigilant and cruel savages beset his path—in vain may rocks, and precipices, and wintry torrents oppose his progress; let but a single track of a beaver meet his eye, and he forgets all danger, and defies all difficulties. At times he may be seen, with his traps on his shoulders, buffeting his way across rapid streams amidst floating blocks of ice; at other times, with his traps slung on his back, clambering the most rugged mountains—scaling or descending the most frightful precipices—searching by routes inaccessible to horse, and never before trodden by white man, for springs and lakes unknown to his comrades, where he may meet with his favourite game. This class of hunters are generally Canadians by birth, and of French descent; who, after being bound to serve the traders for a certain number of years and receive wages, or hunt on shares, then continue to hunt and trap on their own account, trading with the company like the Indians; hence they are called *free men*.—*Dunn's History of the Oregon Territory*.

REVIEWS.

Wyld's General Atlas. London: J. Wyld.

MR. WYLD is so well known as an eminent geographer, and has established such a universal reputation for his charts and maps, that any work emanating from his establishment may always be considered to bear the impress of accuracy and fulness of detail. Hence, a comprehensive Atlas, like the one before us, bringing down modern discoveries to the latest period, must be an invaluable guide to the student, the merchant, and the statesman. The whole getting-up of the volume is alike creditable to the engraver and to the publisher. It contains sixty-five beautifully-coloured maps of the principal countries and kingdoms of the universe, and the price at which it is offered to the public is extremely moderate. There is not a public office or society where Mr. Wyld's services are not called into request to arrange or provide the maps, and the many honorary appointments which he holds to the Court, to the Royal Family, &c., are the best proofs of his talent and indefatigable industry.

A Sketch of the Colony of Western Australia, containing a brief Narrative of its resources and prospects. By Alexander Andrews, Esq. London: E. Colyer.

MR. ANDREWS has done more to bring Australia Felix into notice than any other person who has written before him. Without any desire to exaggerate its advantages, but reviewing the affairs of the Colony in a calm and philosophic spirit, he has brought to bear upon the question the energies of a shrewd and observant mind, coupled with the graces and attractions of a fluent and polished style. The little treatise before us is chiefly designed for the guidance of persons contemplating emigration. The Western Australian Society has not only advanced its interests, but done itself honour in electing Mr. Andrews as its honorary and corresponding member. This Sketch of Western Australia is arranged in a most systematic manner; it describes successively the locality, climate, natives, botany, and productions. To all who wish to obtain correct and recent information respecting Western Australia, we heartily commend the able treatise of Mr. Andrews, and an application to Mr. Andrews himself, whom we have always found most prompt and obliging in answering inquiries.

The Portfolio, No. XVIII. for March. London: J. Ollivier.

THERE is a lengthy article in this number, under the title of "Civilization and Polynesian Missions," which is unmercifully severe upon the Missionaries. While we admit that they have done much mischief, we cannot deny that they have also effected some good; but the character of the Portfolio is that of unscrupulous assertion and violent declamation, seldom tempered by any redeeming traits in the award of justice, wherever due. There is an article on the Slave Trade, which may be read and pondered over with advantage by our Statesmen. We should have been glad to quote from some of the articles, had we not been so pressed for space this month.

Nature, an Essay; with Orations, Lectures, and Addresses. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. London: Aylott & Jones.

THIS is a collection of Lectures and Essays, by a well-known author of America, many of them of a very sterling character, but with the sentiments and opinions advocated in some we do not agree. However, setting aside the text, the getting-up of this work on the British side of the Atlantic is highly creditable to the publishers.

Self-Culture. By W. E. Channing. London: Aylott and Jones.

A NEAT and very cheap reprint of an excellent essay, which deserves to have as large and extended a circulation in this country as it has already had in the United States.

The Newfoundland Almanac for 1845. By Joseph Templeman.

WE have on several occasions spoken in praise of this Colonial register, and it still maintains its character for authenticity and clearness of detail. The statistical and meteorological information it contains is always valuable.

The Barbados Agricultural Reporter and Planter's Scientific Journal, for January and February. Bridgeton: J. Bayley.

WE have received the two first numbers of this excellent agricultural journal, decidedly the best of the kind issued in the West Indies. We hope to see it flourish and increase in circulation and influence. The only one at present in existence is the Reporter of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica. An attempt was made to establish one in Grenada, but it did not reach a second number. The journal before us contains some able papers, both original and selected, on agricultural chemistry, the culture of the cane, and sugar manufacture.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Knight's Political Dictionary, Parts I. to IV.; Journal of the Statistical Society; Wade's London Review, Parts (quarterly) I. and II.

Fraser's Magazine, the Nautical Magazine, Sporting Review, Belle Assemblée, Farmer's Magazine; Canada under Successive Administrations; The Currency, by W. Cargill, Esq.; The Acts of France, and our Judgments thereon; An Appeal to the People of Massachusetts on the Texas Question; Speeches of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, on the Oregon Question, and on the Annexation of Texas; British American Cultivator, for February; The Colonisation Circular of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, No. V.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

By the last mail from Calcutta, by the "Precursor," we have advices from that city, and from Delhi and Agra, to the 21st January; and our papers from Bombay reach to the 2d February, and from Madras to the 15th February.

We are glad to find that, with the exception of certain districts on the Western coast, where a British force is engaged in a petty but troublesome warfare against the rebellious subjects of the Chief of Sawunt Warree, tranquillity reigns throughout British India, and the States under the influence of its government.

Such, however, is not the happy lot of some of the neighbouring States. The new year brought us intelligence of another of those sanguinary convulsions by which the Punjab has of late been so often torn, and which are fast hurrying it to the doom of a kingdom divided against itself. On the 21st of December, a large body of the Sikh army rose upon the minister Heera Singh, and his adviser Pundit Jullah, who, after some fighting, were killed. It is believed that the troops were excited to this outbreak by the boy Maharajah's mother, and her brother Jowahir Singh. The latter subsequently took upon himself the office of minister, which it is supposed he will not long retain, as the troops, now omnipotent at Lahore, were disposed to confer it either on Lena Singh Mujettea or on Peshora Singh—both, at the time of the outbreak, exiles in the British territories. Peshora Singh arrived in the capital on the 2d or 3d January, and has, it is said, taken command of the army, and is now probably, *de facto*, ruler of the country. Meantime Rajah Golab Singh is said to be advancing on Lahore, at the head of a large army, and, as he is supposed to possess "the sinews of war," while the Government has little to bestow on its troops beyond

promises, he will probably be enabled to attain his object, whatever it may be. The game is not yet played out, and no one can tell who will ultimately be the winner.

To add to the disasters of the Khalsa, the rebellion in Cashmere is gaining ground—if it has not already detached that far-famed valley from the Sikh dominions. The Afghans also, under Akhbar Khan, again threaten Peshawar, and must be withheld by something stronger than their fear of the Sikhs, if they do not now seize it.

The sovereignty of Nepal has lately changed hands, the old king having abdicated in favour of his son and heir. It appears that, some time ago, the old ruler pledged himself to this step; but when the time came for the fulfilment of his promise, he sought to evade it. On this, the son, backed by a powerful party, made a military demonstration, which frightened the old man into compliance. The country, apparently, remains tranquil.

In Sindh, thanks to the season, disease was less prevalent than it had been, though the number of sick among our troops there was still considerable. Sir Charles Napier, it is said, intends, or intended, to make a dash at Poolajee, a hostile stronghold in the desert, during the cold season.

CALCUTTA.—Prince Waldemar and suite have just left Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Fortescue being of the party, for the Upper Provinces, and desirous of visiting Nepal, if the state of the country will allow them.

The Prince is said to have had somewhat of an escape, while elephant-shooting in Ceylon—having missed his game, been charged, and had to run for it, while a ball from the unfailing barrel of Major Rogers, of the Ceylon Rifles, brought the brute to a stand-still. His sporting propensities here have been gratified by a visit to the Tent

Club—a party of gentlemen who meet some sixteen miles hence, for the most exciting of all sports—pig-sticking. He rode very boldly, and though he did not get first spear, he took a purler in very capital part, and acquitted himself altogether extremely well.

We hear that a preliminary meeting was held not long since by some native gentlemen of wealth and influence, at the office of Messrs. Carr, Tagore, & Co. for the purpose of determining on doing something in honour of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, in consideration of his valuable services in this country; and it was decided that a Ghaut should be erected for the exclusive resort of native females, to perpetuate his memory. It is stated that a public meeting will be called to take the above proposition into consideration.

The half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank Proprietors was held on the 18th January. The Report of the Directors was approved of, and the accounts of the last six months passed. It was then proposed that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum should be declared; on which Mr. James Hume proposed that the dividend should be but 6 per cent.; this amendment, however, after some discussion, was rejected, and the former amount adopted.

The Governor-General has directed a Committee to assemble for the purpose of a general and extensive inquiry into the state of the police of Calcutta; an inquiry which we hope will be a prelude to reform, which is grievously needed.

An endeavour has been made to get up a Gas Company to light the City of Palaces, which is now no better lighted at night than was London sixty years since.

COIMBATORE.—There appears a prospect of an extensive produce of cotton this season in the Province, though many extensive tracts of land well adapted for its cultivation still lie fallow through the want of purchasers of the raw material on the spot when it is gathered, the chief portion of the ryots being too poor to bear the expense of transport to Madras and the tedious delay which intervenes before their

returns are realised. The Company's cotton farm in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore, under the superintendence of Dr. Wight, continues in a flourishing condition, and offers an interesting object to the scrutiny of the passing traveller. The American system of cleaning the seed cotton, by means of brushes revolving in contact with a set of fine saws placed on a cylinder of iron, by which the seeds are torn from the cotton in the most efficacious and expeditious manner, is now pursued here upon a large scale, which will be considerably increased when a large and handsome "gin house" now in progress is completed for the reception of a cattle mill, which will turn a considerable number of small and large gins. At this farm they have the advantage of possessing the services of an able practical engineer and mechanic, Mr. Petrie, and the superintendent is hence enabled to carry out those projects and suggestions for the improvement of the means and appliances of native husbandry, which in other districts and parts the want of such agency nips prematurely in the bud. Already they have succeeded in making up small gins, capable of cleaning nearly a candy of cotton in a day, on the spot, and using only the saws and brushes from Europe of a weight which makes them portable by not more than eight men, and at a prime cost which places them within the reach of the better class of cultivators, especially where several will doubtless be found ready to club together for one. Government should encourage the use of these machines by the ryots by every legitimate means in their power, even to the extent of lending one to each important village to introduce the new system, and by degrees supersede the present barbarous mode, as ancient as the mother of Vishnu, of cleaning by the "chukkrum" or 2 wooden rollers.

BOMBAY.—The Bombay Government seems to have its hands full of business, and that of no very pleasant nature. The disturbances in the Kolapore and Savunt Warree districts are yet very far from being properly settled, and now another little war has to be begun nearer home. One Ragojee Bangria,

a kind of oriental Rob Roy, who has, for some time back, been exercising his vocation as a *cateran*, in certain districts a little to the north of Bombay, has grown so bold from impunity, as to have set the Government at open defiance. He is said to have written to the authorities of the Presidency, informing them that they need not take the trouble to send collectors into the districts between Tannah, Nasseik, and Pannell, as he and his followers would undertake to gather the revenue, and that he would slit the nose of any one whom he found infringing his privileges. It would seem that he does actually collect the revenue, granting a formal receipt for what he receives. The Bombay papers give details of many of his vagaries, which, of course, are not unmixd with cruelty, or occasionally unstained with blood. For instance; he sends an order on a village for certain articles of provision, and a certain sum of money, backing his demand by a threat of fire and sword in case of non-compliance. The Light Ghaut Infantry and the Poonah Police having been foiled in capturing or putting down this desperate outlaw and his band of armed ruffians, the 23d Regt. Bombay Native Light Infantry, with two guns, has been ordered to take the field against them. From the description given of the country held by these desperadoes, we fear that regular troops will not be able to act with much effect against them.

We are informed that considerable improvements are being made in the Bombay Custom-house, by an addition (in the interior) of a large suite of rooms, which is being formed into one, and destined for the export department. We also hear that the revenue for the year 1844 exceeds that of the preceding years by five lacs of rupees, or 25 per cent.; said to have arisen from the suppression of the Bunder Gang.

It is reported that commotions are rife at Lahore among all classes. The inundation is said to have carried away the bridge at Mozufferabad, and the troops destined for Cashmere are waiting at Mozufferabad for a passage.

We are glad to learn that the municipal authorities contemplate some important improvements in the general state of the island, by lighting up the streets at night, and constructing a great number of new and spacious roads. The subject of duties on the import of cotton at Bombay has been prominently brought to the notice of the authorities, by the leading merchants on the island, who strongly recommend that the duty should be imposed on the export of the staple from Bombay, which plan would effect a great saving of money and labour to Government, and be a source of convenience to the mercantile community.

Public attention at Bombay has in a great measure been directed to the two agitating subjects of a small community — the contemplated Eastern Railway, and the protracted disturbances in the southern Mahratta country.

The *Courier* remarks that a new Steam Company has been formed, with 50 shares, of 3,000 rupees each share, forty of which have been already taken. The Company shortly intend starting the steamer *Phlox* to Surat.

CEYLON.—We have received advices from this island up to the 17th of February. On the 1st the Governor, in compliance with instructions from the Colonial Ministry, had issued a notice to officers holding civil appointments, to dispose of all their estates by the expiration of the 31st of Jan. 1846, and not to re-engage in any agricultural or commercial pursuit. Those officers who do not feel inclined to part with their properties and subscribe to the restrictions are to communicate their decision to the Governor, within six months, when they will be superseded in their appointments.

CHINA.

The *Hong Kong Register* of the 26th Dec. contains the new edition of the much and deservedly abused Registration Ordinance, which the Government, much to its credit, has "deemed it fitting to amend and modify." The conduct of the local authorities in thus honourably admitting themselves in the

wrong after having been so rudely lectured by its subjects, is beyond all praise. The Act, as it now stands, is, if a slight examination of it has not misled us, liable to very few objections; certainly, to none as affecting the purses or liberties of the British inhabitants and the higher classes of the Natives. The office to be established under its provisions, at some future time not specified, is to be called "The *Census* and Registration Office;" an addition to the preamble stating that "it is expedient and required by Her Majesty's Government that a census should, from time to time, be taken of the population of the Colony of Hong Kong, in common with other parts of Her Majesty's dominions." The wealthier classes, both British and foreign, are exempted from the registration, but called on to make returns for the census. No fee is to be charged for registration. The particular inquiry, enjoined by the original Act, into the circumstances of applicants for registration, is not insisted on in the amended ordinance.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have Sydney papers to Nov. 12th. Sir George and Lady Gipps had returned to the city from a tour to the Hunter District. Altogether the papers are very barren. The civic elections had gone off quietly; on the 9th Nov. Mr. Arthur was elected mayor of Sydney by a majority of one over Mr. Ald. Macdermott. From Port Phillip we have direct news to the 6th Nov. It was expected Mr. Ald. Kerr would be elected to the mayoralty.

Colonial Government.—A gentleman residing at Sydney informs us of a striking fact respecting the manner in which Colonial matters are managed. On the 25th May last, a bill was introduced into the House of Commons for altering the New South Wales Act; intelligence of this circumstance reached the Colony in the month of September, and by subsequent papers, it was seen that the bill was read a second and third time, and passed early in June. On the 26th October, when our informant's letter is dated, intelligence from

England to the 5th July had been received, and yet there was no intelligence of the nature of the bill, the Governor himself professing entire ignorance on the subject. The Colonial press complains of this fresh instance of neglect, for they were actually being governed under an Act of Parliament, which had been altered, but how they were not informed, although *rather* interested in the matter.

NEW ZEALAND.—By late advices received as we are going to press, we find that the Governor proposed doing away with customs, and throwing open all the ports; a property tax was also to be levied; and the question of incorporating a militia was agitated.

From the "New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Straits Guardian," a new journal, of October 12, 1844, we quote the following:

"The 'Bella Marina' is about to sail direct for England, and it is of paramount importance that she should convey authentic and public intelligence respecting the position and prospects of the Colony.

"First, then, regarding its position. After nearly nine months passed, for a few days in hope, and afterwards in doubt, fear, and anxiety, respecting the views and intentions of the Local Government, we are arrived at the conclusion, that, as far as the interests of Cook's Straits are concerned, it is no Government at all. The settlement of the Land Question is the hinge on which every other question in New Zealand turns, because it involves the very existence of the Colony.

"As was natural, the first, last, great fundamental subject was pressed on the attention of Captain Fitz Roy on, we believe, the very day he arrived here, nearly nine months ago. His reply to the deputation that waited upon him on the subject was to the effect, that he wondered what the former Government had been about, and that he would not leave Port Nicholson till the Land Question had been adjusted. How has this public unqualified pledge on a point which is the basis of our Colonial existence been redeemed? Captain Fitz Roy informed the New

Zealand Company that they must make a second payment for that which they believed they had fully purchased before; and that when that had been done, he would issue Crown grants for the land.

"The Company's agent immediately deposited the money required in the Bank, in the name of the Protector of Aborigines, where it now remains. Some of the natives received a second payment, and some declined it. No Crown grant for an inch of land was made, and Captain Fitz Roy left Port Nicholson.

"The next public occasion on which Captain Fitz Roy dealt with the Land Question was at Taranaki. There, as our readers know, two parties had been paid for the land; first, those resident upon or putting forward titles to the land, who received payment from the Company; and, secondly, the Waikatos, who claimed by right of conquest, and received payment from the late Captain Hobson.

"Further payment being asked by the natives now resident there, who, according to the New Zealand Constitution, lost all their rights on being made slaves by the Waikatos, the matter was referred to 'the examination and determination' of Mr. Commissioner Spain, who decided that the Maori slaves were not entitled to payment. The settlers, however, could not get possession of their land without the assistance of the Government, and they applied to Captain Fitz Roy. He repaired to Taranaki—compared the Maori slaves to English landowners having been made prisoners-of-war by France, and who, on their return to England, found themselves ousted of their land, and were entitled to repossession, and declared the Maori slaves were entitled to payment. Thus, in half-an-hour, Captain Fitz Roy, in full uniform, marched through Mr. Commiss. Spain's award; abrogated, as far as he could, the proceedings of the late Governor, and trampled upon the laws and customs of the natives, and also, we believe, upon many grants of land in other places, founded on the recognition of these very laws and customs.

"Concerning the Land Question, then, we were going to say that Captain Fitz Roy had done nothing; but that would be incorrect—he has done infinite mischief. At Port Nicholson, by sanctioning, if not compelling, the payment and receipt of money on a condition which has not been complied with, he has added to the distrust previously existing between the settlers and the natives, and he has destroyed all confidence among the settlers in the Local Government. At Taranaki, he has raised a question among the Maories which will not be easily solved, by abrogating their common law regarding slavery; he has shaken the validity of grants from the Crown to settlers in other places, based on this Maori law; and, on the whole, he has added so much to the complication of the Land Question, both at Port Nicholson and at Taranaki, that no rational person could venture to predict that it will ever be settled.

There being, then, no hope from the land, the settlers in Port Nicholson ought, one would conceive, to turn to the water, and trust to commerce for a living. There, however, his Excellency the Governor will meet them. About two months ago, the natives at the Bay of Islands attacked the settlers, broke open their stores, seized their cattle, tore down the flag-staff, and insulted the wives and daughters of the settlers. Information of these proceedings having been received at Auckland, the Governor sent to Sydney for two hundred troops, and, on their arrival, announced his intention of proceeding to the Bay of Islands. Before he started, however, there was a flourish of trumpets in the Auckland press, and by the Government officials, about the supremacy of the law, the outrage to the British flag, the absolute necessity of upholding the moral superiority of the whites over the Maories, the degradation and infamy of submitting to insult from savages, and many other phrases, none of which were ever heard respecting the massacre at the Wairau, where men of ten thousand times greater worth than all the writers in the Auckland press, and all the Government toadies in New Zealand, were cruelly butchered,

and every one concluded that the Maories were to be put down. On the Governor's arrival near the scene of outrage, he had several communications with the native chiefs, of which the result was, that the troops were sent away, and a day fixed for a public conference. To this conference both the Governor and the chiefs seem to have gone with set speeches, and to have perfectly understood each other. We can only refer to the Governor's long address, in which was an elaborate encomium on the English flag, and not a very complimentary mention of the French one, by saying, that the highway robberies, the assaults on the women, and the tearing down the British flag-staff, were all bartered for ten muskets. We ought to add, that in order to show the Maories that he was not of a grasping disposition, Captain Fitz Roy returned them on the spot. Before this conference, however, the natives having complained that the payment of duties by the whalers was injurious to them, the Governor informed the chiefs, that he had made the Bay of Islands a free port; in other words, he proclaimed impunity to smugglers throughout the islands. Where, now, is your commerce? we ask of the commercial settlers at Port Nicholson; for you cannot compete with those who have no duty to pay by any recognised mode of trading—and yet you must trade or starve! No; there is a middle course—you can smuggle!

"We may safely say, then, that the position of the affairs of this settlement is as bad as possible. The settlers are without land, and without any prospect of obtaining it; and the intimate connexion between land and commerce is such, that the latter must languish if the former be withheld. How different might not the state of things have been, had Governor Fitz Roy taken the trouble to inform himself before he decided upon his actions? The means of information, too, were most abundant. On his arrival here, every man, woman, and child in this place were disposed to look upon him as a father, come to save them from impending ruin. The insults, tyranny, and oppression of his predecessors would

have insured a welcome to the most obscure and incompetent new Governor that ever issued from Downing Street; and, therefore, the hopes of good from a man of Captain Fitz Roy's rank and reputation were, although perhaps immoderate, most heartily sincere. He might have done what he liked with the whole population—and what did he do? The very day he landed, he displayed an imperious harshness, almost amounting to personal enmity, towards those who came in contact with him. He placed the bar of contemptuous indifference between him and the settlers respecting matters which they deemed of vital importance, and, of course, he left the place as ignorant on the various subjects which people here have studied for years, as he was of the Valley of the Hutt, which he has not seen. Since that time, about eight months ago, he has been inside the harbour for a few hours, but would not set his foot amongst us—and this is all that the settlers here have known of him.

"We began by saying, that, as respects the interests of Cook's Straits, we have no Government at all—and we conclude as we began. We certainly have a gentleman of a noble family as Governor,—and, perhaps, fifty officials, some of whom wear uniforms, and all of whom receive salaries; we have clergymen, too, in abundance, with a Lord Bishop at their head; but we have no one who knows our wants, or concerns himself in our welfare."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By late arrivals we have Cape papers to the 16th Jan. The opposition to the proposed Stamp Act still continued, and meetings had been held on the subject at Cape Town, Uitenhaye, Graham's Town, and other places. It was expected Government would be obliged to withdraw the bill. There seemed to be no necessity for the introduction of the obnoxious fiscal measure, as there was a surplus revenue of £22,000.

There is no public news of any interest from the Frontier. It is stated, however, in the *Frontier Times*, that the Gaiika Chiefs have declined to ac-

cept the altered treaties, declaring that they are perfectly satisfied with the old treaty, and that the present tranquillity on the border is due to the real though tardy enforcement of its provisions.

MAURITIUS.

We have papers from this island to the 12th Jan. Letters represent the state of the Colony as anything but prosperous. The causes of the distress are enumerated as arising from the emancipation of the slaves, and the system introduced subsequently of apprenticeship, of which the period was afterwards shortened considerably. The ex-apprentices refused to work, and the island was then threatened with a total cessation of labour. In 1838 and 1839 there were about 23,000 Coolies imported, which served as a partial remedy for the evil. In 1840 and 1841 the distress again returned, and wages rose to eight and ten dollars per month for Cooly labour: the emigration system was again opened, and 38,000 Coolies were received from various parts of India, at the cost of about £380,000. This expenditure has drained the treasury, and yet the demand for workmen is not satisfied. Within the last three years the Colony has suffered from two droughts, and a frightful epidemic which destroyed most of the cattle. The change in the sugar-duties had contributed very much to add to the general distress. There was an expectation of the sugar produce this year coming up to 40,000 tons; in former periods of prosperity it had reached to 70,000 tons.

The papers announce two reforms as having taken place, viz. in the Post-office and Police-office. They contain an ordinance relative to imprisonment for debt. The longest term of imprisonment for commercial debts is fixed at five years; but there is an exemption for persons in their *seventieth* year, as well as for women, girls, and minors, not legally reputed traders.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS. — Our dates from this island reach to the 20th Feb.

One of the most awfully destructive fires that ever occurred in Bridgetown had laid waste a large portion of the city. The alarm was given just before nine o'clock on the 3d Feb., and it was soon ascertained that the fire had broken out in a room occupied as a retail shop in a house belonging to Miss Lealtad, tenanted by Isaac Lobo, Esq., and fronting Swan Street. The flames in a very short time spread with frightful rapidity along Tudor Street and down Chapel Street, destroying every house on both sides. From Tudor Street the flames passed on to the corner of Cumberland Street, and swept from Broad Street to Canary Street, destroying in its progress nearly two hundred houses. Great praise is due to the military under the command of Colonels Moody and Hoyt, and the navy under Sir Charles Adams, and the commanding officers of the men-of-war in Carlisle Bay. The coloured population evinced the like apathy their class did during the great conflagration at Kingston.

DEMLERAA. — We have Georgetown papers to the 19th February, and those from Berbice to the 17th.

The Berbice paper states that slavery exists in the Dutch colony of Surinam as completely as in Cuba or Brazil, though it may be milder in its operation, and that the recent alteration of the sugar-duties by the British Government has given an impetus to production to meet the anticipated increase in the demand. The Dutch Government is separating the agricultural process from the manufacturing, and establishing the *metairie* system on a large scale. In the neighbourhood of Paramaribo large sugar-works are in course of erection.

The weather has been generally fine. Many plants, flowering, overpower the air with their rich perfumes. Bills of mortality in the mother-country exhibit consumption as the most fatal of diseases, and benevolent persons there have projected many schemes for the staying of its ravages. Have they computed accurately the difference between the cost of tending a patient at home, and

that of sending him to British Guiana? Is an atmosphere which Dr. — (we forget his name) medicates in Piccadilly, less expensive than one which Nature medicates in our Palm-tree terrace? For persons afflicted with diminished, corrupted, or feeble lungs, we swear that the air of this colony is such as the whole globe besides can furnish nothing to excel.

The appearance of the new Map of British Guiana, by Sir Robert Schomburgk, is looked for with anxiety. Such a work is much wanted, and no one is likely to execute it better than the ingenious knight.

It has been determined by our Legislature, in a deplorable fit of wrong-headedness, that at the approaching meeting of Governors at Jamaica, to deliberate about a general Penal Settlement, no claim to convict labour shall be preferred on behalf of British Guiana. The Commissioners for the settlement on our Massarony (the Government Secretary and Mr. Croal), witnessing the wonders beginning to be wrought in the interior, were in favour of the experiment; but they were overborne by their brother-legislators. Never did the Colony lose such a chance for the development of its hitherto unexplored resources.

DOMINICA.—(*From our own Correspondent*).
Roseau, Feb. 23.

I am happy to say, we have at last every appearance of settled crop weather. I trust it may continue seasonable; for we have had more rain to contend with than for many years at this early period, and which has retarded the process of sugar-making very seriously, and done much injury to the young canes.

Two companies of the 71st Regiment came here from Grenada, one in the beginning and the other in the end of December. Previous to the departure of the last company from Grenada, sickness had broken out amongst the troops there. Two men landed here sick, and died with every symptom of yellow fever. Since then it has raged to a fearful extent, and twelve men and a woman have fallen a sacrifice to the violence of the disease; and, strange

to say, it has been entirely confined to the Company that brought it. As change of situation is good on all occasions of sickness in a garrison, Mr. Laidlaw, the President, kindly allowed the men to be brought from the barracks on Morne Bruce, and encamped in the grounds belonging to Government House; and this measure was attended with the most beneficial results—the fever having completely disappeared, and the men are again in good spirits.

Our new Lieut.-Governor may be looked for about the 5th of next month, to relieve Mr. Laidlaw in the government; and that gentleman contemplates taking a few months' leave of absence and proceeding to England in the 1st April steamer.

HONDURAS.—We have papers and letters from this settlement to the 21st Jan. A new paper, under the title of the *Belize Gazette*, had been started to support the Superintendent; the printer, Mr. Daly, having been won over, as we before stated, from the opposition paper. The columns of the *Gazette* are chiefly filled with the vilest abuse of the supporters and contributors to the *Observer*.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Belize, Jan. 20, 1845.

No answer has yet been received from the British Government on the all-important matters referred by our local authorities for their decision—at any rate, none has yet been made public. The speedy settlement of the points in dispute between the Chief Justice and the Superintendent and Magistrates is earnestly desired by every member of the community; and as, through the grasping designs and the foolish blunders and pernicious practices of the latter, the enormous evils of the present system become more and more apparent, the wish is more general, and the desire more earnest, that the Chief Justice may receive the countenance and support of Government in the work of reformation he has so well begun, and so resolutely endeavoured to follow up.

In the mean time, the contest is still carried on with unabated virulence on

the part of the executive. The latest instance of that course of annoyance and interference with the Judge in the performance of his important duties, which has been pursued from the very commencement of the present superintendency, has just been furnished by Col. Fancourt himself. Not contented with the whole political and executive power, which he has contrived for the present to secure, he seems determined to usurp the whole judicial authority also. A few days ago, the Magistrates committed a man on a charge of causing the death of another by violence. The Chief Justice applied to the Magistrates for the depositions, which were refused, on the ground that *the Superintendent was the Chief Commissioner* of the Supreme Court (his name being first in order on the Commission), and that to him, consequently, the documents in question must first be submitted—which was accordingly done. His Excellency thereupon summoned the other Commissioners to examine and consider the depositions.

This order the Chief Justice (who was summoned along with the others) very properly refused to obey. The self-constituted head of the law was not to be deterred, however, from proceeding in the business by any representations of his learned antagonist, and in due time issued his precept to the Chief Constable to return a Grand Jury for a Special Supreme Court to be holden on the 3d of February next. The impropriety and injurious tendency of such interference on the part of the Superintendent is too evident to require comment.

One circumstance connected with the case above referred to, admirably illustrative of the blundering tendencies of the Magistrates, and the loose and absurd character of the system which they advocate, is the fact that the accused party has been committed without any offence having been stated in the commitment placed in the hands of the gaoler.

The ensuing season promises to be a busy one with our merchants engaged in the mahogany trade. The recent rise in the price of the article in Eng-

land has induced several to engage in the manufacture of mahogany who have heretofore kept aloof, but hope, from present appearances, to reap a rich harvest by embarking in it. The demand for labourers has consequently increased, and a corresponding rise in the wages of the labourer has been a result. In the United States, the prices of mahogany have declined, sales of Honduras mahogany having been actually made at £6 10s. per 1000 feet. Provisions have been, and still are, unusually high, caused by the loss in the gale of 5th October of several vessels engaged in the American trade.

NECIO.

JAMAICA.—We have our usual ample files from Kingston to the 22nd Feb. and Montego Bay and Falmouth to the 18th.

Two of the representatives of her Majesty in the Governments of Trinidad and the Leeward Islands have (says the *Jamaica Times*) visited our shores, for the purpose of devising with his Excellency the Governor of this colony the best means of supplying a most important desideratum by the establishment of a Penal Settlement for the reception of convicts from the several islands; while, for our own domestic purposes, decisive steps are now being taken for the commencement of our new Lunatic Asylum, by the selection of a plan furnished by the resident engineer of the celebrated institution at Hanwell; as well as for carrying out the most improved system of prison discipline, by the erection of a new and permanent Penitentiary.

The Lord Bishop is at present engaged in a tour through the north-west part of the island, from which the most beneficial effects may be anticipated.

The weather has been on the whole favourable for the planter, but in some parts rather too wet for the manufacture of sugar.

Some alterations have lately been suggested in the usual mode of curing coffee, by Mr. Myers, an old and experienced cultivator in St. Elizabeth, which promise, we venture to think, to be attended with very considerable advantage. The process recommended is

to scald the betry shortly after it is pulped, thereby removing entirely the silver skin, and thus improving considerably the general quality of the coffee. He also suggests the keeping up of an artificial heat during the drying and curing process; as well as a more careful system of hand-picking than has hitherto been adopted.

Several agricultural reports have already been sent in by the parochial associations to compete for the Royal Agricultural Society's munificent premium of £100; and we have little doubt that the whole, when collected, will form one of the most valuable publications which have issued from the Jamaica press.

Captain Liott, the Superintendent General of the R. M. Company, and Mr. M'Geachy, the Crown Surveyor of this island, have proceeded to Panama, for the purpose, it is understood, of instituting a thorough survey of the celebrated isthmus of that name, in order to test the practicability, or otherwise ascertain the best mode, of opening up a line of communication between the two Oceans, in furtherance, it is more than probable, of the desired extension of the Company's operations, by means of this route, to the populous and rapidly-increasing Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, &c. The importance of such a scheme to the mercantile interests of this island it would be difficult sufficiently to describe; and we certainly await the report of the gentlemen now engaged in the survey, and the final decision of the Company, with no small amount of interest.

The following is a list of the arrivals of merchant vessels at the port of Kingston, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1844, compared with those of the same period in 1843:—

SHIPS.	1844	1843
British	329	330
American	159	134
Spanish, Columbian, Haytian, &c	171	129
	659	593

TRINIDAD.—We have Trinidad papers to the 18th February.

An Agricultural and Horticultural Society has been established, having

for its specific object the improvement of the agriculture of the Colony, according to the system pursued by such societies in the sister Colonies. Advantage has been taken of the seasonable weather, and the country presents an appearance of cheering activity. The distant chimneys of the boiling-houses are smoking right merrily,—the surrounding fields, rich with the mellow canes, are rapidly yielding their waving treasures to the sweeping cutlass,—and the roads, now firm and even, (no thanks to Commissioners,) are thronged with the loaded wanes and cattle: whilst the harbour and shipping places are already alive with the final preparations for shipment and exportation. This is gratifying; but it is far more so, when we know that the crop is an abundant one, we trust sufficiently abundant to supply the deficiency of last year's crop.

RETURN OF PRODUCE SHIPPED,

From 1st January to 31st December, from 1839 to 1844.

	Sugar.		Molasses.		Rum.	Cocoa.		Coffee.		Cotton.		Indigo
	Hhds	Trs	Bbls	Puns		Trs	Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	Bs	Ser	
1839	20044	1310	3538	7715	444	112	2914068	212982	2	1786	...	
1840	16942	1290	3795	6647	419	191	3237000	358882	100	1321	5	
1841	18339	1251	2713	6772	371	22	3122230	144080	1	1494	1	
1842	19176	1401	3783	8650	439	123	3141605	398363	...	846	6	
1843	22615	1327	4863	9957	359	43	2803295	124383	4	2392	...	
1844	20370	1628	3700	9080	337	32	3503715	367550	1	2257	I	

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—In this, as in the sister Provinces, there have been some strong party discussions, and the Government has been left in a minority; in the Legislature the great debate in reference to the late appointment of Provincial Secretary was brought to a close on the 13th Feb. and all the resolutions and amendments moved on the first day, and in the hands of the Chairman, were severally put and lost.

Immediately after these resolutions were disposed of, Mr. Partelow brought up the following resolution, of which he had given previous notice, and it was carried by a vote of 19 to 13:—

“Resolved as the opinion of this committee, that the recent appointment of Alfred Reade, Esquire, son-in-law of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a gentleman possessing no claims to so distinguished a mark of the Royal patronage, to the important and lucrative office of Provincial Secretary, is an act of great injustice to many individuals resident in this colony, whose zeal and ability in the public service have well entitled them to the confidence of the Government and the people, and is contrary to the wishes and feelings and the opinions of her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province.”

The Legislature, after passing a vote of want of confidence in the Government, passed an address to the Queen, relative to the appointment of Mr. Reade, by a majority of 26 to 6.

Four members of the Executive Council had resigned their seats viz. Messrs. Hazen, Wilmot, Johnston, and Chandler,

Members of Council, we understand, were divided on the subject on the recent appointment, as follows:—For—Hon. Messrs. Simonds, Saunders, Cunard and Montgomery. Against—Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Wilmot, Hazen and Chandler. The Governor, it is said, remains firm; a collision with the House will, therefore, probably be the result, as there is without doubt a large majority in the House who will cordially support the retiring councillors. A dissolution

is even spoken of as not unlikely; but it is probable the matter will be settled at less expense and trouble to the country by a remonstrance to the home authorities.

In the House, on the 4th Feb. Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Joel Ingersoll, Jonathan Kent, Andrew Anderson and forty others, of Grand Manan, West Isles, and Campo Bello, in the county of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to prevent the taking of fish in weirs, and also for protection to the fisheries from encroachment by foreigners; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

We have received, from an authentic source, the following extracts, showing the amount of Pine and Birch timber, and sawed Lumber, exported from St. John, from 1st May to 31st December, 1844:—

	P. Timber	Birch	Sawed Lumber
	tons	tons	superf feet
Free of duty ...	20486½	4626	2839546.3
Paid duty	69833½	5020	4533750
Total	90320½	9656	73931213

Abstract of the state of Shipping registered at this port, for the year ending 31st December, 1844:—

	Ships.	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account	403	63758
Struck off—viz :		
Vessels wrecked, burnt, foundered at sea, or missing	22	3386
Broken up	12	797
Registered de novo	70	9434
	—	—104
	299	50141
Add—Vessels registered in the year 1844—viz :		
New vessels	54	13292
Registered de novo ...	61	6698
	115	19990
Struck off in 1844 ...	11	1638
	—	—104
	104	18352
Inexistence on 31st December 1844	403	68493
Custom House, St. John, N. B. 31st December, 1844.		

On the 31st December, 1844, there

were belonging to the port of St. John, N.B.—

82 Ships
26 Buoys
9 Steamers
12 Brigantines
161 Schooners
113 Wood boats and River vessels.

—
403 Vessels, containing 68,493 tons.

Evidence of Returning Prosperity.—

The gross amount of Revenue collected at the Treasury and Custom-house departments in New Brunswick, during the past year, has been £92,000, showing an increase over that of 1843 of upwards of £20,000.

The increase on the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1844, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1843, is £6,350 2s 94d.

NEWFOUNDLAND. — Our dates are to the 1st of February.

Carlouear has been granted a Court of Sessions.

B. G. Ganett, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of the Colonies and its dependencies (except Labrador).

The Legislature was opened on the 15th January.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—The Hon. Jas. Simms (Attorney-General), to be Acting-Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Des Barres, absent on leave; Hugh Alexander Emerson, Esq. (Solicitor-General), to be Acting-Attorney-General, vice Simms; and the Hon. Wm. Bickford Row, Q.C., to be Acting-Solicitor-General, vice Emerson.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm the nomination of the Hon. William Bickford Row and the Hon. Brian Robinson, as Queen's Counsel in this island.

A meeting of the fishermen and shoremen of Conception Bay was held at Harbour Grace on the 8th January, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important subject of the right of fishing-servants to a lien on the proceeds of the voyage for their wages; and a petition was agreed upon to the General Assembly, praying that they will re-enact or renew the imperial statute for the regulation of the fisheries.

The Seal Fishery.—The extent of the outfits for the ensuing seal fishery has been already begun to be speculated upon; and notwithstanding the general failure and disaster in which the business of the last spring resulted, we have no reason to believe that there will be any diminution of public enterprise in this speculative and hazardous department of the Newfoundland trade. We believe that over forty vessels of an improved class and of substantial build, expressly intended for this employment, have been constructed in Pictou, Prince Edward Island, &c., and sold in this market within a few months past; and these will replace those which have been lost, or which are of too inferior a description. The season is far too remote to predicate upon the present state of the weather anything of the possible catch, respecting which, however, speculations will be rife enough at the end of the next two months. The business of the spring constitutes a very important item in the general trade of the Colony, and is always regarded with corresponding interest and anxiety.—*Public Ledger.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—We have our complete files from this province to the 3d March. After thirteen days' discussion the great party debate on the Despatches was brought to a close on the 26th Feb. and the Government obtained a majority of 3. After the names were taken, the Hon. Solicitor-General moved an address to Lord Falkland, praying that his Excellency would transmit the resolutions of the House to the Colonial Secretary; which was carried by the same majority. Thus ended this very important debate.

The papers state that Dr. Gesner had lectured at the Mechanics' Institution, Halifax, on the "Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia," and in an address of great ability, every sentence of which displayed an intimate acquaintance not only with the subject of which he treated, but with the localities in which the several substances are to be found, unveiled the riches which are contained in the bosom of our provincial soil, and displayed a profusion of mineral wealth which could not fail to gladden

the heart of every Nova Scotian present, and which is a sure pledge that Nova Scotia must be regarded, at no distant day, as a most valuable portion of the British dominions. He estimated the quantity of coal which the Province could supply to be equal to 200,000 chaldrons for 1000 years to come. Iron ore also, of superior quality, abounds, especially in the counties of Pictou and Annapolis, with every facility and advantage for working and manufacturing it; as do also manganese and a number of other valuable mineral substances; to say nothing of lime, gypsum, roofing slate, granite, freestone, grindstones, &c. &c.

From the *Yarmouth Courier*, we copy the following abstract of the Ship-

ping registered at that port, which includes the vessels registered at the adjacent ports which are not places of registry, as well as those belonging to Yarmouth.

	Ships. Tons.	
Total amount of last year's account	119	9864
Struck off—viz.:		
Vessels wrecked, burnt, foundered at sea, or missing	6	918
Vessels broken up	0	0
„ Registered de novo	18	1243
	24	2161
	93	7703
Add—Vessels registered in the year 1845, viz.:		
New vessels	31	2202
Registered de novo	34	2070
	65	4272
Total	160	11975

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Jan. 31, at the residence of F. Saunders, Esq., New Park, Ceylon, the lady of Lieut. Christopher, I. N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Colombo, Ceylon, on the 20th Jan., the Rev. John David Palm, Colonial Chaplain, to Louisa Ann Wells, third daughter of R. J. Wells, Esq., Brunswick Terrace, London.

Jan. 9th, at Amherstburg, Canada West, by the Rev. F. G. Elliott, William Henry Kingsmill, Esq., of the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Robert Innes, Esq., of that place.

At Jamaica, on the 10th of January, at the Parish Church of St. Andrew, by the Rev. Andrew James Davidson, the Rev. John Alexander Murray Davidson, nephew of Major-General S. H. Berkeley, commanding the Forces in that island, and great-grandson of Alexander Bruce, Esq., M.D., to Mary Anne Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Neilson, of St. Mary's.

At Perth, Canada, on the 15th Jan., by the Rev. James Padfield, Wm. O. Buell, Esq., Barrister and Attorney at Law, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Michael Harris, of Perth.

At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 3d Feb., by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr. John W. Morrison, merchant, to Honoria Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. George Thresher, Deputy Secretary and Registrar.

May 7, at New Zealand, Octavius Carrington, Esq., Surveyor-General of the New Zealand Company, to Miss Mary Ann Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. P. Roberts, of Exeter.

At St. Paul's Church, Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, on New Year's Day, by the Rev. John Chapman, Rector, William Grant Eaststaff, Esq., of Carboneer, M.D., M.R.C.S., London, to Adelaide Wilhelmina Montgomery, eldest daughter of John Stark, Esq., Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Nor. Circuit Court, J.P.

At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on the 7th

January, by the father of the bride, the Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, A.M., Chaplain to the East India Company and Junior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, to Susan Ann Sophia Churchill, second daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

This morning, at the Cathedral Church of St. George, by the Ven. Archdeacon Lugar, A.M., George Noble Bredin, Lieutenant 1st W. I. Regt., son of Maj.-Gen. Bredin, R.A., to Francis Anne; - Edmund Hayter Bingham, Lieut. and Adjutant 1st W. I. Regt., youngest son of the late Colonel C. C. Bingham, R.A., and nephew of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bingham, of Melcombe-Bingham, Dorset, to Cecilia Lewis Pauline; and by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Jno. Frederick Bourne, officiating Minister of St. Mark's, Enmore, eldest son of John Henry Bourne, Esq., of Partney, in the County of Lincoln, to Eliza Jane; second, third, and fourth daughters of William Bertie Wolsley, Esq., and grandnieces of Sir Charles Wolsley, Bart., of Wolsley Hall, Staffordshire.—*Royal Gazette, Demerara, Jan. 23, 1845.*

DEATHS.

Recently, at Leamington, E. B. Brenton, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, in his 82nd year.

At Newfoundland, Jan. 1 (the day after his arrival from the West Indies), Mr. James C. Lilly, aged 32 years, much regretted by an extensive circle of relatives and friends.

On the 13th of February, at Scarborough, Tobago, of apoplexy, universally regretted, his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Henry Charles Darling, Lieutenant-Governor of that island, aged 63. His Excellency assumed the command of the island on the 28th of June, 1833. In June, 1841, he was called to the temporary administration of the General Government, vacant by the death of the Governor-in-Chief. In March, 1842, he was relieved by his Excellency Sir Charles Grey, and returned to Tobago to resume office as Lieutenant-Governor.

FOREIGN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL MERCANTILE AGENCY,

18, CORNHILL, LONDON,

(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,)

ESTABLISHED for the purpose of concentrating the COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS for the Continent and the Colonies; giving extended publicity to Business Announcements; procuring and communicating authentic information in regard to the Sale and Purchase of LANDS and MERCHANDIZE, Home and Colonial; facilitating the Departure of PASSENGERS and the Transmission of SMALL PARCELS; providing OUTFITS; effecting MARINE and LIFE ASSURANCES; and furnishing to the NEXT OF KIN, from Intestate Estates, Administration of the real and personal Property of such deceased Persons—together with other Business, which is transacted on a moderate Commission, to all Parties interested in or proceeding to the BRITISH COLONIES and FOREIGN POSSESSIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MESSRS. SIMMONDS & WARD.

The Proprietors respectfully submit the extensive arrangements of their Establishment for transacting the several branches of Agency, trusting that all Parties availing themselves of its instrumentality will find their object attained with expedition and advantage, and in the most confidential and satisfactory manner. They are prepared to give the most satisfactory references, and beg to add, as a proof of the confidence which may be reposed in them, that they supply Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Subscription Room, and the Universal Hall of Commerce, with their Papers. There

is scarcely a port or a town where a newspaper is issued from which they do not receive the latest intelligence by every arrival. ●

For the purpose of rendering the Establishment generally useful, the following, among others, are the objects contemplated:—

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSIGNMENTS.—Messrs. S. & W. receive Consignments of Colonial Produce and Merchandise, to be sold on commission; accepting Bills at two months for two-thirds of the value on inspection of the goods, the balance to be paid to parties duly authorised to receive it, or remitted by first mail. Messrs. S. & W. beg to impress on their Friends the necessity of early advice respecting the amount to be insured per ship or ships. Consignments entrusted to their care will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and the Sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the Consignor. Messrs. S. & W. trust their long knowledge and extended experience of general business as Colonial Agents in London, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will enable them to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their business. The advices of Consignments should contain an accurate description of the goods. In all cases of inquiry as to the probable demand for or value of intended Consignments, it is desirable that average samples should be sent, with full particulars.

Samples and Books of Patterns are forwarded or procured for Merchants and Manufacturers. The latest Prices-current obtained from all quarters of the world. Business Cards and Circulars transmitted.

Information afforded as to the best Markets, the most respectable Consignees or Commission Agents in different places; the Freight, foreign and local Import Duties and Tariffs, &c.

Foreign Agents recommended and appointed when required.

The sale or purchase of British and Foreign Patents negotiated.

COMMISSIONS of every description transacted in London for Parties residing in the Country or the Colonies, with the greatest attention and despatch.

REMITTANCES.—It is essential that all Orders should be accompanied by a remittance in full, which can be made by drafts through the several local Colonial Banks, by bills of exchange, or by orders for payment on some mercantile house in London, Liverpool, or Glasgow.

MARINE INSURANCES effected on Goods and Merchandize; also **LIFE ASSURANCES**, to cover the risks of the voyage, or whilst residing on the coast or interior of a Colony.

All Persons before sailing are strongly recommended, as a matter of prudence, to insure their Baggage and Effects, which can be effected at a small per-centage, depositing the Policy with some friend; and in cases where property is left behind, a power of attorney should be executed, authorising some person to act as their legal representative.

PARTIES PROCEEDING TO THE COLONIES, &c.—Messrs. S. & W. undertake the negotiation of **PASSAGES** on the most advantageous terms, combining economy and comfort. Plans and Terms of any Ships may be had on application. **BAGGAGE** collected, shipped, and insured. Passports obtained and letters of introduction furnished to Parties travelling, and information regarding the routes supplied.

OUTFITS.—Passengers and Emigrants completely fitted out with every article required for the voyage. Messrs. S. & W., from a knowledge of the best markets for all descriptions of Clothing, Merchandize, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c., are able to recommend where such articles, best suited to the wants of intending Colonists, can be most speedily and advantageously purchased.

LAND.—Every information may be obtained respecting the terms and regulations upon which Land is disposed of in Canada and the British North American Provinces, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, and other Colonies.

Proprietors of Land, Estates, and other Property in the Colonies treated with for the purchase and re-sale of the same.

PARTIES ARRIVING FROM THE COLONIES may have their Bills on London cashed, their Luggage cleared without the attendance of the Owners, and any business at the Custom-house, Docks, or elsewhere transacted, thereby saving much trouble, delay, and expense. Ladies and Children arriving from abroad, on previous information being given, will be met by one of the Principals, and all necessary arrangements made for their landing, securing accommodations in London, and eventual transmission to their friend in the country.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING DEPARTMENT.

FREIGHTS.—Messrs. S. & W. continue to receive and ship from London, Liverpool, or Southampton, by every steamer or vessel, all descrip-

tions of Goods, Merchandize, Live Stock, Parcels, Books, Specie, and Packages of every description, to the Continent, the United States, the East and West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Australasia, South America, and all parts of the world. And in order to facilitate the conveyance of **SMALL PARCELS**, Messrs. S. & W. engage to forward such to all the Colonies at a fixed and uniform charge, which will include all expenses of freight to the port of landing, viz.—

For **PARCELS** not exceeding 4lbs., 5s. each.

If above that rate, at the usual rate per cubic foot, as charged for measurement goods. Packages shipped and cleared inwards. In all cases Messrs. S. & W. request to be advised of the contents and value of Goods sent for shipment, in order that they may be cleared at the Customs.

PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY connected in any way with the Colonies, and who may be desirous of despatching Newspapers, Periodicals, Parcels, or Letters to their friends, are recommended to forward them through this Agency.

Every information afforded as to the arrival and departure of Vessels, and the latest dates in town from particular Colonies.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS received for and from the United States, the East and West Indies, Australasia, China, the Continent, and the Colonies, and forwarded agreeably to instruction by the first opportunity. Every information furnished as to the quickest Mail-routes, the Rates of Postage, &c. Parties who have no account with the Firm must forward a remittance with their letters or parcels, or they will not be transmitted.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, &c.—In consequence of their extensive Newspaper Agency, and having the supply of most of the leading News Rooms, Clubs, Public Libraries, and Chambers of Commerce at home and in the Colonies, with their London and Continental Newspapers, Messrs. S. & W. trust that Parties will feel confidence in transmitting their Orders for London, Provincial, or Foreign Papers to this Establishment, and depend upon their regular and prompt receipt. A list of all the London Newspapers, with their prices, is inserted on the last page of this Circular.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.—Messrs. S. & W. having devoted their attention for a long period principally to the supply of Foreign and Colonial Papers, may be permitted to state without fear of contradiction, that

there is no Establishment possessed of so much information relating to the Foreign Press, having such facilities for the prompt and regular supply of Foreign Newspapers, or where so many different Files of Papers, for a series of years, can be referred to. Being the specially-appointed Agents of most of the leading Foreign Journals, and filing nearly every British Colonial Newspaper that is published, their information on this head is necessarily of the most varied and authentic character. The best Papers for special information, whether official, political, general, maritime, literary or commercial, with their prices, can always be ascertained on application.

Orders for any Newspaper, Magazine, Periodical, or Book, published in Europe, America, or the Colonies, will be received and executed without delay, whether the order be for a single copy or a series of numbers. The attention of the Proprietors of Public Libraries, Clubs, News Rooms, Hotels, Schools, Editors of Newspapers, News Agents, and Private Gentlemen is respectfully called to this department.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.—Advertisements are received for insertion in all the British and Foreign Newspapers and Periodical Publications. From their extended experience, Messrs. S. & W. are enabled to afford the most prompt, detailed, and explicit information as to the best mediums of publicity for Professional or Commercial Announcements, and the character, circulation, and advertising charges of every Newspaper published: the continuous files, or specimen copies, may also be examined at their Offices. Notices of Insolvency or Dissolution of Partnership, for insertion in the "London Gazette," must be drawn up by a Solicitor and sworn to before a Master in Chancery. Advertisements and Prospectuses of every kind are prepared and translated at a moderate charge, regulated according to their nature and length.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS will find it to their interest to put themselves into regular and frequent communication with this Agency; by which they will find their views served and their objects furthered. Supplies of every kind and quantity, and of the best quality, can be always procured through Messrs. S. & W. upon the most moderate terms.

Printing Papers of every weight and quality supplied; also, New and Second-hand Printing Materials; Hand Machines, either for Newspaper or Book Work; Presses of every description, from double royal to card; Ink; Rollers; Type for Newspaper, Book Work, and Jobbing, in complete founts; together with every other article requisite to furnish a Printing Office for the execution of Letter-press or Copper-plate Printing, Lithography and Bookbinding, to any extent.

Specimen Books of Types and Priced Lists of Presses and other Materials for a Printing Office, with estimates, will always be forwarded to order

Editors, Reporters, and Compositors are engaged when required; and the Sale or Purchase of the Copyrights of Newspapers, negotiated; Debts collected, and every matter attended to for which the services of confidential London Agents can be required.

Summaries of News and the latest editions of Newspapers are transmitted by every packet to those Editors who may desire them.

LITERARY AGENCY.

The Sale of Copyrights and the Publication of New Works will be undertaken, and Estimates given of the charges for Printing, Paper, Advertising, &c. Periodicals and Works printed in the Colonies may be sent home on sale, and reviews or notices of them will be procured in the British and Continental Journals. Authors may have their works published on the Continent, in America, and in England at the same time. Information, facts, &c., obtained at the public institutions and libraries of Great Britain, and also of Paris and other foreign capitals, by consulting scarce works there, and which Authors, on account of their absence from those places, may not be able personally to examine.

Publishers and Authors at home who may be desirous of bringing new books, periodicals, engravings, &c. before the Colonial Public, can obtain every information as to the best mode of doing so; which are considered the leading Papers, their character and circulation, the cost of transit, for freight, duty, &c.

Maps, Engravings, and Lithographic Sketches executed to order.

Translations from all the European Languages made with elegance and fidelity.

The experience Messrs. S. & W. have had in the editing and publishing of their **GOLONIAL MAGAZINE is the best guarantee of their competency to revise works and pass a judgment upon the probability of their success.**

LEGAL DOCUMENTS are prepared strictly conformable with the necessary forms of the Colonies and Great Britain, carefully forwarded for execution, and returned with the greatest despatch.

HEIRS AT LAW AND NEXT OF KIN—(Persons dying intestate in the Colonies)—can procure the names and full particulars of all Parties dying abroad, with the administration of their Estates; and Legatees can also obtain attested copies of wills, with an account of the real and personal property of the deceased. Copies of registers of births, deaths, and mar-

riages throughout the British Colonies and Possessions beyond the seas, as well as Foreign Countries, procured, duly certified.

Debts recovered. Pay, Pensions, and Salaries drawn and forwarded. Transfers of Funded Property, Shares, &c. made. Colonial Bills, personal and private, promoted or opposed, and Petitions and Memorials, drawn up and presented. Copies of Legislative Enactments, Proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures and Assemblies, and Reports of particular Debates obtained when required. Bills in Parliament watched which may have any direct or indirect influence upon individuals or a particular Colony.

The long connexion of our Mr. WARD with the principal Spanish, Portuguese, and French Houses, enables us to offer WINES and BRANDIES of the finest marks on the most favourable terms.

Any information, not considered sufficiently explanatory, S. & W. will render by return of post. But in consequence of the extensive correspondence of the Firm, they have to request that all Letters may be post-paid; and they beg it to be understood, that they cannot pay the postage of Letters in reply to applications.

SIMMONDS & WARD, Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents,
18, Cornhill.

AGENTS FOR MESSRS. BELFOUR & Co.'s ORIGINAL "SOUND LIST,"
published at Elsinore. Subscription £2 2s. per Annum, post-free.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

Messrs. S. & W. beg to draw the attention of the Public to the following letter from JEAN MARIA FARINA, the oldest Distiller in Cologne;—

Cologne, October 29, 1844.

"Wishing to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of Imitation of my EAU DE COLOGNE, which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, and which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared with my celebrated fabrication, I hereby appoint you as my special Agents for shipment to the Colonies, and you will always have a Stock on hand at the following Prices, that you may execute with promptitude all Orders which my friends may favour you with.

I	quality Eau de Cologne,	double	9s. 0d.	} per Dozen, in short or long bottles, with gold labels.
II	" do. do.	single	4s. 6d.	
III	" do. do.	"	3s. 6d. in long green bottles.	

In cases from 25 to 50 Dozen, Freight paid to London.

"To MESSRS. SIMMONDS & Co."

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany,

Published Monthly, price 2s. 6d.

Is recommended to the notice of intending Emigrants and Parties interested in the Colonies. Four Volumes are now completed.

SIMMONDS & WARD, General Newspaper and Advertising Agents, forward London and Country Newspapers to all parts of the world.

Proprietors of Newspapers, Booksellers, and News Agents, supplied on liberal Terms. Advertisements are promptly inserted in all the Continental, London, and Country Journals and Magazines.

No papers sent to the Colonies unless a Quarter's Subscription be received in advance, when they will be forwarded at the undermentioned prices.

<i>Daily Morning.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>Saturday.</i>	
Times		5	Athenæum	
Morning Chronicle		5	Atlas	
Morning Herald		5	Bell's Life in London	
Morning Advertiser		5	Bell's Weekly Messenger	
Morning Post		5	British Gentleman	
Public Ledger		3½	Britannia	
Globe	<i>Daily Evening</i>	5	Builder	
Standard	do.	5	Colonial Gazette	
Sun	do.	5	Courier de l'Europe	
Shipping Gazette	do.	6	Court Gazette	
<i>Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.</i>			Court Journal	
Evening Mail		5	Dispatch	
Evening Chronicle		5	Economist	
<i>Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.</i>			Era	
St. James's Chronicle		5	Examiner	
<i>Monday and Thursday.</i>			Gardeners' Chronicle	
Record		5	Gardeners' Gazette	
Patriot		5	John Bull	
<i>Tuesday and Friday.</i>			Journal of Commerce	
London Gazette (per sheet)		8	Jurist, varies	
London New Price Current	1	4	Justice of Peace	
<i>Monday.</i>			Lancet	
Bell's Weekly Messenger		6	Law Times	
County Chronicle		5½	Law Gazette	
John Bull		6	League	
Magnet		4½	Literary Gazette	
Mark Lane Express		7	Illustrated London News	
New Farmer's Journal		6	Medical Times	
Observer		6	Mining Journal	
<i>Tuesday.</i>			Naval and Military Gazette	
City Chronicle		6	New Bell's Messenger	
Mercantile Price Current	1	6	News of the World	
Mercantile Journal	1	0	Pictorial Times	
<i>Wednesday.</i>			Planet	
Nonconformist		6	Punch	
Watchman		5	Railway Bell	
Church Intelligencer		8	Railway Chronicle	
<i>Thursday.</i>			Railway Record	
English Churchman		6	Railway Journal (Herapath's)	
Law Chronicle	1	3	Railway Times	
Railway Herald		6	Satirist	
<i>Friday.</i>			Sentinel	
Church and State Gazette		5	Sunday Times	
County Herald		6	Spectator	
Prince's Price Current	1	0	Tablet	
Wesleyan Chronicle		6	United Service Gazette	
<i>Alternate Wednesdays.</i>			Weekly Chronicle	
Anti-Slavery Reporter		4	<i>Monthly.</i>	
<i>Alternate Saturdays.</i>			Indian Examiner	
New Zealand Journal		6	Indian Mail	
Critic		7	Indian News	
<i>1st and 15th of the Month.</i>			Monthly Times	
Publishers' Circular		4	London Mail (for India)	
			Ecclesiastical Gazette [2nd Tues.]	
			South Australian News	
			Western Australian News	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AND COMMISSION OFFICE,
18, CORNHILL, LONDON,
(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.)
April 2nd, 1815

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers, Publishers of Newspapers, and Residents in the Colonies generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends, and the Colonial Public in general, for the large share of patronage and support which he has received during the past seven years, takes leave to inform them, that in consequence of the rapid influx of business from all parts of the world, and the great portion of his time which is still occupied by the editing and publication of the **COLONIAL MAGAZINE**, in consequence of the retirement from ill health of Mr. CLOWES, he has taken into partnership Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WARD, a gentleman who has had the experience of fifteen years in mercantile pursuits in London, and who, from his general knowledge of business and extensive connexions, cannot fail to further the interests of his clients and add to the general advantages of the Agency. The business will be henceforth carried on under the Firm of **SIMMONDS & WARD**; and he respectfully solicits for the Firm that continued share of patronage and support which it will be their earnest endeavour to merit by promptitude, untiring energy, continued zeal, and moderate charges.

SIMMONDS & WARD, as General Agents and Commission Merchants, beg leave to acquaint the Colonial Public, that they are ready to receive Orders for supplies of any kind and quantity, and goods of every description, of first-rate quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided they are previously furnished with funds or drafts at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool House for payment.

SIMMONDS & WARD will continue to receive Consignments of Merchandise, to be sold on commission; and upon the receipt of the bills of lading, will accept drafts at three months for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to their care will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and the Sales be conducted with the greatest attention to the interests of the Consigner.

An extensive knowledge of general business, and the experience of so many years as Colonial Agents in London, coupled with promptitude, attention, and judgment, will, they trust, enable them to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their commands.

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“ * In consequence of the extensive correspondence of the Firm, they have to request that all Letters may be post paid

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 17.]

MAY, 1845.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall feel obliged if those Editors who notice our Colonial Magazine, will send on a copy of the Paper to our Office, as it might not otherwise come under our observation.

We acknowledge the receipt of "The Friend," for December, 1844, published at Honolulu, Oahu, from the Editor, and are proud to find that the "COLONIAL MAGAZINE" has found its way and is appreciated at the Sandwich Islands. We should have been glad to republish the interesting series of papers on the commerce, climate, &c. of the islands, had we had the whole set of the periodical before us.

Captain Grover's work on the Bokhara Captives shall have an early notice. We have deferred our review until after the public meeting on the 30th to receive Dr. Wolff's Report of his journey.

Mr. W. Mercer, Antigua.—We shall be glad to receive the Antigua Monthly Magazine, but if sent through the post, as the first two were, it is liable to the letter rate of two shillings per number, which is more than the subscription price.

LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING
LISTS, received at the COLONIAL MAGAZINE OFFICE, to the 30th April.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Europe—Mediterr.		Tobago	Mar 14	Wellington	Oct 13
Gibraltar	Apr 20	Trinidad	Mar 19	East Indies—	
Malta	Apr 15	Africa—		Mauritius	Feb 5
Corfu	Apr 5	Algiers	Apr 21	Bombay	Mar 1
West Indies—		C. of Good Hope	Mar 1	Calcutta	Mar 7
Antigua	Mar 20	Grah. Town	Feb 21	Madras	Mar 13
Bahamas	Mar 12	Australasia—		Delhi	Mar 13
Barbados	Mar 24	N. South Wales—		Agra	Mar 12
Herbice	Mar 13	Sydney	Jan 4	Ceylon	Mar 15
Bermuda	Mar 28	Geelong	Jan 9	Pinang	Feb 1
Dominica	Mar 22	Maitland	Jan 7	Singapore	Feb 20
Grenada	Mar 22	Port Phillip	Jan 6	Hong Kong	Jan 19
Guiana, British	Mar 28	South Australia—		British N. America—	
Havannah	Mar 20	Adelaide	Dec 10	New Brunswick—	
Honduras	Feb 27	Western Australia—		St. John's	Mar 28
Jamaica, Kingst	Mar 25	Perth	Nov 2	• Fredericton	Mar 19
Falmouth	Mar 18	Van Diemen's Land—		Nova Scotia—	
Mont. Bay	Mar 21	Hobart Town	Jan 9	Halifax	Apr 3
St. Christopher	Mar 25	Launceston	Dec 22	Yarmouth	Apr 1
St. Lucia	Mar 20	New Zealand—		Prince Edw. Island—	
St. Vincent	Mar 25	Auckland	Sep 28	Charlotte-town	Mar 26
St. Thomas	Mar 30	Nelson	Oct. 5		
				United States—	
				Boston	Apr 1
				New York	Apr 7
				Philadelphia	Mar 30
				Baltimore	Mar 28
				Washington	Mar 28
				Charleston	Mar 27
				New Orleans	Mar 22
				South America—	
				Rio de Janeiro	Feb 17
				Monte Video	Feb 7
				Buenos Ayres	Feb 8
				Valparaiso	Jan 11

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY,

Published Monthly, price 2s. 6d. .

Edited by P. L. SIMMONDS, Esq.

In commencing a Fifth Volume of this popular and now well-established periodical, the Proprietors take the opportunity to refer with pride and gratification to the numerous Contributors in all parts of the world who have enriched its pages with their labours, as will be evidenced by a glance at the annexed list. The Magazine is so well known and favourably spoken of by individuals and the press generally, as to need no further introductory notice.

East Indies.

J. W. Kaye, Esq., editor of the "Calcutta Quarterly Review" and "Bengal Hurkaru."
T. J. Saunders, Esq., Agra, author of "Wanderings in the Himala," and formerly editor of the "Ukhbar," &c.
J. H. Stocqueler, esq., author of the "Handbook of India," formerly editor of the Calcutta "Englishman."
C. Elhott, Esq., editor of the "Ceylon Observer."
G. W. Johnson, Esq., formerly editor of the "Calcutta Courier."
The Editor of the "Commercial Price Current," Bombay.

Africa.

Saxe Bannister, Esq., editor of the late "African Colonizer," &c. &c.
James Richardson, Esq., Algiers, formerly editor of the "Malta Times."
P. R. Wilkinson, Esq., Alexandria, editor of "Le Phare."
Richard Mount, Esq., one of the survivors of the Niger Expedition.
Capt. Thomas Latter, 69th Bengal N. I.
G. W. Silberbauer, Esq., editor of the "Cape Shipping Gazette."
W. Buchanan, Esq., editor of the "Cape Town Mail."
Colin T. Campbell, Esq., author of various Papers on the Cape Colony.

South America.

A. R. Pfeil, Esq., Monte Video, formerly editor of the "Britannia."
Mr. Love, editor of the "British Packet," Buenos Ayres.
J. J. Sturz, Esq., Consular Agent in Germany for Brazil.

Australasia.

Thos. McCombie, Esq., Melbourne, editor of the "Port Phillip Gazette."
G. A. Gilbert, Esq., Melbourne, Sec. of the School of Arts, formerly editor of the "Port Phillip Magazine."
J. Porter, Esq., Glasgow, many years a merchant of Port Phillip.
Geo. Arden, Esq., author of the "Early History of Port Phillip," and formerly editor of the "Sydney Magazine."
Edward Wakefield, Esq., &c.
W. Lang, Esq., late a Colonial Police Magistrate in Van Diemen's Land.
Alexander Andrews, Esq., Hon. and Corres. Member of the Western Australian Society, and editor of the "Swan River News."
James Stephens, Esq., Adelaide, author of a "History of South Australia," and editor of the "Adelaide Observer."
C. Kemp, Esq., editor of the "Sydney Morning Herald."

British North America.

Lieut.-Col. Reid, Governor of Bermuda, author of "The Law of Storms."
A. Gesner, Esq., F.G.S., Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, author of a History of New Brunswick.
Rev. O. S. Weeks, Halifax, author of "Sketches of Cape Breton," and editor of the "Morning Herald."
C. B. Owen, Esq., M.P.P. for Lunenburg, author of an Epitome of the History of Nova Scotia.
M. H. Perley, Esq., St. John, Government Emigration Agent for New Brunswick, &c.
Joseph Templeman, Esq., Colonial Secretary's Office, Newfoundland.
William Evans, Esq., Montreal, editor of the "Cultivator," &c.
Hon. A. W. Cochran, President of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec
S. Rowlands, Esq., Kingston, editor of the "News."
Philip Vibert, Esq., Resident Manager of the Gaspé Company.

United States.

Freeman Hunt, Esq., editor of the "Merchant's Magazine," New York.
E. M'Makin, Esq., editor of the "Courier," Philadelphia.
Edmund Ward, Esq., formerly editor of the "Fredericton Sentinel."

West Indies.

The Hon. J. G. P. Athill, Attorney-General for St. Lucia.
Thomas Henney, Esq., Jamaica, author of several Prize Essays of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica.
The Chevalier Schomburgk, Demerara.
J. O. Clerk, Esq., editor of the "Jamaica Times."
Dr. Ed. Binns, author of "The Anatomy of Sleep," &c. &c.
The Baron Von Griesheim.
Henry Gunter, Esq., editor of the "Honduras Observer"
J. Y. Edgehill, Esq., Barbados, editor of the "West Indian," and Secretary of the Literary Society.
John Draper, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, St. Vincent, and editor of the "Royal Gazette."
Dr. S. J. Clutnam, Editor of the Bahamas "Observer."

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS ON GENERAL SUBJECTS.

W. Weir, Esq., editor of the "Colonial Gazette."
Bayle St. John, Esq.
J. S. Buckingham, Esq., author of various Works on Colonial subjects
James M'Queen, Esq.
Charles Pope, Esq., Bristol, editor of the "Yearly Journal of Trade"
Mr. H. Crosley, Engineer, London.
Percy St. John, Esq., author of various Sketches of Texas.
W. D. Bruce, Esq., author of a History of Barbados.
Archer Polson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
C. Pridham, Esq. B.A., author of "England's Colonial Empire."
M. H. Barker, Esq., "The Old Sailor."
T. Wade, Esq., editor of the "London Review," author of "British Chronology," &c.
H. J. Hunt, Esq., editor of the "Pictorial Times."
G. F. Richardson, Esq., Geological Department, British Museum, author of Translation of Life of Korner, &c.

SIMMONDS & WARD, 18, CORNHILL; and to be had of all Booksellers.

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ON THE AGRICULTURE OF HINDOSTAN.

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(Continued from vol. iv. p. 301.)

SOME years since, the East India Company instituted inquiries relative to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane in this country, and the information obtained was published in one large folio volume. The Reports furnished by their officers, from almost every district, concur in stating that there were three kinds cultivated:—1. The purple; 2. The white; and 3. A variety of the white, requiring a large supply of water. The epitome of the Reports affords this information.

1. The *purple-coloured cane* yields a sweeter, richer juice, than the yellow or light-coloured, but in less quantity, and is harder to press. Grows on dry lands. Scarce any other sort in Beerbhoom, much in Radnagore, some about Santipore, mixed with light-coloured cane. Grows also near Calcutta; in some fields separate, in others mixed with pooree or light-coloured cane. When eaten raw, is more dry and pithy in the mouth, but esteemed better sugar than the pooree, and appears to be the superior sort of cane. Persons who have been West India planters do not know it as a West Indian cane.

2. The light-coloured cane, yellow, inclining to white; deeper yellow when ripe, and on rich ground. West India planters say it is the same sort as that which grows in the West India Islands; softer, more juicy than the Cadjoolee, but juice less rich, and produces sugar less strong; requires seven maunds of pooree-juice to make as much goor or inspissated juice as is produced from six of the Cadjoolee. Much of this kind is brought to the Calcutta markets, and eaten raw.

3. The white variety, which grows in swampy lands, is light-coloured, and grows to a great height. Its juice is more watery and yields a weaker sugar than the Cadjoolee. However, as much of Bengal consists of low grounds, and as the upland canes are liable to suffer from drought, it may be advisable to encourage the cultivation of it, should the sugar it produces be approved, though in a less degree than other sugars, in order to guard against the effects of dry seasons. Ex-

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perience alone can determine how far the idea of encouraging this sort may answer.

Punsaree, Reonda, Mungoo, Newar, Kiwahee.—Different sorts produced in the Benares district; probably some of them may be of the sorts already described. The punsaree and reonda appear to be the most productive and the most esteemed.*

Besides the foregoing, several kinds are now known to the Indian planter. One of them, the China sugar cane, was considered by Dr. Roxburgh to be a distinct species, and distinguished by him as *Saccharum Sinensis*. It was introduced here in 1796, by Earl Cornwallis, as being superior to the native kinds. It is characterised by a hardness which effectually resists most of the country rude mills; but this hardness is importantly beneficial, inasmuch as that it effectually resists the attack of the white ants, hogs, and jackals, which destroy annually a large portion of the common cane.†

Dr. Buchanan found that four kinds are known in Mysore. Two of these are probably the purple and white generally known; but as this is not distinctly stated, I have retained the form in which he notices them. *Restali*, the native sugar of the Mysore, can only be planted in the last two weeks of March and two first of April. It completes its growth in twelve months, and does not survive for a second crop. Its cultivation has been superseded by the other.

Puttaputti.—This was introduced from Arcot, during the reign of Hyder Ally. It is the only one from which the natives can extract sugar; it also produces the best *Bella* or *Jagory*. It can be planted at the same season as the other, as well as at the end of July and beginning of August. It is fourteen months in completing its growth; but the stools produce a second crop, like the ratoons of the West Indies, which ripen in twelve months.

Maracabo, Cuttaycabo.—These two are very small, seldom exceeding half an inch in diameter; yet in some districts of Mysore, as about Colar, the last-named is the variety usually cultivated; but this arises from its requiring less water than the larger varieties.

The best varieties are those introduced from the Islands of Otaheite and Bourbon. Hindoostan is indebted for their introduction to Captain Sleeman, who brought them hither from the Mauritius in 1827. He committed them to Dr. Wallich, under whose care, at the Botanic Garden, they have flourished, and been the source from whence the benefit has been generally diffused. Their superiority over those which have been usually cultivated by the natives has been completely established. The largest of the Hindoostan canes, ripe and trimmed ready for the mill, has never been found to exceed five pounds; but it is not uncommon for an Otaheite cane,‡ under similar circumstances,

* Papers relative to East India Sugar, page 98.

† Reports of Dr. Roxburgh, Mr. Touchet of Radanagore, and Mr. Cardin of Mirzapore, Cutna. Papers on East India Sugar, page 258.

‡ Many are of opinion, founded on their experience, that although the juice of this cane is larger in quantity, yet that it contains less sugar. There is some

to weigh seven pounds. The extra weight arises proportionately from an increased secretion of superior sap. The sugar is more abundant, granulates more readily, and has less scum. Other superior qualities are, that the canes ripen earlier, and are less injured by the occurrence of protracted dry weather.

Of the history of the sugar cane a popular tradition obtains amongst the natives, that, in very ancient times, a vessel belonging to their country chanced by accident to leave one of her crew, under a desperate fit of sickness, at a desert island, at a considerable distance in the Eastern Seas, and that, returning by the same route, curiosity prompted them to inquire after the fate of their companion, when, to their utter astonishment, the man presented himself to their view, completely recovered from his sickness, and even in a state of more than common health. With anxiety they inquired for the physic he had so successfully applied, and were conducted by him to the sugar cane, on which he acquainted them he had solely subsisted from the time of their departure. Attracted by such powerful recommendation, every care and attention was bestowed, we may suppose, to convey such an invaluable acquisition to their own lands, where the soil and climate have mutually since contributed to its present prosperity.*

The Ryots consider the sugar cane (and also the beetel plant) in a sacred and superior light; they even place it among the number of their deutohs. The first fifteen days of Koar (or September), termed Peetereputch, are devoted by the Hindoos to religious ceremonies and offerings on account of their deceased parents, relations, and friends. Such of them as have been bereft of their parents refrain from every indulgence during the said period, as being the season of mourning and mortification; and as they deem the performance of the higher rites of their religion (such as making offerings of sweetmeats, cloths, jewels, &c., in the temples of their several deities, and also the sacrifices denominated Howm-jugg, &c.) a pleasure and enjoyment, these are likewise carefully avoided.

The sacred appellation of the cane amongst the Ryots is *Nag' bele*, and hence, for the reasons above stated, the immediate owners of the cane plantations sedulously refrain from repairing to or even beholding them during the continuance of the Peetereputch. On the 26th of Cartick (or October), termed by the Ryots *Deuthan*, they proceed to the fields, and having sacrificed to *Nag' bele*, a few canes are afterwards cut and distributed to the Bramins. Until these ceremonies are performed according to the rules of established usage and custom, no persuasion or inducement can prevail upon any of them to taste the cane, or to make any use whatever of it.

On the 25th of Jeyte (or May), termed the *Desharah*, another usage

sense in the reason they assign, which is, that in the Mauritius and elsewhere it has the full time of twelve or fourteen months allowed for its coming to maturity—whereas the agriculture of India, and especially in Bengal, only allows it eight or nine months, which, though ample to mature the smaller country canes, is not sufficient for the Otaheite.

* Minute, Fort St. George; First App. to Rep. on E. I. Sugar, p. 253.

is strictly adhered to. As it is usual with the Ryots to reserve a certain portion of the canes of the preceding year, to serve as plants for their new cultivation, it very frequently happens that inconsiderable portions of cane remain unexpended after the said cultivation has been brought to a conclusion. Wherever this happens to be the case, the proprietor repairs to the spot, and having sacrificed to *Nag' bele* (as before stated), he immediately sets fire to the whole, and is exceedingly careful to have the operation executed in as complete and efficacious a manner as possible.

The cause of this extraordinary practice proceeds from a superstitious notion of a very singular kind. The act is committed from an apprehension that if the old canes were allowed to remain in the ground beyond the 25th of Jeyte, they would in all probability produce flowers and seed, for the appearance of these flowers they consider as one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall them.

They unanimously assert, that if the proprietor of a plantation happens to view even a single cane therein which is in flower, the greatest calamities will befall himself, his parents, his children, and his property; in short, that death will sweep away most of the members, or indeed the whole of his family, within a short period of time after his having seen the cane thus in flower. If the proprietor's servant happens to see the flower, and immediately pulls it from the stalk, buries it in the earth, and never reveals the circumstance to his master, in this case they believe that it will not be productive of any evil consequences. But should the matter reach the proprietor's knowledge, the calamities before stated must, according to their ideas, infallibly happen.

"I am informed," said a late Resident at Benares, "that there is a species of cane called Kutharee, cultivated in or near the district of Churnparun, and upon the banks of the Gagra, which is not cut down by the cultivators thereof until the canes are in flower. Having mentioned this circumstance to some of the Ryots of Benares, to convince them of the absurdity of ascribing the common misfortunes incident to human existence and exertion to the evil influence of a cane flower, they only replied that the Kutharee cane might perhaps be an exception to what they had stated as the sum of their faith on this head; such faith being, however, invariably corroborated by the result of long observation and experience in this Zemindary."*

Soil.—The soil best suiting the sugar cane is aluminous rather than the contrary, tenacious without being heavy, readily allowing excessive moisture to drain away, yet not light. One gentleman, Mr. Baillard, has endeavoured to make this point clear by describing the most favourable soils about Gazeppore as "*light clays*," called there *Mootéarée*, or *doansa*, according as there is more or less sand in their composition.†

Mr. Peddington seems to think that calcareous matter, and iron in

* From the Resident at Benares, First Ap. to Report on E. I. Sugar, pp. 192, 193.

† Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. i. 121.

the state of *peroxide*, are essential to be present in a soil for the production of superior sugar cane. There can be no doubt that the calcareous matter is necessary, but experience is opposed to his opinion relative to the peroxide.

The soil preferred at Radnagore is there distinguished as the soil of "two qualities," being a mixture of rich clay and sand, and which Mr. Touchet believed to be known in England as a light brick mould.* In other districts this soil is described as *Dobrussah*, or two-juiced.

About Rungpore, Dinajpore, and other places where the ground is low, they raise the beds where the cane is to be planted, four or five feet above the level of the land adjacent.

The experience of Dr. Roxburgh agrees with the preceding statements. He says, "The soil that suits the cane best in this climate is a rich vegetable earth, which on exposure to the air readily crumbles down into very fine mould. It is also necessary for it to be of such a level as allows of its being watered from the river by simply draining it up (which almost the whole of the land adjoining to this river, the Godavery, admits of), and yet so high as to be easily drained during heavy rains. Such a soil, and in such a situation, having been well meliorated by various crops of leguminous plants or fallowing for two or three years, is slightly manured, or has had for some time cattle pent upon it. A favourite manure for the cane with the Hindoo farmer is the rotten straw of green and black pessalo (*Phaseolus Mungo max.*)"†

Many accordant opinions might be added to the preceding, but it seems only necessary to observe further, that "the sugar cane requires a soil sufficiently elevated to be entirely free from inundation, but not so high as to be deprived of moisture, or as to encourage the production of white ants (*termes*)."‡

The sugar cane is an exhausting crop, and it is seldom cultivated by the Ryot more frequently than once in three or four years on the same land. During the intermediate period, such plants are grown as are found to improve the soil, of which, says Dr. Tennant, the Indian farmer is a perfect judge. They find the leguminous tribe the best for the purpose. Such long intervals of repose from the cane would not be requisite if a better system of manuring was adopted.

Mr. J. Prinsep has recorded the following analysis of three soils distinguished for producing sugar. They were all a soft, fine-grained alluvium, without pebbles. No. 1 was from a village called Mothe, on the Sarjee, about ten miles north of the Ganges at Buxar, and the others from the south bank of the Ganges, near the same place. There is a substratum of *kunkar* throughout the whole of that part of the country, and to some mixture of this earth with the surface soil the fertility of the latter is ascribed:—

* Reports on E. I. Sugar. •

† Roxburgh on the Culture of Sugar and Jagary in the Rajahmundry Circar ; Third Ap. to Report on E. I. Sugar, p. 2.

‡ Third Ap. to Rep. on E. I. Sugar, p. 22. Hamilton's Statistical Survey, Dinajpore.

	1	2	3
Hygrometric moisture, on drying at 212 deg. .	2.5	2.1	3.6
Carbonaceous and vegetable matter, on calcination	1.8	2.1	4.0
Carbonate of lime (No. 3 effervesced)	1.6	0.6	3.9
Alkaline salt, soluble	1.0	1.1	0.3
Silex and alumina	94.1	94.1	88.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The earths unfortunately were not separated. Mr. Prinsep says the two first were chiefly of sand, and the third somewhat argillaceous. The two first required irrigation, but the other was sufficiently retentive of moisture to render it unnecessary.*

Manures.—The sugar cane being one of the most valued crops of the Ryot, he always devotes to it a portion of the fertilising matters he has at command, though in every instance this is too small.

In the Rajahmundry district, previously to planting, the soil is slightly manured, either by having cattle folded upon it, or by a light covering of the rotten straw of the green and black pessaloo, which is here a favourite fertiliser. In some parts of Mysore the mud from the bottom of tanks is employed, and this practice is more generally adopted in other places. Thus the fields being divided by deep ditches in Dinaj-poor, the mud from which is enriched by the remains of decayed aquatic plants and animals, forms an excellent manure for the sugar cane, and of this the Ryots make use, spreading it over the surface before the ploughing is commenced; and when that operation is completed, the soil is further fertilised by a dressing of oilcake and ashes.

Crushed bones would unquestionably be of the greatest benefit if applied to the sugar cane crop. Not only their animal matter would serve as food for the plants, but the phosphate of lime of the bones is one of the chief saline constituents of the sugar cane.

Salt is another valuable manure for this crop. Dr. Nugent, in a Report made to the Agricultural Society of Antigua, observes that salt has been found a valuable auxiliary in cultivating the sugar cane. Many trials of it, he says, have been made during successive seasons, applied generally to the extent of about nine or ten bushels per acre. It destroys grubs and other insects, and gives the canes an increased vigour and ability to resist drought. It is a singular remark of the intelligent traveller, M. de Humboldt, while speaking of the practice adopted in the Missions of the Orinoco, when a cocoa-nut plantation is made, of throwing a certain quantity of salt into the hole which receives the nut, that of all the plants cultivated by man there are only the sugar cane, the plantain, the mammee, and the Avocada pear, which endure equally irrigation with fresh and salt water.

In the West Indies, when the cane is affected by what is called there the *blast*, which is a withering or drying up of the plants, an unfailling

remedy is found to be watering them with an infusion of dung in salt water.*

Preparation of Soil.—In the Rajahmundry district, during the months of April and May, the ground is frequently ploughed, until brought into a very fine tilth. About the end of May, or beginning of June, the rains usually commence, and the canes are then to be planted. If the rains do not set in so early, the land is flooded artificially, and when converted into a soft mud, whether by the rain or by flooding, the canes are planted.

In Mysore the ground is watered for three days, and then, after drying for the same period, ploughing commences, this operation being repeated five times during the following eight days.† The clods during this time are broken small by an instrument called *col kudali*. The field is then manured and ploughed a sixth time. After fifteen days it is ploughed again, twice in the course of one or two days. After a lapse of eight days it is ploughed a ninth time. Altogether these operations occupy about forty-four days.

For planting, which is done in six days, an implement called *yella kudali* is employed.

In Dinajpoor, "the field, from about the middle of October until about the 10th of January, receives ten or twelve double ploughings, and after each is smoothed with the *moyi*. During the last three months of this time it is manured with cow-dung, and mud from ponds and ditches. On this account, the land fit for sugar cane is generally divided into fields by wide ditches, into which much mud is washed by the rain, and is again thrown on the fields when the country dries, and leaves it enriched by innumerable aquatic vegetables and animals that have died as the water left them. When the ploughing has been completed, the field is manured with ashes and oilcake."‡

About Malda, "the land is first ploughed in the month of Cartick, length and breadth ways, and harrowed in like manner; four or five days after, it is again ploughed and harrowed, as before, twice. In the month of Aghun, the whole land is covered with fresh earth, again twice ploughed, and harrowed in different directions, and then manured with dung. Fifteen or twenty days afterwards it is to be twice ploughed, as before; eight or ten days after which, it is to be slightly manured with dung, and the refuse of oil, mixed together; then twice ploughed and harrowed in different directions, so that the clods of earth brought be well mixed together with the land. This preparation continues until the 20th or 25th of the month Pows."‡

In the vicinity of Dacca, during "Cautic or Augun (October, November) the Ryots begin to prepare their ground. They first dig a trench round their fields, and raise a mound of about three feet in height. If the ground to be cultivated be waste, about nine inches of the surface are taken off, and thrown without the enclosure. The ground

* L'Exploitation de Sucreries. Porter on the Sugar Cane, 53, 321.

† Hamilton's Statistical Survey of Dinajpoor.

‡ First Ap. to Rep. on E. I. Sugar, p. 145.

is ploughed to the depth of nine inches more. The clods are broken, and the earth made fine. In Maug or Faugun (January, February) the sugar cane is planted; a month afterwards earth is raised about the plants; after another month this is repeated. The crop is cut in Poous and Maug (December, January). If the ground be not waste, but cultivated, the surface is not taken off. After cutting the crop, it is not usual again to grow sugar cane on the same ground for eighteen months, on account of the indifferent produce afforded by a more early planting."*

In the Zillah, North Mooradabad, the land is broken up at the end of June. After the rains have ceased it is manured, and has eight or ten ploughings. This clears it of weeds. In February it is again manured and ploughed four or five times, and just before the sets are planted, some dung, four cart-loads to each cutcha beegah of low land, and five cart-loads if high land, are added. The land is well rolled after the four last ploughings, and again after the cuttings are set.

About Benares and the neighbouring districts, Mr. Haines says, that owing to the hot winds which prevail "from March until the setting in of the annual rains in June or July, the lands remain fallow till that period. In the mean time, those fields that are selected for sugar cane are partially manured by throwing upon them all manner of rubbish they can collect, and by herding their buffaloes and cattle upon them at night, though most of the manure from the latter source is again collected and dried for fuel.

"When the annual rains have fairly set in, and the Assarree crops sown, (in some instances I have seen an Assarree crop taken from the lands intended for sugar cane,) they commence ploughing the cane lands, and continue to do so four or five times monthly (as they consider the greater number of times the fields are turned up at this period of the season, the better the crop of cane will be) till the end of October, continuing to throw on the little manure they can collect.

"Towards the end of October, and in November, their ploughs are much engaged in sowing their winter (or rubbee) crops of wheat, barley, grain, &c.; and at this period they make arrangements with the shepherds who have large flocks of sheep, to fold them upon the fields at night, for which they pay so much per beegah in grain.

"During the latter part of November, and early in December, the fields are again ploughed well, and all grass, weeds, &c. removed with the hoe; then the surface of the field is made as smooth as possible by putting the hengah (a piece of wood eight to ten feet in length, and five or six inches in breadth, and three or four inches in thickness, drawn by two pairs of bullocks, and the man standing upon the wood to give it weight) over several times for three or four days in succession. This makes the surface of the field very even, and somewhat hard, which prevents the sun and dry west wind from abstracting the moisture, which is of great importance at this period of the season, for, should there be no rain, there would not be sufficient moisture at the time of planting the cane to cause vegetation.

* Report on East India Sugar, p. 140, Appendix i.

"In this state the lands remain till the time of planting the cane cuttings, which is generally the 1st to the 15th February; but should there have been a fall of rain in the mean time, or excess of moisture appear, the field is again ploughed, and the hengah put over as before.

"A day or two previous to planting the cane, the field is ploughed and the hengah lightly put over." *

Sets.—When the canes are cut at harvest time, twelve or eighteen inches of their tops are usually taken off, and stored, to be employed for sets. Each top has several joints, from each of which a shoot rises, but seldom more than one or two arrive at a proper growth.

When first cut from the stem, the tops intended for plants are tied in bundles of forty or fifty each, and are carefully kept moist. In a few days they put forth new leaves: they are then cleared of the old leaves, and separately dipped into a mixture of cow-dung, pressed mustard-seed, and water. A dry spot is prepared, and rich loose mould and a small quantity of pressed mustard-seed; the plants are separately placed therein, a small quantity of earth strewed amongst them, and then covered with leaves and grass, to preserve them from heat. Ten or twelve days afterwards they are planted in the fields.

In Burdwan, the tops, before they are planted, are cut into pieces from four to six inches long, so that there are not less than two nor more than four knots in each. Two or three of these plants are put together when planted, and a beegah requires from 7,500 to 10,240 plants.

In Rungpore and Dinajpore, about 9,000 plants are required for a beegah, each being about a foot in length.

In Beerbhoom, 3,000 plants are said to be requisite for a beegah, each plant being about fifteen inches long.

Near Calcutta, from 3,000 to 8,000 plants are required for a beegah, according to the goodness of the soil, the worst soil requiring most plants.†

In Mysore an acre contains 2,420 stools, and yields about 11,000 ripe canes.‡

Near Rajahmundry, about 400 cuttings are planted on a cutcha beegah (one-eighth of an acre). In Zilla, North Mooradabad, 4,200 sets, each eight inches long, are inserted upon each cutcha beegah of low land, and 5,250 upon high land.

In the district of Gollagore the Ryots cut a ripe cane into several pieces, preserving two or three joints to each, and put them into a small bed of rich mould and dung, and mustard-seed from which the oil has been expressed. At Radnagore, when the time of cutting the canes arrives, their tops are taken off, and these are placed upright in a bed of mud for thirty or forty days, and covered with leaves or straw. The leaves are then stripped from them, and they are cut into pieces, not

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vi. 4, 5.

† First Appendix to Reports on East India Sugar; Bengal Board of Trade Consultation, p. 99.

‡ Buchanan's Mysore, i. 96.

having less than two nor more than four joints each. These sets are kept for ten or fifteen days in a bed prepared for them, from whence they are taken and planted in rows two or three together, eighteen inches or two feet intervening between each stool. The number of sets planted varies from 7,500 to 10,240 per beegah.*

Planting.—The time and mode of planting vary. In the Rajah-mundry Circar, Dr. Roxburgh says, that “during the months of April and May the land is repeatedly ploughed with the common Hindoo plough, which soon brings this loose rich soil (speaking of the Delta of the Godavery) into very excellent order. About the end of May and beginning of June, the rains generally set in, in frequent heavy showers. Now is the time to plant the cane; but should the rains hold back, the prepared field is watered, flooded from the river, and, while perfectly wet, like soft mud, whether from the rain or the river, the cane is planted.

“The method is most simple. Labourers with baskets of the cuttings, of one or two joints each, arrange themselves along one side of the field. They walk side by side, in as straight a line as their eye and judgment enable them, dropping the sets at the distance of about eighteen inches asunder in the rows, and about four feet row from row. Other labourers follow, and with the foot press the set about two inches into the soft, mud-like soil, which, with a sweep or two with the sole of the foot, they most easily and readily cover.” †

About Malda, in the month of Maug (January, February) the land is to be twice ploughed, and harrowed repeatedly, length and breadth ways; after which it is furrowed, in furrows half a cubit apart, in which the plants are to be set at about four fingers’ distance from each other, when the furrows are filled up with the land that lay upon its ridges. The plants being thus set, the land is then harrowed twice in different directions; fifteen or twenty days afterwards the cane begins to grow, when the weeds which appear with it must be taken up; ten or twelve days after this the weeds will again appear. They must again be taken up, and the earth at the roots of the canes be removed, when all the plants which have grown will appear.‡

At Ghazepore the rains set in at the beginning of March, and planting then commences.§

Near Calcutta the planting takes place in May and June. In Dinajpoor and Rungpore the planting time is February.

About Commercolly it is performed in January. The field is divided into beds six cubits broad, separated from each other by small trenches fourteen inches wide and eight inches deep. In every second trench are small wells, about two feet deep. The irrigating water flowing along the trenches fills the wells, and is taken thence and applied to the canes by hand.

* Buchanan’s Mysore, i. 96.

† Roxburgh on the Culture of Sugar; Third Ap. to Rep. on E. I. Sugar, page 2.

‡ First Ap. to Rep. on E. I. Sugar, p. 145.

§ Ibid.

Each bed has five rows of canes. The sets are planted in holes about six inches in diameter, and three deep; two sets, each having three joints, are laid horizontally in every hole, covered slightly with earth, and over this is a little dung.

When the canes are planted in the spring, the trenches must be filled with water, and some poured into every hole. At the other season of planting the trenches are full, it being rainy weather; but even then the sets must be watered for the first month.

Mr. Haines says that in Mirzapore and the neighbouring districts, "in planting the cane they commence a furrow round the field, in which they drop the cuttings. The second furrow is left empty; cuttings again in the third; so they continue dropping cuttings in every second furrow till the whole field is completed, finishing in the centre of the field. The field remains in this state till the second or third day, when for two or three days in succession it is made even and hard upon the surface with the hengah, as before stated." *

Mr. Vaupell, in describing the most successful mode of cultivating the Mauritius sugar cane at Bombay, says, that "after the ground is levelled with the small plough, called 'paur,' in the manner of the cultivators, pits of two feet in diameter, and two feet in depth, should be dug throughout the field at the distance of five feet apart, and filled with manure and soil to about three inches of the surface. Set in these pits your canes, cut in pieces about a foot and a half long, laying them down in a triangular form, thus Δ . Keep as much of the eyes or shoots of the cane uppermost as you can; then cover them with manure and soil; beds should next be formed to retain water, having four pits in each bed, leaving passages for watering them. The cuttings should be watered every third day during hot weather, and the field should always be kept in a moist state." †

About Benares the sets require, after planting, from four to six waterings, until the rains commence, and as many hoeings to loosen the surface, which becomes caked after every watering. The moister nature of the soil renders these operations generally unnecessary in Bengal.

After-culture.—In Mysore, the surface of the earth in the hollows in which the sets are planted is stirred with a stick as soon as the shoots appear, and a little dung is added. Next month the daily water is continued, and then the whole field dug over with the hoe, a cavity being made round each stool, and a little dung added. In the third month water is given every second day: at its close, if the canes are luxuriant, the ground is again dug; but if weakly, the watering is continued during the fourth month, before the digging is given. At this time the earth is drawn up about the canes, so as to leave the hollows between the rows at right angles with the trenches. No more water is given to the plants, but the trenches between the beds are kept full for three days. It is then left off for a week, and if rain occurs, no further water is requisite; but if the weather is dry, water is admitted once a week dur-

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vi. 5.

† Ibid. iii. 43.

ing the next month. The digging is then repeated, and the earth levelled with the hand about the stools.

The stems of each stool are ten or twelve in number, which are reduced to five or six by the most weakly of them being now removed. The healthy canes are to be tied with one of their own leaves, two or three together, to check their spreading; and this binding is repeated as required by their increased growth.

In the absence of rain, the trenches are filled with water once a fortnight.

When the *Puttaputti* is to be kept for a second crop, the dry leaves cut off in the crop season are burnt upon the field, and this is dug over, the trenches filled with water, and during six weeks the plants watered once in every six or eight days (unless rain falls), and the digging repeated three times, dung being added at each digging. The after-culture is the same as for the first crop.*

In the Upper Provinces, Dr. Tennant says, if moderate showers occur after planting, nothing more is done until the shoots from the sets have attained a height of two or three inches. The soil immediately around them is then loosened with a small weeding iron, something like a chisel; but if the season should prove dry, the field is occasionally watered; the weeding is also continued, and the soil occasionally loosened about the plants.

In August, small trenches are cut through the field, with small intervals between them, for the purpose of draining off the water, if the season is too wet. This is very requisite; for if the canes are now supplied with too much moisture, the juices are rendered watery and unprofitable. If the season happens to be dry, the same dikes serve to conduct the irrigating water through the field, and to carry off what does not soak into the earth in a few hours. Stagnant water they consider very injurious to the cane, and that on the drains being well contrived depends in a great measure the future hopes of profit. Immediately after the field is trenched, the canes are propped. They are now about three feet high, and each set has produced from three to six canes. The lower leaves of each are first carefully wrapt up around it, so as to cover it completely in every part; a small strong bamboo, eight or ten feet long, is then inserted firmly in the middle of each stool, and the canes tied to it. This secures them in an erect position, and facilitates the circulation of the air.

Hoeing cannot be repeated too frequently. This is demonstrated by the practice of the most successful cultivators. In Zilla, N. Moorabad, in April, about six weeks after planting, the earth on each side of the cane-rows is loosened by a sharp-pointed hoe, shaped somewhat like a bricklayer's trowel. This is repeated six times before the field is laid out in beds and channels for irrigation. There, likewise, if the season is unusually dry, the fields in the low ground are watered in May and June. This supposes there are either nullahs, or ancient pukka wells, otherwise the canes are allowed to take their chance, for the cost of

* Buchanan's Mysore.

making a well on the uplands is from ten to twenty rupees—an expense too heavy for an individual cultivator, and not many would dig in partnership, for they would fight for the water.*

In the vicinity of Benares, as the canes advance in growth, they continue to wrap the leaves as they begin to wither up round the advancing stem, and to tie this to the bamboo higher up. If the weather continue wet, the trenches are carefully kept open; and, on the other hand, if dry weather occurs, water is occasionally supplied. Hoeing is also performed every five or six weeks. Wrapping the leaves around the cane is found to prevent them cracking by the heat of the sun, and hinders their throwing out lateral branches.

In January and February the canes are ready for cutting. The average height of the cane is about nine feet, foliage included, and the naked cane from one inch to one inch and a quarter in diameter.†

Near Maduna, the hand-watering is facilitated by cutting a small trench down the centre of each bed. The beds are there a cubit wide, but only four rows of canes are planted in each.‡

It is deserving of notice, that the eastern and north-eastern parts of Bengal are more subject to rain at every season of the year, but especially in the hot months, than the western; which accounts for the lands being prepared and the plants set so much earlier in Rungpore than in Beerbhoom. This latter country has also a drier soil generally; for this reason, so much is said in the Report from thence of the necessity of watering.

The Benares country is also drier than Bengal, therefore more waterings are requisite.§

At Malda, “ten or fifteen days after the earth has been removed from the roots of the canes and the plants have appeared, the land is to be slightly manured, well cleared of weeds, and the earth that was removed again laid about the canes; after which, ten or fifteen days, it must be well weeded, and again twenty or twenty-five days afterwards. This mode of cultivation it is necessary to follow until the month of Joystee. The land must be ploughed and manured between the rows of canes in the month of Assaer; after which, fifteen or twenty days, the canes are to be tied two or three together with the leaves, the earth about them well cleaned, and the earth that was ploughed up laid about the roots of the canes something raised. In the month of Saubun, twenty or twenty-five days from the preceding operation, the canes must be again tied as before, and again ten or fifteen days afterwards; which done, nine or ten clumps are then to be tied together. This care to be taken until the end of the month Saubun; after which, in the month of Bhaddur, they must be tied with the cane-leaves as before, and again in Assen, when the cultivation is completed.”||

In the Rajahmundry Circar, on the Delta of the Godavery, Dr. Roxburgh states, “that nothing more is done after the cane is planted, if the weather be moderately showery, till the young shoots are some two

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. of India, ii. 7.

† Indian Rec. ii.

‡ Buchanan's Mysore, i. 141.

§ First Ap. to Report on East India Sugar, p. 99.

|| Ibid. pp. 145, 146.

or three inches high ; the earth is then loosened for a few inches round them with a small weeding iron, something like a carpenter's chisel. Should the season prove dry, the field is occasionally watered from the river, continuing to weed and to keep the ground loose round the stools. In August, two or three months from the time of planting, small trenches are cut through the field at short distances, and so contrived as to serve to drain off the water, should the season prove too wet for the canes, which is often the case, and would render their juices weak and unprofitable. The farmer, therefore, never fails to have his field plentifully and judiciously intersected with drains while the cane is small, and before the usual time for the violent rains. Should the season prove too dry, these trenches serve to conduct the water from the river the more readily through the field, and also to drain off what does not soak into the earth in the course of a few hours ; for they say if water is permitted to remain in the field for a greater length of time, the cane would suffer by it, so that they reckon these drains indispensably necessary, and upon their being well contrived depends in a great measure their future hopes of profit. Immediately after the field is trenched, the canes are all propped ; this is an operation I do not remember to have seen mentioned by any writer on this subject, and is probably peculiar to these parts. It is done as follows :—

“ The canes are now about three feet high, and generally from three to six from each set that has taken root from what we may call the stool. The lower leaves of each cane are first carefully wrapt up around it, so as to cover it completely in every part ; a small strong bamboo (or two), eight or ten feet long, is then stuck into the earth in the middle of each stool, and the canes thereof tied to it. This secures them in an erect position, and gives the air free access round every part. As the canes advance in size, they continue wrapping them round with the lower leaves as they begin to wither, and to tie them to the prop bamboos higher up ; during which time, if the weather is wet, they keep the drains open, and if a drought prevails they water them occasionally from the river, cleaning and loosening the ground every five or six weeks. Tying the leaves so carefully round every part of the canes, they say, prevents them from cracking or splitting by the heat of the sun, helps to render the juice richer, and prevents their branching out round the sides. It is certain you never see a branchy cane here.”*

In Dinajpoor, in about a month after planting, “ the young plants are two or three inches high ; the earth is then raised from the cuttings by means of a spade, and the dry leaves by which they are surrounded are removed. For a day or two they remain exposed to the air, and are then manured with ashes and oilcake, and covered with earth. Weeds must be removed as they spring ; and when the plants are about a cubit and a half high, the field must be ploughed. When they have grown a cubit higher, which is between the 13th of June and 14th of July, they are tied together in bundles of three or four, by wrapping them round with their own leaves. This is done partly to prevent them

* Third Ap. to Rep. on E. I. Sugar, pp. 2, 3.

from being laid down by the wind, and partly to prevent them from being eaten by jackals. During the next month three or four of these bunches are tied together; and about the end of September, when the canes grow rank, they are supported by bamboo stakes driven in the ground. They are cut between the middle of December and the end of March.*

If the canes grow too vigorously, developing a superabundance of leaves, it is a good practice to remove those which are decayed, that the stems may be exposed fully to the sun. In the West Indies, this is called *trashing* the canes. It requires discretion; for in dry soils or seasons, or if the leaves are removed before sufficiently dead, more injury than benefit will be occasioned.

Harvesting.—The season in which the canes become ripe in various districts has already been noticed when considering their cultivation. In addition I may state, that in the Rajahmundry Circar, about the mouth of the Godavery, Dr. Roxburgh states, "that in January and February the canes begin to be ready to cut, which is about nine months from the time of planting. This operation is the same as in other sugar countries—of course I need not describe it. Their height, when standing on the field, will be from eight to ten feet (foliage included), and the naked cane from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter."

In Malda, the canes are cut in January and February. In N. Mooradabad, upon the low land, the canes are ripe in October, and upon the high lands a month later. The fitness of the cane for cutting may be ascertained by making an incision across the cane, and observing the internal grain. If it is soft and moist, like a turnip, it is not yet ripe; but if the face of the cut is dry, and white particles appear, it is fit for harvesting.†

Injuries.—1. *A wet season*, either during the very early or in the concluding period of the cane's vegetation, is one of the worst causes of injury. In such a season, the absence of the usual intensity of light and heat causes the sap to be very materially deficient in saccharine matter. But, on the other hand,

2. *A very dry season*, immediately after the sets are planted, though the want of rain may in some degree be supplied by artificial means, yet the produce under such circumstances proves but indifferent. These inconveniences are of a general nature, and irremediable.

3. *Animals.*—Not only the incursions of domesticated animals, but in some districts of the wild elephant, buffalo, and hog, are frequent sources of injury. Almost every plantation is liable, also, to the attack of the jackal.

4. *White Ants.*—The sets of the sugar cane have to be carefully watched, to preserve them from the white ant (*Termites fatale*), to attacks from which they are liable until they have begun to shoot. To prevent this injury, the following mixture has been recommended:—

* Hamilton's Statistical Survey—Dinajpoor.

† Fitzmaurice on the Culture of the Sugar Cane.

Asafoetida (hing), 8 chittacks.
Mustard-seed cake (sarsum ki khalli), 8 seers.
Putrid fish, 4 seers.
Bruised butch root, 2 seers; or muddur, 2 seers.

Mix the above together in a large vessel, with water sufficient to make them into the thickness of curds; then steep each slip of cane in it for half an hour before planting; and, lastly, water the lines three times previous to setting the cane, by irrigating the watercourse with water mixed up with bruised butch root, or muddur if the former be not procurable.*

A very effectual mode of destroying the white ant is, by mixing a small quantity of arsenic with a few ounces of burned bread, pulverised flour, or oatmeal, moistened with molasses, and placing pieces of the dough thus made, each about the size of a turkey's egg, on a flat board, and covered over with a wooden bowl, in several parts of the plantation. The ants soon take possession of these, and the poison has a continuous effect, for the ants which die are eaten by those which succeed them.† They are said to be driven from a soil by frequently hoeing it. They are found to prevail most upon newly-broken-up lands.

In Central India, the penetration of the white ants into the interior of the sets, and the consequent destruction of the latter, is prevented by dipping each end into buttermilk, asafoetida, and powdered mustard-seed, mixed into a thick compound.

5. *Storms*.—Unless they are very violent, Dr. Roxburgh observes, "they do no great harm, because the canes are propped. However, if they are once laid down, which sometimes happens, they become branchy and thin, yielding a poor, watery juice."

6. *The Worm* "is another evil, which generally visits them every few years. A beetle deposits its eggs in the young canes; the caterpillars of these remain in the cane, living on its medullary parts, till they are ready to be metamorphosed into the chrysalis state. Sometimes this evil is so great as to injure a sixth or an eighth part of the field; but, what is worse, the disease is commonly general when it happens—few fields escaping."

7. *The Flowering* "is the last accident they reckon upon, although it scarce deserves the name, for it rarely happens, and never but to a very small proportion of some few fields. Those canes that flower have very little juice left, and it is by no means so sweet as that of the rest."

*Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vi. 59. That the above application would be beneficial, is rendered still more worthy of credit from the following experience:—In the Dhoon, the white ant is a most formidable enemy to the sugar planter, owing to the destruction it causes to the sets when first planted. Mr. G. H. Smith says, that there is a wood very common there, called by the natives *Butch*, through which, they say, if the irrigating waters are passed in its progress to the beds, the white ants are driven away. (Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. of India, v. 65.)

† Fitzmaurice on the Culture of the Sugar Cane.

DR. BINNS ON THE DEFENCELESS CONDITION OF JAMAICA.

To the Editor of "Simmonds's Colonial Magazine."

SIR,—The recent annexation of Texas to the United States seems to threaten, at no very distant period, something more than a "little war" between that ambitious Republic and Great Britain; and in case of such an event, the battle-field will be the West Indies and Canada. Of the latter I know no more than any other equally informed man; but were so consummate a statesman as my Lord Metcalfe to be always at the command of Government, I should not fear for the results. Of the West Indies, and particularly Jamaica, I think I do know something. It is in consequence of this knowledge that I trouble you, to call attention to the very unprotected condition of that Island. In 1839, when that wicked old man, Sir Lionel Smith, had nearly driven the inhabitants into rebellion, I addressed a letter* to the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Normanby, detailing the defenceless condition of Jamaica; and as it will save much labour, you will perhaps allow me to extract from that pamphlet what I then wrote, as I am not aware any additions have been made to the defences of the Island since that period.

"MY LORD,—Allow me to inform you of the state of the forts and fortifications in Jamaica. We will begin with the north-west coast. There is scarcely the shadow of a fortification from Negril Point till you come to Lucea, excepting a breastwork in decay, at Green Island, a distance of between twenty and thirty miles. At Lucea there is a fort—but not one single gun! The militia have two brass four-pound field-pieces, of which they are deservedly proud, as the legend says they were taken from the French, in Egypt, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Proceeding easterly for twenty-five miles, there is not a single gun, and breastworks but in two places—one at Sandy Bay, and another at Round Hill. There is also, I believe, a kind of breastwork near Flint River, or Welcome; but, at any rate, there is not one single gun in all this line of coast, affording, nearly every quarter of a mile, easy and convenient landing places for an enemy. From Falmouth, Martha Brae, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's, &c., till you cross the Island by the defile of Mount Diavolo, and arrive in Spanish Town, there is not a single gun, or, if there be any in Falmouth, they are deficient in ammunition, and all the munitions of war, as artillerymen, powder, shot, &c. In Spanish Town, the capital, the barracks are in a better state than in the other parts of the Island, but, like them, unprovided with artillerymen, shot, powder, or the means of sustaining a siege. Port Antonio, which is very similar to Lucea with regard to its site, fort, and capabilities of de-

* Letter to the Colonial Secretary, &c. Effingham Wilson. 1839. London.
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fence, has not a single gun fit for use, and the barracks are in a wretched state, whereas those in Lucea are new.

"There is no other fortification of any description, at least that can be taken into account, on the north coast. Port Morant, and the coast to Port Royal, are perfectly defenceless; thence to Black River, also defenceless—there being no guns, and the fort merely an apology of stone and mortar. Savannah-la-Mar, the most westerly port on the south side, has a fort, but without a gun, and the barracks are nearly two miles from it. Kingston must, then, be the rallying point, the only town in the Island to which the troops could retire until reinforcements were received. About a mile from Kingston is Up Park Camp, but it boasts no defensive works; and it would be a work of extreme labour and fatigue, in such a climate, to throw up redoubts or breastworks, with the small number of men who could be spared from duty. To the east are Fort Nugent and Rock Fort; and, to the west, Passage Fort. Apostle's Battery, Fort Augusta, and Port Royal, are all places of great strength, on the extreme verge of the shore—Port Royal itself being on a mere spit of sand, and dependent for supply of water from the spring at Rock Fort, which might be diverted by the enemy; and for every necessary of life from Kingston, a communication with which, however, could not be cut off without the enemy being in possession of that town."

From this sketch, the exposed condition of Jamaica may be conceived. With a single steamer, carrying one thousand men and one long-gun, incalculable mischief might be done ere the Queen's troops could be got under arms, or the militia assembled. But, with an army of five thousand men, the island, in spite of the most gallant defence, must surrender. But what are our ships of war about all this time? is the natural reply to what I have said. Aye! there's the rub. The Government, with all its acknowledged talent, influence, energy, and wealth, will be unable to spare vessels of war sufficient to protect its enormous line of coast in these seas. Only think of the islands from Barbados to Jamaica, the Mosquito Shore, the Bay of Honduras, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, the Bermudas—but why enumerate them? Open the map, and that will show at a glance the interminable line of coast we shall have to protect in case of a war. Can we even protect it by steamers? Hardly possible. Now observe how alive the Americans were, even so far back as 1815, to the advantages of a war steamer. Congress, in that year, appointed a commission, consisting of the Hon. William Jones, then at the head of the navy department, Fulton the engineer, and Adam and Noah Brown, "Naval Constructors," to build "a convenient vessel" for carrying "heavy guns to the destruction of any hostile force that should hover on the shores, or enter the ports of our Atlantic frontier." The plan, after the "go-a-head" system, was no sooner matured than executed; and here is the description of the "structure," as the report calls the boat:—"She was a structure resting upon two boats, and keels separated from end to end by a canal 15 feet wide and 156 long. One boat contained the cauldrons of copper to prepare the steam. The vast cylinder of iron,

with its piston, lever, and wheels, occupied a part of its fellow ; the great water-wheel revolved in the space between them ; the main or gun-deck supported her armament, and was protected by a bulwark 4 feet 10 inches thick of solid timber. This was pierced by 30 port-holes, to enable as many 32-pounders to fire *red hot balls* ; her upper or spar deck was plain, and she was to be propelled by her enginery alone."

Such is the description of this "structure," which succeeded beyond even the expectations of its projectors. Now even two such "structures," carrying an armament (I say nothing of the superior build of the present steamers), would soon lay every town in Jamaica, Kingston perhaps hardly excepted, in ashes, unless a competent ransom were paid. And is it politic to allow an Island of such value to remain so defenceless ? You will, perhaps, Sir, say, consider the expense ! I shall meet that objection more easily than you imagine.

At the recent meeting of the Governors of the Windward Islands, in Jamaica, for the purpose of deciding which would be the best place to build a penitentiary for the entire West Indies, have probably decided upon erecting it in that Island. If so, and I am led to believe such will be the case, here is labour at once ; and as to materials, you know, Sir, in no part of Jamaica are they wanting ; they may be had for asking. I do trust, therefore, that the proposal which I make may meet the eyes of those influential personages to whom the destinies of the Island are committed, and that it will be acted upon without further delay ; otherwise, when too late, they may repent it. And perhaps to enforce what I have said you will allow me to relate a tale from *Le Cento Novelle Antiche*, *Novella 71*.

Cato (the legend says), a very great philosopher, was confined in prison in Rome. He was in poverty and distress, and therefore became moral and sententious. Apostrophising Fortune, he said, "Why hast thou taken so much from me ?" Then he answered for Fortune, "My son, how delicately have I brought thee up, and given thee whatever thou didst ask of me ! I have given thee the highest dignity of Rome ; I have rendered thee master of many delights—of grand palaces, much gold, fine horses, and furniture. Now tell me, my son, why dost thou fret ? Because I am leaving thee ?" And Cato replied, "Yes, I fret on that account." And Fortune said, "My son, thou art a wise man ; now only consider how many little children I have to maintain : wouldst thou have me abandon them ? That would not be right. *Ah ! how many little children* I have to bring up !* My son, I cannot stay any longer with thee. Do not fret, since I have taken nothing from thee ; for thou knowest, that what thou hast lost was not thine. FOR THAT WHICH MAY BE LOST CANNOT BE CALLED OUR OWN ; AND THAT WHICH IS NOT OUR OWN DOTN NOT BELONG TO US !"

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

EDWARD BINNS, M.D.

BELLEVUE, HOUNSLOW, April, 1845.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the Oregon question was brought

* *Nempe*, Colonies.

before the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, who contended that Great Britain had a greater right to that territory than the Americans ; and deprecated, in no measured language, the tone assumed by President Polk in his inaugural address to Congress. This was not at least very pacific. Sir Robert Peel, with his accustomed and acknowledged comprehensive view of the entire phase of any question that comes before the House, replied, that he, too, regretted the tone and temper of the new President ; but that negotiations were still pending, and, in spite of that address, he hoped they would have a favourable termination. " But," continued Sir Robert, with that emphasis which no one knows better how to employ when required than does the First Minister of the Crown, " should there not be a favourable issue to the negotiations, England will not forget that she has rights ; and, if those rights are invaded, THE GOVERNMENT IS RESOLVED AND PREPARED TO MAINTAIN THEM." This is significant, and I wish Brother Jonathan joy of it.

E. B.

AUSTRALIAN SKETCHES.

BY T. M'COMBIE, ESQ.

NO. III.—THE MERCHANT'S BRIDE.

CHAPTER I.

HOBSON'S BAY is a small estuary, formed of the Bay of Port Phillip, which, being sheltered on three sides, forms a secure anchorage for vessels of large burden, trading to the adjoining town of Melbourne. It is a lovely little bay. The river Yarra-yarra disembogues itself into it, about two miles from its conflux with its tributary, the Salt-water River. Upon one side stands the township of Williamstown, a place of great resort for seafaring people ; on the opposite side is a small hamlet, known as " The Beach," which contains two large, dilapidated, melancholy looking hotels, with their deserted squares of outbuildings and stables. The place, however, even in its decay, maintains a proud air, as if conscious of having seen better days. The large bay-windows, huge folding-doors, open paved hall, and broad balconies of the largest hotel, speak of former greatness, and glory departed. It has something of the air of a broken-down swell, who yet retains his garish vestments, which time has considerably tarnished, and still puts forth pretensions far above the common herd. It looks sullenly at its bustling neighbour, Williamstown, as if it would wither it by its dark frown of defiance. In former times, say twelve or eighteen months ago, this was a place of bustle and commerce. The two small wooden piers, jutting out into the water, and which stand in front of the respective hotels to which they belong, used, in those days—the golden days of " The Beach," to be crowded with passengers and watermen. The members of this last class were firm partisans of the respective houses, to which they paid a sort of

tribute for being allowed the accommodation of the pier. Many were the dry jokes they would cut upon the persons and "turnouts" of such as belonged to a rival establishment—for boatmen in the New World are as playful and facetious as their brethren on the other side of the globe. Then, when one or two emigrant vessels came in, there was such landing of passengers, and windfalls, as made the boatmen the best humoured and the most impudent and independent rogues of boatmen in the world. And then the bustle and noise about the inns—such fighting and swearing, such jingling of glasses, and such chinking of pewter-pots, as made the landlords frantic with intense satisfaction. But the mania for investing money in foreign speculations, then so prevalent in Britain, had the effect of changing altogether the aspect of affairs in this quiet bay—sixteen thousand miles from Europe. There came a simultaneous rush of steamers to ply on the river, which, being navigable as far up as Melbourne, was the readiest and safest mode of conveyance. The poor watermen found their occupation gone, and they and the hamlet got poor in company. And now, where all was bustle and business, solitude reigns over the splendid apartments of the great hotels. They look like so many old deserted chateaus in Brittany.

Steam-boats may now be seen sweeping along in every direction. One or two might have succeeded, and paid; but the number now plying cannot pay the expenses of sending them to sea; far less remunerate the owners. The British would doubtless send steamers to the moon, did they know the way thither.

One gusty day during the month of May, 1835, a solitary individual was wandering along the strand, between the site of the hamlet now known as "the Beach," and the influx of the Yarra into the bay. A stranger, however, or even the inhabitant of Melbourne, would be puzzled to recognise, in the busy bay of the present time, the solitary scene over which the stranger cast his eye. The little hamlet of "the Beach," or the more imposing town of Williamstown, were then hardly known, even to the few congregated at a distance of six miles up the river—the site of the Melbourne of the present day. Not the slightest token of man's presence, or of his handiwork, was apparent. The unbroken forest was then where Williamstown, with its villas and sweet cottages, covered with woodbine, its stores and shops, now rears its head. Not a vessel was to be seen, where a score of stately ships, with their many-coloured flags floating with the breeze, in all the pomp of the sea, now lie basking in the sun upon the bosom of the waters, still as infant cradled on a mother's breast.

The stranger looked around him upon a scene lovely even in the garden of Australia, where all is lovely. After he had gazed for some minutes on the landscape, he turned his attention to seaward. The day, as already mentioned, was windy; and as the wind was from the south-west, the bay, generally so tranquil, was violently agitated, the waters sweeping along in majestic ridges, as lofty as the waves of the mighty ocean. The bay shoals very much near the shore, and countless numbers of sea-fowl skimmed and frolicked about, casting the white

foam in little saponaceous and frothy flakes about in every quarter. The gale continued to blow without any mitigation, and the dangerous swell, even in this sheltered spot, told but too truly of the tempest outside. When the gales continue long from this quarter, it is very dangerous for vessels beating in Bass's Straits, and accidents are far from uncommon. Luckily, however, it seldom blows long at a time from this quarter, or Bass's Straits would be nearly as dreaded a spot to the mariner as the straits on the northern coast of Australia known as Torrens' Straits. The stranger gazed long and anxiously to seaward, and apparently the scrutiny was by no means satisfactory; the threatening aspect of the dark stormy clouds to windward made him scan the horizon anxiously in quest of some expected object. Nothing, however, was to be seen but the angry waters and the tempestuous margin of breakers along the shores. "What can have kept Biggs?" he muttered. "If he is tipsy, he will run the schooner ashore in this tempest. What can he be about?" He continued his walk along the strand, which here incurvates naturally, so as to form a semicircle; and so hard has the sand become incrustated, that it forms a pathway as wide and as hard as a Macadamised turnpike in England. "A dead loss of three thousand odd pounds if she has gone on the rocks," muttered the stranger, turning impatiently in his walk. "I hope old Biggs has kept sober."

The person who made these remarks was a young man in the prime of life. He was not by any means what would be called handsome; his features were not regular, and his complexion was dark and tawny. The eye, however, was dark, keen, and penetrating; he had the smartness of a man of the world and a man of business combined. A physiognomist would have said, that he was one who knew much more of human nature and human failings than the common herd of men. There was, moreover, a dry curl about the mouth, which gave evidence of the satirist and severe master of sarcasm and ridicule. He was not dressed exactly as one of the class of men then known as over-landers, nor was he dressed like one who had come across the water from the opposite side with stock, and who were named Van-Diemonians; he could hardly, by his dress, be taken for a settler, or a tradesman, or a seaman; in fact, had one of the few settlers then congregated at Melbourne happened to observe him, they would have been at a loss to fix upon his precise calling, or what he could be doing in that retired spot. He wore a mixed grey cloth coat, with large black buttons, blue cloth cap, white trousers, and red waistcoat. His trousers were soiled, and, from this circumstance, as well as from his having spurs on his heels and a riding-whip in his hand, it might be premised that he had ridden a great distance. That person was Mr. Mackie, the head of the great firm of Mackie and Cartwright, of Sydney, Speculators, Merchants, Agents, and Jobbers, universally allowed to be the largest and the poorest house in the colony.

Mr. Cartwright drove a dray, and made some money in good times. Mr. Mackie had been head clerk to a mercantile house that had smashed: they laid their heads together, and though it would be a

good move to start as merchants ; this was the first step of the great house of Mackie and Cartwright.

A small store was taken, and here the two partners ate, drank, and slept. Being industrious and saving, they got credit. Cartwright was a sober plodding man, who sat in the store contentedly from morning till evening. Mackie was a bustling smart fellow, who would get on. He was out all day pushing business ; he had been over to England forming connexions ; he had been trading voyages in his clipper-schooner to the East Indies and China, as well as to the South Sea Islands ; he had, in a word, extended their connexion over the world.

No person in Sydney knew where he came from, or what had been the nature of his pursuits, prior to his arrival there. He landed one morning from a vessel at Port Jackson, poor, and without a friend. He entered into the employment of a mercantile firm as an under clerk, but he was very soon placed at the head of the establishment, for he was universally admitted to be a man of splendid business abilities. He was allowed a respectable salary during three years he was in their house ; and when they failed, he left with three hundred pounds in his pocket.

As I have said before, when Mackie and Cartwright started, they were very cautious and circumspect in their operations. When their credit was fairly established, however, they extended their business, and began to enter into larger speculations. They bought a vessel, built fine stores, speculated at a great rate ; but where the money came from to carry them on throughout all these extensive transactions, no one knew. It was known, however, that they began with nothing, and that they must be overtrading. Merchants shook their heads, and said nothing ; it began to be whispered that they were in a bad way ; then that they had stopped payment. Strange to say, they never did make any stop, although the bills they had out would have filled a dray, at the smallest computation. They continued to retire them as they fell due. Nay, instead of their business becoming less, it appeared to increase ; they loaded more wool vessels than any house in the Colony ; they bought and sold three times as much merchandise ; their commissions alone would have been a fortune, even in one year. But notwithstanding all this, they were generally run to the last for money. If the house owed you a couple of pounds, you could not get it ; not but they would have paid if they had the money ; but the fact was, they had it not ; every farthing they could scrape together went to retire the bills payable.

And thus they went on from year to year. Sometimes the news reached home that they had stopped, and their credit then would be bad for a considerable time ; when, however, the report was contradicted, their correspondents felt hurt that they should have doubted the highly respectable house of Mackie and Co., and their ruffled feelings often made them increase their consignments to the house.

The commercial world began to treat the idea of their stopping as an exquisite joke. It had been whispered that they were just going to fail so frequently, that it now created little sensation. People wondered if they would stand it out, but no person refused them credit, and they were in exactly the same position at the date of this story as they had been

five years before. All now said that Mackie must be a terrible fellow—that *Mackie*.

He was without doubt a man of wonderful business talents. Amidst all the fluctuations of trade and commercial panics he had contrived to keep the house right. He had one failing, however, or at least so it was said, a want of honour in his dealings. You never knew when you had him; he had tricks and windings without end, and would shuffle you off and on as suited his convenience. A favourite trick of his was when any person received a remittance through the house, to put them off day after day until thinking "a screw was loose," and frightened out of their lives for their money, they became clamorous. "Well (Mackie would say) we have not got the money just at present, but suppose we should borrow it to pay you, as you say you want it badly, what discount would you allow us?"

"Oh," replies the party, overjoyed at the idea of the aspect of affairs brightening, "I would not mind five per cent."

"That would not do," replies Mackie; "but if you like to allow fifteen per cent., we will see what we can do."

"No, hang it, that is coming too bad; make it ten, and I shall not mind."

"Good morning, then," says Mackie.

"Well, here, give up the money, and take fifteen per cent."

Mr. Mackie then signs a check and walks out: the clerk writes it out, and presents it to the party. When he finds out the trick, he perhaps considers it necessary to become very indignant. But the clerks of Mackie and Cartwright are too well accustomed to that sort of thing. The indignant owner of the money is either heard with the utmost indifference, and no notice taken of him, or bundled out at the door if he becomes very troublesome, and told to go to the devil.

Mackie was, however, too cunning to *come it Sam* over any person whose good will he wished to keep; but to retail dealers, settlers, and strangers, he showed no mercy. He knew every person and about everything, and if you had business to go through he would do it better and quicker than any merchant in the place. In making a purchase, he would find so many faults to the particular article he wanted, that the vender really began to think ill of it, and he often had it at his own price. In selling, the case was reversed: had he been practised in rhetoric and logic, he would have made a finished orator, for he had a natural talent that way; as it was, his oratorical powers were by no means of an inferior order, and in making a sale he engaged heart and soul in the cause; it was to him a kind of warfare, at which he would, if possible, be the conqueror. And he was such a pleasant dog, that upon equal terms he could always command a preference.

Upon one occasion he was regularly served out. He was offering a sample of brandy, and as it was dull and likely to depreciate in value, Mackie was of course proportionally anxious to change the investment and keep the penny moving. Two or three wags went with a long story that they wished to invest a certain sum of money in whatever kind of merchandise was likely to advance in price, and knowing Mr.

Mackie's high character and experience, they had called to request his disinterested advice upon the subject.

"Why," said Mackie, "there are so many things which would pay, that I could hardly say exactly which would pay most."

"Well, but what is your candid opinion, now, as a friend? There are vast quantities of spirits consumed; now there is brandy, what is your opinion of that article?"

"The very thing, by Jove!" said Mackie; "and I think we can offer you a sample, if it be not gone, the cheapest and the finest in the place. Halloo! Cartwright, have we got any brandy?"

"Yes," replied Cartwright, from an inner apartment, "the sample is here."

The sample of brandy was now produced and tasted; one of the wags slyly noted the marks and numbers on the cask attached to the sample-bottle, when the worthy trio took their departure, saying "they would look about them, and give an answer in during the morning." No sooner did they get fairly clear of the stores of Mackie and Co., than away they posted to the bonded warehouse, where, by the interest of an acquaintance in the Custom-house, they managed to possess themselves of a sample of the brandy. They then returned sample in hand, and informed Mr. Mackie they were sorry they could not have a deal with him, as they had the offer of brandy equal to his at the rate of a shilling a gallon cheaper.

"Is that a sample of the brandy?" said Mackie, stretching forth his hand for the sample-bottle. On being informed that it was, he poured out a small quantity into a glass, and, assuming a most sceptical manner, put it to his lips. "Dash my wig," said he, making several wry mouths and divers contortions of features, "had any fellow the cheek to ask you — per gallon for that rubbish?"

"Don't you think it good, then?" inquired one of the wags.

"Good!" replied Mackie, smiling at his ignorance, "why, God bless you, man, it is not brandy at all, but a liquid run down in Spain from the refuse of port wine. It is not worth sixpence a gallon; in fact, I would not cart it away if offered it for nothing."

"Oh, you are joking with us, Mr. Mackie."

"Joking, my dear fellow," retorted Mackie, "nothing of the kind; I do not wish you to have anything to do with brandy, least of all to purchase of me, but I advise you, as a friend, to have nothing to do with that sample. If you touch it you are certain to repent it."

"Well," said the wags, "we are much obliged for your candid opinion, especially as the brandy happens to be your own; and we will follow your advice and let it alone."

When Mackie found out the trick which had been played him, and saw that the joke told against him, he took it all in good part. Nay, he laughed longer and louder than any body when it was brought forward, and declared it was the most facetious thing he had ever heard of. "But of course," said he, "my business is to sell, and whether the brandy shown me was the best or the worst in the colony, I was equally bound to disparage it." Some might have thought this a

curious, if not an ingenious manner of reasoning, but they kept their thoughts private, and the subject was allowed to rest there.

What was most remarkable in Mackie, he had always maintained his standing both in the commercial world and in society, notwithstanding his equivocal mode of dealing. The truth was, that he saw it would not answer to take the "bull by the horns," and that to continue his respectable standing, he must not try any of his tricks with aristocratic houses. With the great merchants he was the pink of honour, the soul of probity, everything they could wish: they liked him because he was a smart fellow, and regarded the stories current respecting him as sheer fabrications circulated by malicious enemies. The small dealers and tradesmen, however, knew differently; not one of them but could tell some little trick which he had played them: to some he had sold a trifling article at a low price, and when the account came in they found it charged two or three times as much. Of another, he had bought goods for cash, and refused to pay for them unless by bill. All, however, allowed it was a pity, and said he would have got on better if he had been more honest.

To return, however, to my narrative. Two hours had passed away, and as the day is short at this season, Mr. Mackie began to despair of the vessel which he expected, and set about returning. Before turning his face from the waters towards Melbourne, he took a last careful survey to seaward; his eye scanned the whole expanse two or three times unsuccessfully, when, happening accidentally to shift his position, he gave a quick start as he thought he discerned the loom of the canvass of a small vessel. He looked earnestly for some minutes; the white sails again caught his eye for an instant, when the shifting wave once more buried it from his view. "It must be the schooner at last," said Mackie; "I thought old Biggs would not humbug me." In about half an hour a small schooner was clearly distinguished coming up the Bay with every sail set. "Ah! old Biggs is making a fair wind of it," continued Mackie; "I hope he is sober, for this lee-shore is far from inviting to the owners of a vessel, the cargo of which is not insured. The old fool! what can make him run in so close? he will have her nose among the breakers."

There was truth in this remark. From the position of the anchorage it would be necessary for the schooner to take in her heavy squaresail, and come round close up to the wind with what could scarcely be deemed anything but insanity; the schooner was allowed to come all but close to the breakers, before those who directed her motions deemed it necessary to set about effecting this evolution. At length the sail disappeared as if by magic, the vessel was brought close up to the wind, and bending over, away she shot in a different direction, and shortly after anchored about a hundred yards from the shore, when Mr. Mackie, walking up until he came opposite where she lay, put his clenched hand to his mouth, in imitation of a speaking-trumpet, and addressed the vessel—

"Breeze a-hoy!"

"Halloa!"

"Send a boat on shore instantly."

"Ay, ay, sir."

A small boat was now lowered, and no sooner was the painter cast loose than away she shot like lightning towards the shore, impelled by the strength of the current, which nothing could resist. The shore was reached in a few minutes, and Mr. Mackie was under the necessity of wading for some distance into the water, as the surf would have staved the boat had it been allowed to enter the whirl and agitation of its dangerous vortex. It is not a very agreeable amusement to wade knee-deep in water, and have one's person saturated with brine, especially when there is no chance of obtaining a change of garments; but Mackie had no better way of reaching the vessel, so he was obliged to content himself with the consolation that a ducking from salt water is not so injurious to the health by half as a ducking from fresh water. The boatmen commenced the toilsome work of returning, which, although the distance was comparatively trifling, was yet a matter of some difficulty from the strength of the adverse current with which they had to contend. At length, however, the schooner was reached, and Mr. Mackie stood upon the deck right glad to escape from the boat, which was not in his opinion very safe in the heavy surge.

"Is this a moment, Captain Biggs, for sky-larking and child's play, when you know there is a cargo worth three thousand pounds in your craft, and not a halfpenny insured; do you think a kedge anchor would take you off this shore upon such a night? If the gale increases a little, I expect to see you club-hauling before morning."

"Well, I have dropped both anchors upon a lee shore, and taken my vessel clear off before now, Mr. Mackie," said the Captain.

"Yes, but that was fair work; but here, if the vessel is wrecked, it is a dead loss; so you ought to have been more cautious, Captain Biggs."

The seaman thus sharply reprimanded was a short thick-set man, rather past the prime of life, yet hale and active as ever. He had a very short neck, and thick round head; his mouth pursed up considerably about the under lip, which, as well as his quick eye, spoke of the rough passionate sailor. He was dressed after the usual style with men of his profession, viz. blue trousers and jacket, while upon his head he wore a little glazed hat, with a very narrow crown, the edges curled up, and which gave him a peculiarly strange and almost grotesque appearance. His face glowed at the sharp address of Mr. Mackie, especially as his seamen were hanging about the decks, almost within ear-shot. Aware, however, that he was in the wrong, or perhaps afraid to awake further the resentment of the other, he smothered his rising resentment as well as he could, and inquired if Mackie had got wet?

"Why yes, old fellow," replied Mr. Mackie; "it is rough weather, and cold welcome to this desolate coast."

"You are right," replied Biggs; "it is a coast which holds forth little inducements for such as are used to the drawing room and boudoir (for *boudoir*), but we, who go a-cruising in quest of gain, must not mind roughing it, you know."

"You are right, Biggs."

"There is no mistake about it, by Jove."

"Well, Biggs, what sort of a trip have you had down, old fellow, eh?"

"Why, it was well enough, Mr. Mackie, until yesterday, when it blew great guns. I thought the canvass would have taken a cruise from the bolt-ropes, when we must have been in for it. By Jove, there was no mistake about it, it did blow; I was obliged to carry sail, or the old lady would have rolled her masts over her side. But I am the boy that can knock her about."

"Well, I have been in better quarters than this in my time," said Mr. Mackie, looking about on the dirty cabin, where everything was in disarray; "I wonder you do not keep your cabin in better order, Biggs."

"I am so tormented with those rascally seamen; they made a water police job of it after you left Sydney, and had me up, just as we were leaving port; the carelessness of one of the fellows got us in contact with the Midge, and, unable to restrain my anger at the lazy ass, I struck him over the face and gave him a black eye. The police magistrate told me he would fine me, but I took French leave."

"Well, but the fellow will complain again."

"I know that, and so when out at sea I struck him again."

"Oh, you are too passionate," replied Mr. Mackie, "and you will get us into trouble some day. Have you got any grog here?"

In reply to this, the sailor asked him to look into the sea-chest upon which he was seated, where he would find a bottle of rum.

"Is this it in the old pickle-bottle?" said Mr. Mackie.

"The very thing; there is no mistake about that rum, mind. Ah, I have no glass, but here is an old salt-cellar will do just as well. Say when."

"Fill up, for I am more than half wet," replied Mr. Mackie. "Why, that is rare stuff."

"It is the right kind," said the sailor, his eyes twinkling with intense pleasure at the sight of the rum in the tea-cup he had just filled for himself. "Here's fortune."

CHAPTER II.

Who that now gazes upon the large thronged city, the Melbourne of the present day, would recognise the town, or rather encampment, of a few years ago? To such as love to pore over the records of days long past—to penetrate the mighty and silent obscurity of bygone ages—to live with the great and distinguished of all times, and speculate upon the rise and downfall of kingdoms and cities, the description of the sowing the seeds from which a great city was to spring must be interesting. The description of this mimic city will perhaps bring to mind the infant Rome. Who knows but Melbourne may be the future Rome of the Eastern Hemisphere? "Rome was not built in a day."

The city of Melbourne is situated upon the rise of two hills; the middle of the city is in the hollow, and consequently lies very low.

Both hills decline partially towards the Yarra ; and, on what is termed the eastern hill, several rich and beautiful gardens slope down to the river side. At the time of which we write, all this was the darkening forest. Upon the opposite side of the Yarra, the ground is one continued flat, all the way to the shores of the bay. On the banks of the river, at the present day, are innumerable brick kilns, hard at work, preparing the materials for the erection of the buildings of the town. There are here, even now, a few mean cots, inhabited by brick-makers, who are looked upon as a barbarous and dangerous class by the inhabitants of the town : this ruffian village is viewed with suspicion by the police, and carefully avoided by all. Dark stories are told of men having ventured thither at night, and never being seen or heard of afterwards. Many dead bodies have been accidentally found in the river, which, opposite this place, flows with an unusually sluggish motion ; and its waters here become dark and turbid, as if it could disclose fearful secrets. Stray a mile on, either way, and its gay, cheering banks of vegetation reappear.

By this time the reader ought to be acquainted with the topography of Melbourne. Where this village, or suburb, of ill-name lies, were, at the time of which we treat, congregated about sixty individuals, living for the most part in tents or marquees. There was one building formed of rough slabs, which was occupied as a store and grog-shop—the only thing of the kind which the place afforded.

There might be a few respectable persons, but the inhabitants for the most part were of the very worst description of even colonial society : runaway debtors from Launceston, men of every class and age, who had fled from the vengeance of the laws, convicts absent without leave, and a few overseers of sheep, sent over from Launceston, who lived in perpetual dread of being murdered in some outbreak among the lawless men by whom they were surrounded.

On the evening in which this story commences, two figures, closely muffled in pilot-cloth great-coats, were threading their way across the large flat that lay between the town and the bay. The scene was lonesome and gloomy, and well calculated to chill the heart of the wayfarers. A great deal of rain had fallen during the day, and the flat was one continued sheet of water. The wind blew fitfully, now in sudden gusts from the distant forest, then dying away to a low moaning, whistling sound, more melancholy and disheartening than the wildest tempest. The travellers progressed but slowly, and with great caution, as if aware of the bad character of the inhabitants of the village, they were approaching. Every few minutes both stopped and listened intently for any sound which would indicate the proximity of lurking ruffians, but all was still—nothing was heard but the plash of their own footsteps, as they pursued their weary and toilsome path. The sky became yet darker, and the gloom increased ; large flames of lightning flashed across their path, and the low muffled thunder reverberated from the distant hills.

“ Well,” said Biggs, at last (for the wanderers were Mr. Mackie and

the sailor) breaking the silence ; " there is no mistake about this night : it is tenfold worse than a gale off Cape Horn."

" It is an awful night," said Mr. Mackie. " I would give the profits of the venture to be safe home in Sydney, and I am not easily disheartened either ; but this is such a cut-throat place."

" There is always something going wrong on land. I wish, now, I had as much money amongst my hands as you, I would have a nice brig, and go a-cruising, and never look on the land, except for a couple of days, to buy grog and take in water."

" I wish we had not come to this place at night," said Mackie ; " but here we are, so keep quiet."

They were now close upon the village, and stopped to reconnoitre. Not a soul was abroad. The whole place was inundated, while a feculent stench proceeded from a dunghcap in the centre of the village. The store was shut up, for no person appeared to be abroad, or expected. Mr. Mackie gave a slight tap, then louder, for it was evident that the inmates were dead, or asleep. After a time the landlord himself came to the door, and inquired what they wanted ? Mr. Mackie replied by inquiring how brandy sold ? " As I live," said the landlord—" Is it Mr. M. here ?" He took the light and surveyed his nocturnal visitor from head to foot. " And Mr. M. it is. Why, I am happy to welcome you to Melbourne, Mr. M. I am so glad—I shall go hang myself."

" They will save you the trouble, you old rascal," muttered Mackie. " But," continued he aloud, " how comes it your village is so quiet, Mr. Cheetem ? I expected to have seen nothing but uproar and confusion."

" The cow is dry," replied the landlord, " and the night is bad, for which you may be thankful, as, had the brave boys here been carrying on, you would perhaps have met but a rough reception."

" I expected as much," said Mackie, " and you see I came prepared ;" here he opened his coat and displayed two handsome duelling pistols.

" Aye, aye," said the landlord, " I know the weapons. You would hardly believe, now, Mr. Mackie, that I have been out in my time. Yes ; several years before I was lugged, I went out with a gentleman who had insulted me. You smile, that the bloated-looking wretch before you should talk of having been insulted—it seems almost ridiculous to myself."

" Well, never mind, old Cheetem," replied Mr. Mackie ; " we must to business. There is the schooner outside ; now, what quantity of brandy can you pay for ?"

" Allow me to see it, Mr. Mackie ; no use buying a pig in a poke, you know. I know you long ago, Mr. Mackie."

" You know your grandmother, you old fool. Show him the sample, Biggs."

" O yes, here it is," said the seaman, lugging forth the large pickle bottle half full of brandy. " There is no mistake about it."

The landlord grasped it with eager hand, and brought it into immediate contact with his lips. He tasted it, then took a long draught, and finally was about to finish it, when the rough seaman seized the bottle by main force, saying, "Avast there, you old game-cock; let me have some, will you? Fortune."

"I say, gentlemen," said the irritated Mr. Cheetem, "if you do not be a little more civil I will bundle you out, and have no dealings with you whatever."

"Well, do as you like about that," said Mr. Mackie; "we must find another customer, which will be a good deal easier than for you to find another seller"

"Yes," said the sailor, "there is no mistake about that old fox, so let us cut our luff and be off to Swan River."

"And you and the brandy bottle," retorted the landlord.

"Come, come," said Mackie; "you know you must have the brandy, so what use in making words; so out with the starch, old boy, and you shall have the brandy, and better never came into the Colony."

"Wait a bit," said the landlord; "we have a customhouse officer in charge here now."

"No!"

"Yes!"

"O, never mind," said the ever ready Mackie; "we will get it out in the dark, or, if not, we will give him five pounds to go to breakfast, and lug out the stuff, when you can plant it."

"Very well; I will have four hundred pounds' worth of it paid when delivered, and at 10s. a-gallon."

"No, 12s. The thing is too great a risk to be done for less. No words—it is the lowest I would take, so pay old Nor-East here (meaning Biggs) in the morning, as I will be *incog*. It would not be the thing for a Sydney merchant to be seen smuggling brandy."

"I say, then, Mackie, will you trust me another hundred pounds' worth," replied Cheetem.

"Mackie! you old fool, what need of crying my name out to all the world. Trust you! not the hundredth part of a farthing; sooner trust your old father—you know where."

"Yes, yes," concluded the seaman, "R. M. D. is the thing; there is no mistake about that."

"And what may R. M. D. be, old tarry breeches," inquired the landlord.

"Ready money down, you old flat-nosed land tub," replied the sailor.

"You are drunk," said the landlord.

"There—that's a black eye to you for your impertinence," retorted the seaman, striking at him with his clenched fists. His arm was, however, arrested by Mackie, who said indignantly, "How now, Mr. Biggs; is this a moment for drunken squabbling, when so much remains to be gone through, and the whole cargo of the 'Breeze' is at stake. Come away." The door of the store and inn was shut, and the two began to retrace their weary way towards the shore.

CHAPTER III.

THE darkness had rolled from the face of the universe. The radiant orb of day broke forth with a splendour which nothing could oppose. The limpid waters of the bay danced with joy like the "smiles of the summer sea." The dew-drops which glittered among the grass, and the yellow mosaic marygolds and pansies which decked those verdant shores, like so many pearls, began to exhale, leaving the earth once more vernal; nay more, the heart of man was elated to joy by that glorious sun, to him the grand elixir of life, the beacon of hope. A hundred birds lifted their mellifluent notes with gladness, that the light and sunshine had once more overcome the darkness and gloom; the silver trees which line the shores of the bay seemed to drink in new life and joy. All had alike overcome for one day.

And such is man. Long days of wasting languor and depression, an intense longing to be something higher than it is possible for human nature to become, and nights of gloomy misery and despair. Then, but oh, seldom, as the refreshing well-spring in the parched desert, comes a flash of hope, like the transitory sparkle of a meteor, when the soul, conscious of liberty, soars buoyantly from its prison and joys in unison with Nature. The mind, like nature, hath its seasons, its winter and summer days.

Soon after daylight, just as the beams of the rising sun fell here and there upon the luculent waters of the Bay with a tremulous uncertain glimmer, like a truant mistress smiling once more upon her lover after a fit of petulance, Mr. Mackie came on deck. The "Breeze" was a lovely schooner; her small raking tapering masts, and the neatness of the build of her hull, made the seamen gaze upon her with pleasure. Her outline, as she lay upon the bosom of the waters, was grace itself. She seemed a saucy beauty, aware of her charms, and caring nothing what you said or thought of her.

"Well," muttered Mackie, gazing around him with a satisfaction which he could not conceal, "it is not often of late that I am in the sentimental vein, but this change is wonderful. A few hours ago the world was so dreary that life became all but insupportable. Now, that clear blue range of mountains seems to leap with joy, the birds appear to have quaffed the inspiration of gladness from Nature, the bees and insects seem sanguine with the same feeling, and buzz gaily about on their little ductile wings, busier than the greatest five per cent. upon the Royal Exchange. The surges which so late swept across the 'face of the waters,' are gone, the water sprite is appeased, and the waves, hardly curling, slightly break upon the sands of the shore with a motion as gentle as the angelic smile of a sleeping infant. Yes, (continued Mackie, thinking aloud,) an hour of the pleasure of nature is worth a lifetime of the distorted pleasures and insane gaieties of cities.

"We had better get the brandy out at once," said the old seaman, who had that instant come on deck; "we shall have two hours of a

smart breeze before breakfast, and it ought to find us half-way down the Bay."

"Very well," replied Mr. Mackie, "I must not be seen by any person from the shore, so I must turn in again."

It was not a labour of great difficulty to land eighteen hogsheads of brandy, and before two hours it was safely stored on the beach.

"Now, my chick," said the sailor to Mr. Cheetem, who stood by ready to receive the article of more value to him than gold or spices, "come, the dibs, and let us be off."

"But I must have one cask for our village," replied the covetous Mr. Cheetem.

"Next trip, my dear little love," said the seaman.

"How much do you make the sum?"

"Four hundred and fifty pounds," replied the sailor.

"You are a liar!" roared the indignant publican; "it ain't so much."

"It is, you ugly vagabond," said the seaman; "be civil, if you please."

"Then I must have the fifty pounds off for discount," said the publican.

"Next trip! next trip!" replied the seaman.

"Well, I must go home again for the odd fifty," said the publican, "and the Custom-house officer will be here anon, so you had better take it."

"Wait half a minute," replied the seaman. "Now, Mr. Cheetem," said the tar, coming close, "tell me this, do you mean to pay for the brandy or not?"

"Next trip! next trip!" said the publican, mimicking the voice and action of the tar.

"Here, Bob and Jack," sang out the tar, laying hold of the publican, and gripping him fast round the waist, "hold hard, I know he has the dibs about him, and it's no use to shilly-shally with the old blackguard, so I will settle the affair at once, and be off."

"Oh! murder! rape! fire! murder!" roared the publican. Oh, you nasty brute! I will be revenged of you if I take ten years to compass you."

Regardless of these exclamations, the tar introduced his hard, bony fist into the pocket of the other, and pulled from thence an old red pocket-handkerchief. The seaman counted out the money, which was tied up in it, and finding the exact sum, quietly put it in his pocket. "Now, Jack," said he to one of his men who was keeping the publican quiet by the simple process of hitting him soundly on the ear when he attempted to speak, "let him go free, but knock him down if he attempts to follow us."

"Yes, you ravisher! you murderer! you rogue! you low, ugly, mean, dirty wash-dish! you sweep! wait and take your brandy, you villain, for I would not touch it with a pitchfork."

But the sailor regarded not his anger. He lighted his cigar, and rowed back to the schooner. It now began to blow a capful of wind

from landwise, and the vessel was got under weigh. The breeze freshened, and towards breakfast time our adventurers were more than half-way down the bay.

Then, towards noon, the sun became oppressive, the wind died away, and the sails flapped idly ; not a breath stirred. The sun streamed full upon the delicate blue water, and upon the distant landscape, the clear blue ranges afar encircling the bay ; the forest, swarthy from the influence of the bright sun ; the sky was one clear expanse of a hyacinth blue. The warmth inspired life into countless myriads of insects, which started into an ephemeral existence.

Mackie leaned over the side of the schooner, and ruminated on the scene. Another change, thought he, in another few hours, but it is a world of change. How happy seem those ephemera, called into existence by the spirit of the summer hour ! They appear to be as replete with life, as sensitive to bodily pleasure or pain, as we, who think ourselves the lords of the creation. Yet, upon the shoreless seas of time and eternity, the protracted lifetime of a sexagenary is no more than the fleeting existence of a single day. But man considers himself great and powerful—he swells with pride and vain-glory—he would wage war with passions—he aspires after knowledge, until the mind breaks down and loses its way amidst the paths of obscurity and insanity. Or, again, look at the grosser herd, for this is the case with such as are what the world calls gifted with superior intellectual power. They squander the whole short span of their existence amidst an artificial whirlpool of excitement—in pursuit of ambition, wealth, or pleasure. They never think, for no man thinks who mixes constantly with the world. Your deep thinker is the solitary and the afflicted ; the thought of the worldling is nearly always superficial. Well, I wish I had been born independent, to have given my time to thought ; to acquire vast stores of information, which I could have brought to bear upon any subject, the free discussion of which was likely to benefit the race. But in the struggle of business we forget all the noble aspirations of our youth ; we mingle with worldly men, and in our turns descend to their level ; and well it is so—we should be unfit for the warfare otherwise. How strange is this wonderful climate ! I have been upon the waves of the *Ægean*, and upon the shores of the *Levant* ; nay more, I have crossed the sunny bay of *Venice*, and the laughing sea of *Marmora*, resplendent with the glittering domes and spires of the famous *Oriental city* ; but this scene has a look of wild and imposing beauty, foreign to them all. There the scene solicited admiration—here you are startled into giving it voluntarily. Well, I should like to cross “the Line” once more, and revisit scenes long loved. This is a strange land, and must become a great land in a few years hence, but it is yet only a beautiful wilderness. I should once again like to look upon the land of high civilization, although that very civilization will one day prove its ruin. How wonderful to trace the rise and fall of mighty nations, where the sciences and elegant arts have flourished ! To look no great way back—we have *Athens* and *Rome* pre-eminent in both—the sole abodes of the wise and learned of the philosophers, who, when the race groped their way in

gross ignorance, with their minds in durance to superstition, overcame this state of mental stagnation, and raised a system of philosophy, sophisticated, it is true, with Daedal principles of infidelity, and impregnated with the popular errors of the day, but as a fabric noble, and in its details recondite and elegant. Instead of the cabalistic ceremonies with which the magicians of old cajoled the world, they sent forth a brilliant system, which at once gave it wisdom, and inspired men with love for knowledge and literature. Hence came respect and admiration for literary men, as witness the crowning of Petrarch in the Capitol.

But what a revolution did the grand discovery of the art of printing, by Laurentius of Haerlem, in the year 1130, create in the minds of men! The light which had shone for so many years over the empires of Greece and Rome had waned; then came darkness and superstition, tenfold worse than before, over the world. The dark ages again gave way to a light more brilliant than even the galaxy of genius which shed such a lustre over the classic ages of Greece and Rome. This revival of philosophy and poesy was felt at the same moment in Germany, England, and France; in each of these countries alike there sprang up elegant men of letters, who, in attempting to imitate the ancient classic writers,* have founded a republic of letters superior to either of those of ancient times. The good fruit was reared in a cold and barbarous soil. The minds of the human race became once more regenerated, in some measure by the fervency of a few religious enthusiasts, who diffused their opinions, and enlightened the minds of men which had formerly been kept in gross ignorance by charlatans and bigots; new sects sprang up, which led to free discussion, and this again to the elucidation of truth. This was indeed a wonderful regeneration, but even then little was accomplished; literature and knowledge were confined to a few individuals, mostly of the higher classes, who made it the work of a lifetime to compose one or two elaborate treatises, which gained them a species of blind adoration from their countrymen. Shakspeare, as he is the first of English writers in point of rank, may be almost classed the first popular writer in point of time, as he was undoubtedly the first writer of eminence who attempted composition without an intimate acquaintance with the classics.† The world was astonished when the beauties of his writings began to be appreciated. Former writers had been trammelled by prejudices; the world could not share with

* The author is aware that it is commonly supposed the first English poets copied from the Italian modern poets: nor does he for a moment mean to accuse the Germans of imitating.

† From numberless passages in Chaucer, it would seem he was acquainted with the classic poets:—

“ Though she were wise as Pallas.”

“ Bacchus had of hire mouth right no maistrie,
For wine and youth doth Venus encrease.”

There can be no doubt that Spenser was intimately acquainted with the classics; every line smells of them:—

“ Loe where she comes along with portly pace,
Like Phœbe from her chamber of the East.”

them in their feelings ; but the writings of Shakspeare told home to every heart, and all could sympathise with him. A century later we have Fielding and Smollet, both deservedly popular. Then, in our own day, we have had Burns and Cobbett, "alike ! yet O how different !"—the mind of the one all sentiment and poetry, the mind of the other all common sense ; and perhaps, strange to say, in a man of such extraordinary talent, he never entertained one poetic idea during the course of his life. These two men completed what had been so gloriously begun ; they exposed the fictitious monopoly which literature had been made by those who arrogated to themselves a monopoly of talent and learning. Now every man is a scholar, but whether the race be happier or the contrary on that account it would be impossible to say.

Then we have North and South America, Australasia, and Polynesia, countries which had lain for innumerable ages unknown to the old continent, all of a sudden brought within the pale of civilization, and nursing a hardy and enterprising population. By the time that the bright star which has so long shed its radiance over England and Germany fades, these new countries will foster knowledge and the arts. Nursed in the lap of poesy, poets will there string their lyres, and strike as tender and plaintive lays as the classics of ancient times.

And now another change arrives. The sun, which had streamed full upon the water with such scorching heat as is only known to those who have journeyed in Southern or Eastern climes, approached the margin of the horizon. A long succession of dim, misty clouds, which the eye had formerly passed over as worthless, became in a single moment endowed with light, and life, and beauty. What a change ! It was like the soul entering its worthless habitation. Long ridges of blazing purple clouds were relieved by vast oceans of voluptuous silvery ether—so lustrous, and yet of a tint so delicate, as to surpass the paintings of Raphael. Then came long smoky lines of deep sea green. The glorious radiance begins to disappear, and the sun to sink behind the long arcades of the eternal forest. The spirit seems, as it were, to linger, then gradually to wax ghastly and unearthly, like the face of a skeleton. Our adventurer could not endure to look upon so loathsome a sight ; he turned away for a few moments. When he looked again, he saw but the former dull group of tame, unmeaning clouds ; the spirit which had animated them had departed.

Anon the darkness rolled once more along and veiled the earth ; and this, thought Mackie, is the history of one day ! How many events and changes might not be crowded into the history of even a single day ! How much might be accomplished—what benefits might not be conferred upon the human race ! How many thoughts flit to and fro across the mind ! How many feelings of joy may not thrill the heart ! How many poignant feelings of sorrow make us wring our hands in despair ! What a worldling I have become of late years ! How differently have I passed my time of late to the idle days of early years ! I spent in wandering Greece, the Levant, and the Morea ! How my contemporaries would stare with astonishment did they learn that the scheming, speculative merchant had spent his early days in idle and un-

profitable musings! Yet such revolutions in the human mind are far from uncommon; even as the rain beating upon the billows of the stormy ocean will, by a continued, although gentle force, calm it down, so will the influence of worldly or professional cares still the fire of the poet's soul. 'Tis years since I had a similar revival of the dreams of youth. I have had almost enough of the world. O for an independence, and freedom to wander wherever I listed! I would have five years' wandering over Greece and Italy, the *Ægean*, and the blue hills of Attica, Smyrna, Magnesia, and in fact over Asia Minor; then Rome and Florence, and many much-loved scenes which are now forgotten.

CHAPTER III.

THE schooner still lay at anchor, for as passing what is termed the Narrows was in those days attended with considerable danger, the master lay snug during the night, ready to weigh with the light of day. He was up long before daylight, and had the anchor raised and every preparation made for sailing. As soon as the long dark shadows began to be succeeded by the grey glimmer of dawn, the sailors were sent aloft to make sail. The master was so busy in superintending their movements, that he had hardly looked around; his attention was here called by Mackie, who had just come up, to some object which had caught his eye.

"Look here, Biggs; that must be either the shore astern, or the loom of a vessel."

"By heavens, it is a vessel! What way could she have entered the bay? for last night not a craft of any kind was within many miles of us. See," continued he, "she has spied us, and is making sail. She is a handsome cutter, and her yards are smartly handled—there is no mistake about that."

What the master said was true enough. The wind, although light, was fair, and the vessel crowded sail and came on towards them. In a few minutes all their doubts were dispelled as to her real character, for the sharp crack of a gun boomed across the waters.

"'Tis the revenue cutter," said Biggs, as the sound reverberated from the hills on the distant shores of the bay.

"There goes old Wetherall, and a smarter seaman never entered Port Jackson, come he from the north or south. Luff! you ugly vagabond! Where did you learn to steer a vessel?"

"Well, Biggs, we are fairly in for it. What is to be done?"

"The Breeze is a taught little craft, and draws little water. We will do our best—we can do no more."

"Could I get off any way and reach the shore?" inquired Mackie anxiously.

"Altogether impossible," replied the seaman; "it would weaken us so much, that we should be a certain capture to the cruiser."

"Have we any chance of weathering old Wetherall then?" inquired Mackie.

"Our chance lies here : it is more than likely that, as neither of us will have time to thread our way through the Narrows carefully, one, if not both, will get aground. If we get clear, and the cruiser runs aground, we shall certainly escape her. If we run aground, there can be no alternative. If both escape, the cruiser will bring us to with her guns as soon as she gets us out to sea."

"'Tis a poor chance," said Mackie.

"I have been in a worse strait ere this, as I before told you. I have dropped both anchors on a lee-shore, in club-hauling, after she had missed stays, and taken my vessel off," replied the seaman drily.

"Well, old Biggs, you have known the firm of Mackie and Cartwright for many years, and perhaps the house has done you some small favours—"

"I wish I had five thousand pounds in their hands at this moment," interrupted the seaman.

"Well, old fellow, if I am caught on board the Breeze in this smuggling trip, it is all up with the house of Mackie and Cartwright."

"I wish I had the value of all the wool the firm will ship next season," said the tar ; "I would have a cruise on my own account."

"Now, old Biggs, do your best."

"You may be certain of that," said the seaman ; "there need be no mistake about it. I should like to give old Wetherall the slip—by my father I should."

The schooner was about a mile ahead of the Water-Lily, which was the name of the cutter Wetherall commanded. The vessels were not, however, in a direct line, the last-mentioned being a long way to windward. The commander took advantage of this circumstance, and attempted to cut off the retreat of the schooner, by making for the head of the bay. The reader will therefore understand, that the one had the wind on her quarter, while the other was braced up. The breeze had freshened, and the schooner was sailing at the rate of ten knots. The Narrows were reached in a very short space of time, and by both nearly at the same moment. It was a moment of anxiety for each, and Mackie felt a slight tremour creep over his frame ; but he made an effort and overcame it. "If everything be lost," thought he, "I am no poorer than of yore. I have the world all before me, where to choose—and what young heart wishes more ? The east, the west, unexplored lands—I can surely, at the most, make enough to support this one single body. Or, if not, a yard of cold steel or an ounce of lead will end the battle."

"No higher !" roared the master to the man at the wheel. "What the deuce are you after ? Can't you look at the sails ?" he continued. "Where did you learn to steer ?"

"I know as well how to steer as you can learn me," muttered the fellow ; who, by the way, was a strong, swarthy ruffian.

"Take that, then, for your impudence !" said the master, striking him right between the eyes ; for, even in the exigency of the moment, he could not overlook such a flagrant breach of discipline. "Now, if you

complain to the police magistrate, I will give you twice as much when we get out to sea next trip. Hang the rogue! I have hurt my hand striking him! Send a man, here, into the chains."

The faint voice of the captain of the *Water-Lily* was also heard, ordering a man to come to the chains.

"By the mark five," said the leadsman, with that strange intonation of voice seamen make use of when throwing the lead.

"And a half six," sang the leadsman of the *Water-Lily*.

"A quarter less four," sang forth the leadsman of the *Breeze*.

"Put the helm hard down," roared Biggs. "Does she shoal more?" he inquired anxiously of the leadsman.

Each one on board held his breath to hear the reply.

"And a half five," sang the leadsman of the *Water-Lily*.

"By the deep four," sang forth the leadsman of the *Breeze*. "A quarter less four," again said he.

"And a half two," sang forth the leadsman of the *Water-Lily*.

"Be ready to go about," cried Captain Wetherall, so loud as to be heard by our adventurers.

"Hard a-lee with the helm—mainsail haul; handsomely, men."

"By the deep two," said the man in the chains.

"Less a quarter three," said the leadsman of the *Breeze*.

"And a half two," was the next call.

"Hard a-lee—mainsail haul—ho, well. • Round with the main-topsail. Does she shoal?"

"And a quarter three," said the leadsman. "By the deep three," was the next call.

"Thank God!" said Mackie. "Biggs, did you think we were aground?"

"We were so near it," replied the sailor, "that I saw the sand rise when she grated against the bottom. But look at the cutter. She does not move. By Heaven, she is aground!"

And, sure enough, she was. The mortified Captain Wetherall took a boat and went some distance from his vessel with a leadsman, to sound the channel. "Yes," said Biggs, "luck has favoured us this trip. Before he gets his vessel off that sandbank, we shall be out of his reach. Yes, you may try the soundings, you old fox. You are tidy where you are for three hours, at any rate."

"Well, Biggs, I hardly know how it comes, but you seem to have the devil's own luck. Who would have thought, now, that we should have escaped that old veteran. I must owe you a box of cigars for this morning's work."

"Well," replied the seaman, "I am always glad to take or give. But we may as well have some breakfast, now that we have a quiet hour. We are now past the Narrows, and shall be clear of the Heads in a few minutes, and once again in the open sea."

"Here is fortune—and bad luck to the cutter," said the seaman, helping himself to a glass of grog. "You were speaking of luck," said he; "now I have always brought good luck to my owners, and been one of the most unlucky dogs on the face of the earth myself."

"How comes that?" replied Mackie. "You know we have the promise of the situation of landing-waiter for you, which is a situation worth three hundred and fifty pounds a-year."

"Pooh! three hundred and fifty pounds would not keep me in cigars. I would not give a curse for it. Three hundred and fifty pounds be whipped!"

"How much do you spend now a-year, then?" inquired Mr. Mackie.

"Why, that is nothing. I cannot get it to spend," replied the seaman.

"Let me see, Biggs; I do not think you ever told me your history. I should like to hear it."

"My history," said the seaman, "has not very much to interest you; but as this is a weary place to a man of the world like you, it may perhaps wile away an hour."

"My father was a native of Plymouth, and had been twelve years in the transport service. I hardly know how it was, but either from misfortune or improvidence he became embarrassed late in life, and at the age of sixty he was once more obliged to seek employment. He could not find it in England, and he unwillingly accepted the command of a Scotch brig named the *Bee* of Aberdeen. My mother and myself removed thither, where I went to school for several years. My father disliked the vessel and the owners: the complaints he made of the latter especially were sometimes very bitter and sarcastic. 'Them bodies (said he) treat me in the shabby way they treat the captains of the Newcastle colliers, and I am obliged to be as mean and stingy as themselves.' My father, however, was wrong; the Aberdeen ship-owners would have been imprudent to give him higher pay than they could get men brought up in the trade for, to navigate their ships; and as he could not get a vessel elsewhere at the time, he had no cause to find fault with his owners. He was very sensitive, however, and felt that it was a degradation to be employed thus; he was soured, and would hear no good of Aberdeen. He used to relate the well-known story (a Joe Miller, if I mistake not,) of the Aberdeen merchant who went on board his vessel from Jamaica, and seeing a monkey on board, went up and saluted it most politely as a son of his Jamaica correspondent. At length he managed to get the command of a Bristol trader, and shaking the dust from off his shoes, he cursed Aberdeen and the *Bee* for life.

"Not so, however, with me. The town was to me, cold and rugged as it is, a place to which the mind recurred throughout life with pleasure. I can recollect the fine old streets and heavy, solemn-looking churches and cathedrals to this day. I have seen no place that I love so much as Aberdeen.

"It was a very old craft which my father now commanded, but he used to comfort himself with the thoughts that in her day she was a fine vessel. Strange, how people will reconcile themselves to untoward accidents by the most absurd reasoning! The former master had abdicated because he did not wish to feed the fishes. The vessel went

down as quietly as possible the second voyage, and every soul perished! My mother married again, and I took to the profession my father had followed. It would be needless to tire you with the buffetings and misadventures of one brought up on brown bread. After leading the life of a dog for fifteen years, I found myself master of a vessel. Times were good just then, and I managed to scrape together as much money as would have made me independent, had I kept it. I cut the sea, and started as a London gentleman. An ill star led me into the company of a stock-broker; he took me to the Stock Exchange, and under his auspices I commenced stock-gambling—he was a sharper. I need say no more; I not only lost my own money, but many thousands which I could not pay. I found out too late that I had been duped, and went to the residence of my friend the stock-broker to upbraid him. He was sitting with one or two fellows as heartless and accomplished in guilt as himself. I addressed him in the heat of passion, and told him that he was a scoundrel, that he had ruined me, and inquired what I was to do, as my last shilling was gone."

"And what reply did he make?" interrupted Mackie.

"He told me to go back to my legitimate trade, the waters."

"And you followed his advice?"

"I was obliged to do so, but I never succeeded afterwards. I was a broken-down man, and no person would trust me; or even if they would have trusted me, they had no interest to do so. I came out rated as a common seaman to Sydney, for I could not bear to return to any port where I had been formerly known. At Sydney I obtained the charge of a barge, and afterwards was promoted to the command of the Breeze. You know what I mean."

"I do; and a finer little schooner does not scour the ocean," replied Mackie.

"She certainly is a fine little craft: when I took the command of her first, the watermen all said she would run away from me; but if she does, she is the first that ever did."

"What size vessel do you like to get under weigh?"

"I think a ship about three hundred tons is as good as any. But for the management, I could get a vessel of a thousand tons as easy under weigh as a small craft."

"Do you like the coasting trade, then?" inquired Mackie.

"No; we earn our money in the coasting trade,—there is no mistake about that—the great drawback in the Australian coasting trade is the want of seamen. Now, such a precious set of ragamuffins as I had last trip you never set eyes on. What do you think the scoundrels did at Launceston? When my back was turned, they broke into a case of gin, and I had to pay two pounds ten shillings to Messrs. Tucker and Jones. When I came back, I had them swimming in the mud; glorious they were! it was low water, and the river partly dry, and there they were, thinking they moved in deep water. But I had them up for it—I would give ten pounds to have had my will of the paltry rogues."

"You ought to have more patience with them."

"Patience!" replied the seaman; "who could have patience with them? Now, did you hear that fellow during the chase? What master of a vessel could have patience with him? No sensible magistrate ought to allow it; and if the fellow has me up, I will strike him again when we get out to sea."

"You must run over, now, to Launceston, and discharge the cargo. Do you think any of the fellows are awake to what we were about?"

"No doubt of it; but then you know they take the *grand* oath before they go upon these trips, and no one, however hardened in guilt, ever broke that. As for the fellow I struck, I must plaister his broken bones by an extra allowance of grog, and when we reach Hobart Town we can discharge him there if you wish it."

"Well, I do," replied Mackie; "I do not like the fellow's sinister look. Give him a few pounds to make a beast of himself, and let him leave the vessel."

"Do you think there is a chance of Wetherall overtaking us?"

"Not he. But if he should, we must heave to, or never show our faces in Sydney. It would be no use resisting if once here, as, although chance favoured us last time, it would not do so now. Wetherall would follow us to any part of the world, even should we succeed in beating him off."

"Will he know the vessel again when the false name and colours are washed out?"

"He may, it is hardly likely; and then he cannot prove it was our vessel."

"Well, I wish I were safe in Sydney once more; I should keep there for some time."

"Send me on to Valparaiso for breeding horses," said Biggs.

"I shall see presently; meantime I shall turn in."

CHAPTER IV.

THE reader will perhaps find out the situation of King's Island by casting his eye upon the strait which separates that part of the Australian continent now known as Port Phillip, from the opposite coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is for the most part barren, consisting of low, flat, sandy plains, with here and there a covering of brushwood. It contains, however, one or two lovely and secluded bays along the south shore, and vessels of a small burden sometimes put in there, either from motives of pleasure or curiosity, as, even to the present day, it is uninhabited by the whites, with the sole exception of one of the Assistant Protectors of Aborigines, who lives upon it.

Two days after the conversation recorded in the preceding chapter, a small vessel was seen to haul off from the shore of one of these bays, by means of a kedge-anchor, and make for the open sea. The wind was light, and even when she had got fairly clear of the shore, her progress was but slow. The vessel was apparently one of those crafts which trade between Van Diemen's Land and the Australian ports.

She was a schooner of about eighty tons burden ; or, perhaps, being what the seamen term fine, she might deceive the eye, and be ten tons less. Her decks were cumbered and dirty, and the seamen more savage and wild-looking beings than the seamen of the long-voyager. In a word, she was exactly such a vessel as may be seen in Sydney or Melbourne at the present day, loading for Van Diemen's Land.

"I wish the breeze would freshen," said a short, red-faced seaman, "and allow us to reach Launceston by daylight."

"How long will you be of discharging and reloading?" inquired Mackie, for he it was.

"Why," replied Biggs, "if we have any luck, I should think we ought to do it in twenty-four hours."

"If Wetherall was to come in, he would hardly recognise the smart buccancer schooner, the Breeze, in the slow, lumbering coaster, the Dusty Miller."

"Wetherall be whipped," said the seaman.

"With all my heart," replied Mackie ; "and tarred and feathered as well."

It was on a lovely evening that the Dusty Miller entered the crowded bay of Port Jackson. A vessel had just come in from England : the anchor was dropped, and the sails taken in, just as the Dusty Miller passed her. Biggs looked upon her with the love and admiration a seaman bestows upon a fine vessel ; not a haulyard or a bowline escaped the notice of his wandering eye. Mackie made a mental calculation as to the probable advantage the merchant to whom she was consigned would derive from the agency ; and, as he was doing nothing, he determined to go on board and try if he could not have a deal, or make something out of somebody or something.

A singular chance favoured him. The vessel had not been specially consigned to any firm, and two houses set forth pretensions to be the agents. While this dispute proceeded on shore, Mackie, ever smart and ready-witted, was on board, quietly taking his dinner with the captain and passengers ; and so completely had he won the good-will of the passengers, and so artfully did he flatter the vanity of the all-potential skipper, that after the third bottle of sherry had been discussed, the passengers interceded ; the captain looked shy for a few moments, but the ladies, with whom Mackie had especially ingratiated himself by his smartness and cleverness at repartee, set upon him *en masse*, and, unable to resist the united solicitations of Mackie and his fair friends, the captain put his vessel into the hands of Mackie and Cartwright.

Meantime the dispute between the two houses on shore proceeded ; the managing clerk of the one house went on an embassy to the other house, and a great deal of abuse passed between this important personage and the managing clerk of the other house. When the dispute had arrived at a climax, information was brought that the vessel was being reported by another firm. Away each posted to the Custom-house, and finding such to be the case, their anger turned mutually against the firm which had outstripped them. Boiling with wrath, they

proceeded to the house of Mackie and Cartwright. Neither of the partners was at home; but their managing clerk took up the cudgels, and stood up manfully, as in duty bound, for his employers. Seeing that they could get no satisfaction there, one of the partners of the firm which considered itself worst used in the matter took a boat and went on board to *give it* to Mackie and the captain. By the time, however, that he reached the vessel, the captain was oblivious to sub-lunary objects, and the mate more than half-drunk, and very much disposed to be impudent. Mackie was the only person he could speak to, and he, when the matter was mentioned, expressed his regret in such meek terms, and denied in the strongest manner that he was aware the *Gulnare* (which was the name of the vessel) was consigned to them, than whom no firm was more respectable. He would, however, if his respected guest (if he would allow himself to be called so) thought proper, make the *amende honorable*, by declining the vessel altogether—so truly sorry was he that their interests had clashed. The crest-fallen agent was surprised into good-humour in spite of himself, especially after the incivility of the half-tipsy mate; perfectly aware, that notwithstanding the plausibility of Mackie, that gentleman would take good care not to give the vessel up, he thought it best to appear satisfied. Perhaps—for he was a young man, and on very good terms with himself, as fine young men generally are—he was softened by the galaxy of beauty which shone around the splendid cabin of the *Gulnare*; or he was aware, very likely, if he permitted any ebullition of wrath to escape him, that Mackie was certain to overcome in the war of words; so he very prudently sat down, put his hair to rights, and took a glass of wine. The ladies, glad to see new faces, sat long—the champagne was capital—and one or two more arriving from the shore, the war was carried on for the whole night.

Mackie and one or two others arose from the table when daylight peeped in from above and disturbed them in their drinking-songs. Mackie observed it, and, as the last stave of "Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl," died away, he proposed that the company of jolly boys adjourn. He was vehemently opposed by Captain Biggs, who had joined the party, and who voted the deck a tee-total bore. This opposition on the part of the seaman made him very unpopular, and he was voted a pig by the sentimental part of the company. In return, he offered to take any of them up for twenty pounds, that he would come down the back-stays hand-over-hand sooner than any of them, or all together. He then put himself in a fencing attitude, and offered to fight them all. These offers were politely declined. The whole party then went on deck.

In a few minutes after the captain joined them. He had slept off the fumes of intoxication, and came on deck perfectly sober. He was a man about fifty years of age, and had a good deal of self-conceit and stiff mannerism peculiar to men of his order. It was just after sunrise, and the morning was clear; the captain received all courteously, then took a long and sweeping view of everything around. His eye rested first on the town and harbour; he then turned his glance seaward:

"There comes a fine cutter!" he exclaimed, "and, by heavens! she carries her Majesty's pennant!" Mackie turned his glance towards the point indicated, and sure enough there came the cutter with her maintopsail set, and her long serpentine pennant curling gracefully in the morning breeze. He turned his glance towards Biggs; that worthy seaman was sneaking away towards his boat—Mackie followed, and whispered in his ear, "Go off to your vessel quickly; you have not had any more quarrels with your men?"

"No," answered the seaman.

"Then tell them to remember their oath, and they shall be well rewarded."

"Aye, aye, sir! Give way, men—feather your oars, can't you, you whelps! Give way now at once!"

The cutter swept gracefully up right in the eye of the wind. The ladies had now come on deck, and they were in raptures with the beautiful outline of the cutter as she swept up. The *Gulnare* was right in her path, and when she came within a few hundred yards the mainsail was furled, and a tall officer, who walked to and fro on the quarter-deck, hailed the ship—

"*Gulnare*, ahoy!"

"Hallo!"

"When did you pass Cape Otway?"

"On the twenty-third instant," replied the captain, referring to the log-book.

"Did you observe a schooner of sixty tons with foretop gallant sail set, upon that day or the day after?"

"We did not," said the captain.

"Very well, I shall come on board by-and-bye."

The captain of the cutter was now observed to take his glass and examine every vessel in the harbour. Mackie's heart failed when he saw the glass pointed in the direction of the *Dusty Miller*. Long and anxiously did Captain Wetherall regard this vessel; every mast and yard was minutely scrutinised. At length the glass was laid aside, and he was heard calling to the coxswain to lower his gig. In a few moments he entered, and the boat rowed away towards the spot where the *Dusty Miller* lay at anchor. Mackie gave everything up for lost; however, he determined to put a good face on the matter, and brave it out to the last.

The captain of the *Gulnare* was well pleased to be rid of such an unwelcome visitor, and introduced the ladies to Mackie and the other strangers by the names of Mrs., Miss, Miss Maria, Eliza, and Harriet Williams. Those who had been introduced before did not remind the worthy captain of that circumstance; but the second being a more formal introduction, they took advantage of it to pay the ladies every attention in their power. The youngest was a very handsome girl, and it was not very difficult, for eyes such as were not very clear-sighted in love matters, to see that Mackie was in a fair way to be a suiter for her hand. Mackie had much work to get through that morning connected with the vessel, and by a great exertion of mind he forgot the

Dusty Miller and Captain Wetherall, and set to work. There he was, as busy as possible, doing every kind of business,—talking, laughing, drinking, writing, chaffering. “Well, good-bye,” exclaimed one of his friends, and whispering in his ear, “I say, old * Mackie, what a lovely girl that Harriet Wilson is!”

“Oh! oh!” said Mackie in the same tone, “you are *spooney*, are you?”

“No, I should not like to be cutting fellows out, or——never mind, good-bye, old Mackie.”

“Good-bye, old ——! God bless your tender heart!”

CHAPTER V.

THE long, busy day had passed away. How short it had seemed to many—how lengthened to others! The town of Sydney lay in a state of repose; the business marts were closed, and the business parts of the town deserted. The trades had retired to their snug, comfortable cottages, where, under the shade of a verandah, or stretched upon a luxurious ottoman, they dozed away the evening.

About the time that the sun went down, a short thick-set man, dressed in the garb of a seaman, was walking, or rather rolling along, up George-street. Had any of my readers, who may happen to have a taste for humour, chanced to be behind this person, ten to one but he would have stopped a dozen times in as many minutes to have a good hearty laugh. Our friend Captain Biggs, for it was no other, came on talking to himself, speaking his thoughts as they came up. “Yes,” he went on, “I’ll strike the scoundrel. I’ll give him a couple of blue eyes, to complain of the soup, when I ate it myself. Let me get the scoundrels on the seas and I will give it them, and no chance of being had up every day for striking a seaman. This is not the country—an honest man cannot live here—and I shall be a Walker.”

“Then it’s hook ‘em, then it’s pook ‘em—the devil choke ‘em :
This will never do for Larrie Brown.”

“Well, my gal, my love; kiss me. Oh! I can make any of them all laugh, especially since I got this game eye.” “We won’t go home till morning.” “This place will never do for me—I see that.” “Go ahead, steam-boat,” he added, to another half tipsy man, who fell against him.

“Who are you?” said the other.

“How’s your grandmother?” replied the seaman.

“Do you mean to insult a gentleman? Then I will give you soap

* The reader must not suppose the term here used to mean old in years. The adjective old is a thorough Australian term, and so expressed as to put it out of my power to give a proper definition of it to the English reader. “There goes old Smith,” does not mean, “There goes the old man Smith,” but is equivalent to saying, “There goes the old, cunning, wide-awake dog Smith,” or, “There goes the smart, frolicsome, clever dog Smith.” It is also a term of confidence and endearment, as “I like old Smith;” “I would trust old Smith with all I have got.” The truth, however, is, that a correct idea of the word cannot be conveyed.

gratis." He was as good as his word, and staggered towards the seaman, who met him with a smart clip on the ear, and had one short glance at his legs as over he went, performing a most entangled evolution. The seaman turned down another street, and entered one of the meaner kind of taverns, kept by an Irishman named M'Quare. This house was a great place of resort for members of the fancy and flash coves: the Cock-fighting Club and the Quoit Club entered their bets here. Not one of the numberless hangers-on about town, or, as they called themselves, swell ones out of luck, but more or less frequented this house; in fact, it might justly be named the "Blue Posts" of Sydney.

The lower part of the house was of rather limited dimensions—a small bar, after the fashion of a shop, with seats for tipplers; entering from which was an apartment of about equal size, used as a tap-room. The other apartments, at the back, were shut out by a cedar-door, which was fast, and limited the view in that direction. The landlord, a great dirty giant, was leaning over the counter, in earnest conversation with two tall brawny soldiers, about matters connected with prize-fights. Neither deigned to take the smallest notice of the seaman who had entered, for some moments. He walked into the tap, and finding no person there, returned to the bar, and inquired if any one had been there asking for Captain Biggs? On being answered in the negative, he ordered a glass of brandy-and-water and a cigar, and set himself patiently to listen to the conversation around him. His entrance, however, had broken the thread of the discourse, and the conversation began to flag. The soldiers cast sundry equivocal glances at the seaman, as if they did not wish his presence; the sailor reciprocated their evil looks with interest, and turned up his mouth and eye, as much as to say, "I know you wish me to go, but I will see you hanged first." Another party now joined them: this was a young swell-looking fellow, dressed in light cotton clothes, who walked in, slapped Biggs half-a-dozen times on the back—retreated—put himself in an attitude of defence, and sparred away at the seaman, as he would have said himself, like fun. Biggs and he made a feint of fighting a round or two; when the swell, all at once, appeared as if attacked with a periodical fit of gravity. He ordered a glass of rum, sat down, and looked at it for some moments as grave as a Judge; then smiling faintly, he gave it one last affectionate glance, and it bolted down his throat.

"Well, old fellow," he commenced to Biggs, "tell me how you have been this long interregnum."

"Is that a Latin word, or is it Hindostani, Doctor St. Albans?" inquired the seaman, "for I ain't a scholar."

"It's the Latin for a calf," interrupted one of the soldiers.

"And pray what right may you have to put in your word, you ugly calf? were we speaking to you? By my father! if you do not speak less, I will have you out and shot."

"Most happy—my name is Corporal Proudhead, and I will meet you at any time like an officer and a gentleman."

The worthy doctor became angry. "Well, by my father! things

are come to a pretty pass when fellows insult and challenge gentlemen."

"I say, old fellow," replied the redoubted Proudhead, "he must have been a fine old fellow that 'ere father of yours, especially when he was asleep."

"If he was like his son, then," said Biggs, "he was a cursed *routie*."

"You lie!" cried Dr. St. Albans, vehemently.

"Then you're a gentleman, and that's another horrid lie," said the seaman passionately.

"Come, come," said the landlord, "no quarrels; we must have no disputes in the 'Bird-in-Hand;' be quiet."

"Very well," said Dr. St. Albans, "send him to Coventry."

"I'll not keep quiet, I will make you heave round pretty soon," replied Biggs.

A young woman here tripped in to draw a glass of brandy for some favoured customer in the interior; Biggs looked very amorously on the beauty for some time, without, however, receiving the least sign of being observed. At length he found courage to convey his ideas in the shape of words. "Ah, my love!" he said, "I have longed to see you! Ah, Eliza! how my heart beats for you!"

"Do you know who you speak to?" replied the indignant beauty to the sentimental address of the love-stricken tar; "go along with you."

"Yes," replied the tar, "to the loveliest woman under the heavens."

"You old wretch, I will pull the hair off your head if you speak to me, who, you must know, is a virtuous *famele*, in that 'ere way."

"Ah, yes," replied the tar, "you are just like a witch of a woman I once brought from the West Indies, who had been the cause of the death of three husbands; you have just the white-livered, yellow-lipped, jaundiced-like look of her."

At this moment a gentleman entered, and requested a few moments' private conversation with Biggs. He was closely wrapped up in a white Macintosh, which prevented his features from being recognised. At first, the landlord was about to refuse his request to be shown into a private room; but a glance at his visitor, and a repetition of the request in a firm, determined tone of voice, made him think differently. When Biggs and the stranger had disappeared, the whole party shook their heads, as if there was more than met the eye in this interview. "What can the stranger gentleman have to say to Captain Biggs? it looked odd."

When they reached the inner apartment, which was rather more respectable in its appearance than any of the others, Mackie divested himself of his great-coat, and inquired of Biggs how he had received the visit of Captain Wetherall?

"He appears to suspect the schooner very much to be the same as the clipper brig; he overhauled every haulyard and bowline, went below both aft and forward, waited until the cargo was cleared out into the lighter, as we had no time to get alongside the wharf, and examined

every part of the hold ; then he rowed more than half-a-dozen times round us.

"Did he put any question to the seamen?"

"No ! but one of the blackguards complained of the soup to-day, the very soup which I eat myself, and told me he would not eat such horse-flesh for any master that ever sailed."

"Well, never mind ; you know we are so far in their power. Do you think Captain Wetherall's suspicions are allayed?"

"On the contrary, I think they are confirmed."

"Have you got the register in your possession?"

"Yes."

"Then you must weigh now."

"God bless you ! it's of no use. The cutter would be at our heels ; besides, we are not cleared out."

"You are. Mr. Butler, our clerk, cleared you out the last thing this afternoon."

"But the water-police boat."

"I asked the chief clerk to dine with me, and left him now on pretence of going to order a particular kind of whisky from the Rob Roy. He has promised to come off and clear you out at eleven o'clock if you show a light."

"Well, but provisions?"

"There will be a dray-load of pork and biscuit waiting for you on the wharf belonging to Messrs. ——— in half an hour."

"Well, we will not want so much if Captain Wetherall spy or catch us. And where to?"

"You are cleared out for Hobart Town, but you will steer right away for Valparaiso. Here is a letter to Messrs. Grice and Dods of that place. Keep trading about there, but on no account enter a British port until you hear from us. How are you off for water?"

"Tol-lol."

"Well, good-bye."

"Good-bye. If once I have these rascally seamen past the land, I will give it to them soundly, and no lies. I know the sea too well,—I am the lad for them."

"Be a good boy now, and try and make something of the schooner on the American coast." And thus parted the captain and the owner.

"He is too much of a lawyer," he muttered. "I never knew them come to much who had law always at their finger-ends."

Captain Wetherall had arrived at the conclusion that the vessel commanded by Biggs was the smuggler of the Port Phillip Bay, and made arrangements for attaching her on the following morning, and having her confiscated. He wished, however, to consult his superiors before taking any steps, but in the interim the schooner was gone. When Wetherall found she had cleared out for Hobart Town, he dropped away after her. He lay a month at that port waiting her arrival ; she did not come to hand. Mackie and Cartwright encouraged a report that the Dusty Miller had foundered at sea, or gone ashore in a gale, and all hands perished. They forwarded a power of attorney to a house

in Valparaiso to sell the Dusty Miller, and give Biggs orders to go round from thence to some of the free British ports on the American coast, and purchase a smart slaver. Within fifteen months Biggs was at Sydney with the Albatross, a slave brig of one hundred tons, fleet as the wind, and a beauty ;—a craft such as a seaman loves to look upon, and the reader will hear of him again in a short time.

THE CRIPPLE BOY.

BY LOUIS L. NOBLE.

Upon the Indian rush-mat, spread
 Where burr-oak boughs a coolness shed,
 Alone he sat—a cripple child—
 With eyes so large, so dark and wild—
 And fingers, thin and pale to see,
 Locked upon his trembling knee.
 A-gathering nuts, so blithe and gay,
 The children early tripped away ;
 And he his mother had besought
 Under the oak to have him brought,
 It was ever his seat when blackbirds sung
 The wavy rustling tops among ;
 They calmed his pain, they cheered his loneliness—
 The gales—the music of the wilderness.

Upon a prairie, wide and wild,
 Looked off that suffering cripple child ;
 The hour was breezy, the hour was bright—
 Oh, 'twas a lively, a lovely sight !—
 An eagle, sailing to and fro
 Around a flitting cloud so white,
 Across the billowy grass below
 Darting swift their shadows' light ;
 And mingled noises, sweet and clear—
 Noises out of the ringing wood—
 Were pleasing trouble in his ear,
 A shock how pleasant to his blood !
 Oh, happy world !—Beauty and Blessing slept
 On everything but him—he felt and wept.

Humming a lightsome tune of yore,
 Beside the open log-house door,
 Tears upon his sickly cheek
 Saw his mother, and so did speak ;—
 “ What makes his mother's Henry weep ?
 You and I the cottage keep,
 They hunt the nuts and clusters blue,
 Weary lads, for me and you ;
 And yonder see the quiet sheep ;—
 Why now—I wonder why you weep ! ”
 “ Mother, I wish that I could be
 A sailor on the breezy sea ! ”
 “ A sailor on the stormy sea, my son !—
 What ails the boy !—what have the breezes done ! ”

"I do!—I wish that I could be
 A sailor on the rolling sea;
 In the shadow of the sails
 I would ride and rock all day,
 Going whither blow the gales,
 As I have heard a seaman say:
 I would, I guess, come back again
 For my mother, now and then,
 And the curling fire so bright,
 When the prairie burns at night;
 And tell the wonders I had seen
 Away upon the ocean green."
 "Hush! hush! talk not about the ocean so,
 Better at home a hunter hale to go."

Between a tear and a sigh he smiled,
 And thus spake on the cripple child:
 "I would I were a hunter hale,
 Nimbler than the nimble doe,
 Bounding lightly down the dale,—
 But that will never be, I know!
 Behind our house the woodlands lie,
 A prairie wide and green before,
 And I have seen them with my eye
 A thousand times or more;
 Yet in the woods I never strayed,
 Or on the prairie-border played:—
 Oh, mother dear, that I could only be
 A sailor-boy upon the rocking sea!

You would have turned with a tear—
 A tear upon your cheek;
 She wept aloud, the woman dear,
 And further could not speak:
 The boy's, it was a bitter lot,
 She always felt, I trow—
 Yet never till then its bitterness
 At heart had grieved her so.
 Nature had waked the eternal wish—
 Liberty, far and wide!
 And now, to win him health with joy,
 She would that morn have died.
 Till noon she kept the shady doorway chair,
 But never a measure of that ancient air.

Piped the March wind—pinched and slow
 The deer were trooping in the snow;
 He saw them out of the cottage door,
 The lame boy sitting upon the floor.
 "Mother, mother—how long will it be
 Till the prairies go like a waving sea?
 Will the bare woods ever be green—and when?
 Oh, will it ever be summer again?"
 She looked in silence on the child—
 That large eye, ever so dark and wild,
 Oh me, how bright!—It may have been,
 That he was grown so pale and thin.
 It came, the emerald month, and sweetly shed
 Beauty for grief, and garlands for the dead.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

“Nought shall make us rue,
If England to herself do prove but true.”

It is the opinion of many, that the Americans, having long dared England, will, now that our Government has declared that they will not submit to further encroachments, draw in their horns and give up their claim to the territory in dispute. It appears, however, to us very doubtful whether such will be the case. President Polk was elected on the ground that he would annex Texas and maintain their right to the Oregon Territory, and it seems improbable, even if he should wish to adjust the difference pacifically, that the Senate will allow it to be done. The majority in that body hold opinions decidedly hostile to England; and the Opposition, the more moderate party, are opposed to the President, and in them, of course, he can place no reliance. But putting aside this question, to which no certain answer can be given, we will proceed to view the respective strength of the two nations, in case a war should break out.

With those who are aware of the disorder which reigns throughout the United States—of the little power which the Government has of carrying on a war with vigour, from lack of money—which they have neither the means of raising by taxation of their own citizens, or by loans from foreign States,—the fear of a war with that nation, in respect to the advantage which they are likely to gain in the struggle, is looked forward to without fear. Never before were the States of the Union in a worse condition for carrying on a war; never, since the celebrated peace of 1814, was England better fitted, in respect either of population, money, or the feeling of the people, for sustaining it.

The Americans are at the present time divided against themselves, nearly one-half are opposed to the views of the Executive; and how soon would the Opposition preponderate, if defeat and invasion were to attend an ill-advised war! Commerce, on which they now mainly depend, would be destroyed, and more injury done by a three-years' war than thirty years of peace would serve to restore. Their country would indeed be encompassed by armies—by armies of enemies; the Mexicans on one side, irritated at the annexation of a country which they claim as their own; Texas in a state of civil warfare—as it would soon be, if the party now opposed to the incorporation with the States found that their voice was likely to be heard in the din of warfare; the Indians prowling round the borders, maddened by injury, thirsting for revenge, and possessing a knowledge of the country which would render their enmity almost as fearful to the Americans as their friendship was serviceable on the occasion of the war

with England for independence. Canada on the north, under the administration of one of the ablest of Governors, who, possessing the voice of the majority of the inhabitants, and those too the most powerful, might alone, without the assistance of England, or any other State, well try the boasted strength of this self-sufficient Republic, with a large sea-board defended by an insufficient navy, which, though superior in equipment and discipline, would stand but a small chance against the matchless navy of Britain; add to this a negro population in a state of slavery, who, if their independence were declared, would rise to a man, and retaliate on their late masters the hardships they had suffered under them, and we have enumerated without exaggeration the disadvantages under which they will labour.

Let us now turn to England, and see, under the *prudent*, if not wise administration of Sir Robert Peel, what power this country possesses for carrying on a war. In the first place, then, the Premier possesses, and must do so for at least two years more, the voice of the country in an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Parliament; the noble and the wealthy are almost exclusively on his side. He has money *ad libitum* at his command to be raised either by extra taxation, by loan, or by subscription. He has a powerful and well-organised army and navy, perfectly equipped and fitted for war: the latter might indeed cope with the united powers of all the world, much less with a young and insignificant State, comparatively without friends and without resources. Mercantile affairs are in a more prosperous condition than has been known for years; Ireland is quiet, and would lend a helping hand in the case of a rupture with a foreign power; Chartism and domestic discord sleep, and a war would drain off those turbulent spirits which in a long peace invariably spring up. The commerce, too, of England would be but little injured by a war: no American vessel could pass the Straits of Gibraltar, and our trade with India, China, Australia, &c. could be as easily carried on over the Isthmus of Suez, as round the Cape of Good Hope: indeed the trade with no European nation would be materially injured, for America would soon have enough to do to guard her own shores, instead of carrying the war across the Atlantic, and making reprisals on ours. A few privateers might at first be started; but when these were captured, no others would be found to fill their places, for the condition of America would soon become so desperate as to preclude others from engaging in so hazardous an adventure, and every vessel that could be made available for war would be pressed into the Government service. Then, again, the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that a war should take place, in order that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out. America has long insulted us, and pacific answers have alone been returned. The British Lion has, however, but slumbered, and it was not the first bark of the cur that could disturb his repose; but when he is aroused and awakes he is prepared for every danger, ready for every foe, and will receive no insult without repaying it with interest. The feelings, too, which are

now awakened will not wear off. It is true there are some few among us who, living but for their day, and having no care for their children, or their children's children who shall come after them, think we can gain nothing while we risk a great deal with a certainty of some loss by going to war—never reflecting that the feelings of hatred which are nurtured in the breasts of her citizens will go on increasing in rancour if not now stifled, whilst their strength also must increase in a much larger proportion than that of England can, from the extent of territory populated by emigration from these very shores; and we tell such short-sighted mortals that it is better to crush a single foe, instead of waiting for several to be let loose at once. Who thinks, knowing anything of foreign policy, that peace with France will continue three years after the death of the present king? and with France on her side, America might indeed try the strength of England. A war with America (if we shut our eyes to the fearful tale of outrage, blood, and death which accompanies it) cannot but be productive of good, and therefore it is that we consider no terms should be offered which would serve but to delay its coming, when we might not be so well provided to meet its approaches, and when the catalogue of death and suffering would be only increased. The States must, in the case of war, be divided; united to Texas, in a few years they would become too large and strong to make it safe for other nations—divide the Northern from the Southern, make Texas a nation by itself, and their intestine jealousies will be such as to make them no longer to be feared by other nations; each country, then, if rightly governed, might become united in itself—happy, prosperous, and contented—slavery abolished, and civilisation nurtured.

This, then, is the course which must be pursued. England has said she will maintain her right to the Oregon Territory: to give it up, would be to make herself despicable, to pave the way for fresh insults, and render her children no longer respected wherever they journey; to maintain it, will be to show the world, if America retract, how little reliance is to be placed on her bombastic threats. If she continue headstrong and declare war, then her blood be on her own head: it will be the duty of England to reduce her to submission, to divide the power so unjustly abused; and having reduced this most unnatural child to a sense of duty—having loosened the bonds of slavery, she needs fear no other adversary; and having thus shown her power, will have the less occasion to exert it again.

W. S.

A FEW HINTS ON FOREIGN AND HOME COLONISATION.

"The Greek Colonies of antiquity were sometimes formed for the purpose of relieving the mother-country of a redundant population, and sometimes, also, for the purpose of extending the sphere of commercial transactions, or of providing for their security."—*McCulloch*.

"*Salus populi suprema est lex.*"

Few subjects have of late years occupied more of public attention than the employment of our overgrown and daily-increasing population. Various and most conflicting are the opinions as to the causes of our periodical commercial distress, and equally various are the remedies proposed. It therefore behoves our legislators to give the matter their most serious attention. Let all political differences sink into the shade before this important national question, and we have little doubt that a slow but certain and efficacious remedy will be found.

To suppose that any plan can be devised which shall, as if by magic, relieve our commercial difficulties, or give employment to every member of the working class, is contrary to common sense. The evils by which we are surrounded are not the growth of a day, or attributable to any individual cause; they arise from a variety of circumstances, all tending to aggravate and give deep root to the disease, which has increased imperceptibly during a series of years, and now threatens to attack the vitals of its victim.

A medical man, when called upon to prescribe for a patient, first endeavours to ascertain the seat of the complaint, then its origin. Failing to trace the latter, his supposed remedies may prove more injurious than the disease itself. Precisely the same line of conduct is necessary on the part of the legislator, ere he pretend effectually to relieve national distress. Let us first endeavour to suggest the cause, and then ascertain how far its removal is practicable. The cause, we assert, is excess of population—its result, over-production. Remove the one, and the latter disappears.

The oft-repeated assertion, that, under judicious management, there would be employment for all, is one of the most fallacious theories of the day. For, to admit its possibility, we must suppose England a vast continent, possessing thousands of square miles of uncultivated soil, and the demand for her manufactures as unlimited as her power of production. Such, unfortunately, is the perversity of human nature, that the most stubborn fact is treated by some, who are considered *national luminaries*, as a poetical day-dream—a mere chimera.

The numerous lines of railroad give employment to thousands. The manufacturing districts, we are told, have scarce an idle hand. Still, amid all this activity, the Somerset House triumvirate proclaim a

rapid, an unprecedented increase of pauperism. Perhaps this is mere imagination—the wild visionary fancy of an overheated brain. It may be so; but unfortunately it savours to us vastly of reality. When the Cotton Lords of Manchester, and the Iron Lords of Birmingham, have glutted every known foreign market, your triennial riots will again take place; and the gradual completion of the railways must disband tens of thousands to swell the ranks of starving discontent. Such considerations are, doubtless, beneath the notice of those who have never felt the ravenous canker of starvation, and the reply to nature's cravings is—"The union—a gaol—or a gibbet! Take thy selection rebellious, discontented wretch."

The League thunders in our ears "cheap untaxed bread!" The Duke of Buckingham, "protection—protection." The farmers are in a state of pauperism, and cannot even afford to pay their labourers "*the ample wages of six shillings per week.*" Enable them to do this, and peace and happiness will once more reign throughout the length and breadth of the land! Then your well-paid, well-fed rural population will be enabled, *by our liberality*, to rid you of your surplus manufactures, and you may look with contempt on the foreign consumer!

The agriculturist tells you that the manufacturers are the ruin of the country by over-production. The latter, in his turn, says the Corn Laws are the sole cause of all the evil. Both are right to a certain extent, but they lose sight of the first cause—*excess of population!*

We appear to have nearly attained the extreme limits of our agrarian production—unless our large landed proprietors agree to curtail their parks, pleasure-grounds, and preserves, and throw them into cultivation. Each succeeding year increases the consumption of food, and in proportion to such increase ought we gradually to have removed all restrictions on the importation of corn. Our rapid increase of population, be it remembered, is not confined to the poor—it is alike among all classes. New factories arise day after day—competition is carried to the highest pitch—the excess of hands, proportionate to the demand for labour, reduces wages—hence over-production!

Far be it from any reflecting mind to suppose that the interests and well-being of any section of our national family can prosper and thrive at the expense of the others. Such has often been, and may still be, the result for a time; but in all cases where the agricultural or manufacturing interests are depressed for a considerable period (these being the great contending factions of the day), the other must necessarily feel its evil effects directly or indirectly, and sooner or later both would be involved in one common ruin. Let us for a moment suppose the entire manufacturing population, masters and men, removed to some *other part* of the globe; would the landlords be able to bear the whole *weight* of our enormous taxation? Impossible. Yet we often hear such arguments advanced. On the other hand, what would become of *the produce* of the land? Must we export our wheat to Russia, our *little* and wool to France? No. England is, and ever must be, a *great* commercial and manufacturing nation; and the day that dawns *upon* her, at any future period, as strictly agricultural, witnesses her

downfall. To commerce alone England is indebted for her present greatness. That we are the best agriculturists in the world, no man can deny, both as regards our husbandry and implements. But this does not constitute an agricultural nation, according to our interpretation of the term. An agricultural nation is one producing and exporting a superabundance of the fruits of the earth, whose soil yields more of the absolute necessities of life than can be consumed by its own population. This cannot be said of England. Her exports are confined to her manufactures and mineral productions. Her strength and pride consist in her countless mercantile navy, created and maintained by commerce alone. Deprive her of this tower of strength, this envy of the world, and she sinks into insignificance. We must not, however, be supposed to advocate an increase of mills and mines, furnaces and workshops, or as wishing to see our *once*-proud yeomanry cooped up in factories. Heaven forbid! Few men are more fond of agricultural pursuits than ourselves, and none more feelingly alive to the interests, prosperity, and well-being of our rural population. It would be madness to suppose that this or any other great nation can be left wholly dependent on foreigners for the absolute necessities of life. We would not have a single acre of land thrown out of cultivation, a single cottage or farmhouse demolished. Most sincerely, on the contrary, do we regret to observe the cruel and mischievous system adopted of late years by the self-styled "Farmers' Friends," our landed proprietors. We allude to underletting and large farms, a subject to be reverted to hereafter. The rapid increase of our population is a most serious consideration, more especially when we reflect that, unlike the vast continents of the New World, we have no back country, no boundless forests, or beautiful prairies to fall back upon. Girded on all sides by the ocean, England cannot add an acre to her territory, except in distant climes. How, then, are we to provide for our daily-increasing numbers? Tomorrow's sun will dawn on one thousand additional mouths to feed; and allowing for all causes tending to check the increase, each of the next ten years may fairly be calculated to add an average of 300,000, or a total during the whole period of 3,000,000 souls, being nearly equal to, or exceeding, the entire population of the following countries:—Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, or Portugal. Surely such a state of society cannot be desirable.

During the period of the Commonwealth (if we mistake not, for we write from memory), a law was passed forbidding emigration to the United States. Suppose that law to have remained in force, what would be the result? an increase of 7,000,000 to our population. To arrive at this conclusion, we take the last census in the States, which fixes the white population at 14,189,555, and suppose one-half at least to be of British descent. Have the opponents of emigration ever viewed the matter in this light? Have they reflected that, in addition to the *great* Republic, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, India both East and West, contain millions of

Englishmen who have gone in search of that they could never have obtained in the land of their fathers—a comfortable independence? We say independence, because we consider every man in that position who can, by his industry, earn sufficient to minister to his creature wants and comforts.

To whatever quarter of the habitable globe we direct our attention, save Europe, we find millions of acres of fertile land, over which the British flag proudly waves, awaiting the industry of the husbandman. Will any man be bold enough to assert that these fair portions of the earth have been created by an all-wise and munificent Providence for no other purpose than to be the haunts of wild beasts? “Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth,” is the command of Heaven. We insist, then, that it is the bounden duty of our Legislature to provide ample and efficient means to enable the starving masses around them to people and cultivate those portions of our Colonial Territory fitted to receive them.

Let us hear no more of Malthusian doctrines, of *Acts of Parliament* to prevent improvident marriages, and a thousand other absurd propositions contrary not only to the laws of nature, but those of God. We are told that a man has no right to bring children into the world to become burthens on the parish, and regret that such is too often the case. But, on the other hand, we maintain that it is, and ever must be, an evil beyond the control of any legislative enactment—for the admission of such doctrines gives the multitude a just right to exclaim against our aristocracy and other large landed proprietors having more than one child—their estates being entailed, the junior branches of the family might, with equal propriety, be termed *State Paupers*. This may grate somewhat harshly on the refined ear of a courtier; but, like the members of the bar, we are bound to make good our case, though reluctantly compelled to do so at the expense of others.

Formerly we manufactured for the whole world; but the blessings of a long uninterrupted peace have given other nations the opportunity of directing their attention to the same pursuits. Look at the United States, for instance, from whence we draw the great bulk of our raw cotton, returning a large portion to her in a manufactured state. In proportion to the development of her vast resources, she will not only manufacture for her own wants, but likewise for exportation. Can England expect or presume to cope with such a rival, having the raw material on the spot—when to the cost of production we have to add double freight and insurance, besides land carriage and other incidental expenses? No! in the course of years they must become our most formidable competitors, and Great Britain must look to her Colonies for the now Foreign productions, in exchange for her manufactures. For we believe that every article, either of necessity or luxury, can be produced by the varied soil and climate of our gigantic Colonial Territory, with perseverance, industry, and careful attention.

Let us, then, send labourers to our various Colonies to prepare the way—let all our energies and boundless resources be directed to their

improvement, and England will soon reap an abundant harvest. Her manufactures will no longer be sacrificed in foreign markets, nor *her capital sent to repudiating States!*

Unfortunately, America is not the only country our artisans have to fear: Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland are gradually wresting from us some of our most important and valuable marts. The hosiery of the first, the ironmongery of the second, and the prints of the latter, are rapidly superseding the products of Nottingham, Birmingham, and Manchester, in the South American ports. Every attentive observer who has visited France within the last twelve months cannot but have been struck with the number of newly-erected factories, to which add those in progress of construction, their lofty chimneys rising as though in proud defiance of *la perfide Albion*, Rouen and Havre threatening ere long to vie with our Manchester.

Surely these are matters for serious consideration—portentous signs of the times, thundering in our ears that we must be up and doing. Shall we rest upon our oars and quietly await the result of coming events? Has the blood of our forefathers so degenerated, that we are no longer able to maintain our 'vantage ground'? A curse upon such weak and puerile notions. We have within ourselves, and at our disposal, all the requisite elements, not only to combat, but defy competition—to build for ourselves a proud name in the remotest regions of the earth, and cause succeeding generations to bless the guiding star which directed our country's destinies. Territory, wealth—all is ours; their proper application alone is needed.

The League tells us that a total repeal of the Corn Laws is the grand panacea to heal all our national diseases—that a reduction in the price of corn will better the condition of the working classes. This we deny, and have no hesitation in asserting that cheap bread and low wages are practically, though not theoretically speaking, synonymous terms. A permanent decline in the cost of food will be followed by an equal, if not a greater reduction in the price of labour, so long as the numbers requiring employment exceed the actual demand.

Labour is to all intents and purposes an article of commerce, rising or falling in the precise ratio of its scarcity or abundance, and we challenge the champions of free trade or protection to refute this argument. Machinery, on the other hand, is daily and hourly supplanting manual labour, both in agriculture and manufactures. Much has been said and written on this subject, but no argument hitherto advanced in favour of machinery has in the slightest degree shaken our firm conviction of its injurious effects as regards the working classes. Machinery is the sole cause of over-production, and, by throwing thousands out of employment, has brought wages to their present low ebb. Its advocates tell us triumphantly to look at the increase of population in the manufacturing districts; but they forget that a proportionate decrease has taken place in the rural parishes, as they take no account of the millions added to our population since the peace, and the numbers thrown back upon the country at large by the reduction of our immense standing army and navy at the conclusion of the war. The enormous amount invested in

machinery, far from strengthening the theory, is additional proof of the correctness of our views, as the interest on the capital so employed would otherwise be expended in wages. Machinery saves time : this saving is a large profit to the manufacturer, and that which enriches him impoverishes the poor man. If such be not really the case, why have machinery at all? Take the threshing-machine as an example. Its cost is considerable ; nevertheless it is adopted by the generality of large farmers to economise labour and reduce the cost of production : still this very machine, be it observed, adds by no means to the quality or quantity of the grain, the flail being far more efficient, but slower in its operations.

If we look around us and silently contemplate the extremes of luxury and poverty which prevail in this country, we are disposed to exclaim, How is this? The answer is plain and simple. Labour is the parent of wealth, but wealth denies to labour the tithe of that which the latter so prodigally bestows. There is a perpetual war waging between the two. The poor man's wants are few, still they are denied, and his heartless employer oft grudges him that which is prodigally bestowed on a horse or a dog. We would ask the champions of our *blood-stained game laws* if they have ever compared the weekly cost for the bare maintenance of a fox-hound with the wages paid to the rural population around them. Equal division of property, equality of rights, or similar Chartist doctrines, form no part of our creed. There ever have been and must be various grades of society, their distinct and separate existence being indispensable to the due maintenance of our social equilibrium ; but we must echo the oft-repeated charge, that wealth has legal duties as well as legal rights. A fair and equitable remuneration for the sweat of his brow is the poor man's birthright, and woe to the man who denies it him.

Many persons argue that the draining, enclosing, and cultivation of waste lands throughout the kingdom would not only afford ample employment for all, but likewise enable us to grow a sufficiency of corn for our own consumption. Such a measure, we admit, would afford partial relief for a time, but a few years will suffice to absorb this last resource. Both home and distant colonisation should be carried on simultaneously, the latter being the great safety-valve of the State.

The question of home colonisation is well deserving the attention of our Statesmen, who are bound to oppose any measure tending to alienate the waste lands from their lawful and legitimate owners—the poor. All public waste land is national property, and we would therefore suggest a plan which we submitted to the Premier and other members of the Lower House last year, on the occasion of our reading Lord Worsley's proposed Enclosure Bill :—

- 1st. That all public lands be enclosed on the allotment system.
- 2d. Cottages to be erected on each allotment as they may be required.
- 3d. A moderate but fair rental to be paid by the occupants, both for cottage and land.

4th. The net surplus of such rental, after deduction of all necessary expenses and interest of money advanced, to be carried to the credit of the poor's rates either of the county or parish, as may appear most equitable.

5th. A loan to be raised, under the guarantee of the county or parish, to defray the expense of enclosure, drainage, and construction of dwellings by transferable bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest; and a sinking fund to be created from a portion of the net rental, in order ultimately to redeem the loan at par.

6th. In all cases where such enclosures shall interfere with the vested rights and interests of the lord of the manor, or other large landed proprietor, a fair equivalent to be paid him out of the yearly rental, according to a valuation made previous to the enclosure of the land.

By some such measure, the agricultural poor will retain an interest in the soil, and thousands be placed beyond the reach of absolute want.

The great breadth of waste land is for the most part public property, and the right of pasturage thereon is as much the birthright of the poor man as the old paternal estate is that of the wealthy squire. Hitherto all Enclosure Acts have been passed for the benefit of the rich, adding thousands of acres to the patrimony of our great landed proprietors. Much has been said by the advocates of Lord Worsley's Bill respecting the advantages to be derived by the working man in consequence of the labour he will obtain during the process of enclosure and drainage; but we must not lose sight of this important fact, that such relief would be but temporary, as by far the greater portion of land so enclosed will be converted into parks or mere pasture land—thus affording him little or no further employment. His would be Esau's portion, when he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

*Aware of the disinterested simplicity of the great majority of our country squires—of their proverbial humanity, and Howard-like care and anxiety for the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of their serfs, we must do them the justice to suppose that the immediate employment of the labourers was their only aim, personal benefit being as foreign to their purpose as all absence of unmanly feeling or vindictive cruelty is in the breast of a prosecutor who causes the imprisonment of a sober, well-conducted, hard-working peasant for snaring or shooting a hare which nightly revels on his garden crop, when a wife and ten children are wholly dependant on his exertions for their daily bread. A treacherous memory is a sad misfortune: it just occurs to us that a comfortable asylum is provided for them within twenty miles—the Union! Unfortunately, these philanthropic sanctuaries did not exist when we whistled at the plough some fifteen years ago. Whistled at the plough!—ay!—whistled at the plough! We speak of that which we have seen with our eyes and heard with our ears. We are not following in the wake of the *Times*, or bringing forward mere hearsay accusations. Ere we quit the subject, we would fain have a word with you, ye Reverend Country Justices! Have ye no bowels of compassion? Are ye so lost to every sense of common decency as to sit upon the Bench (we call it a com-*

fortable cushioned seat), and there coolly give the lie to the sacred religion ye profess to teach? Christian charity is in your mouths, but human brutality must be in your hearts! Why should you, we ask, lend yourselves to the administration of oppressive and unjust laws? We have been told, that however incompatible the two offices may be, it is in many cases unavoidable, as the clergyman is often the only individual in the district whose education fits him for the discharge of magisterial duties. Upon the same principle, we presume, he ought to become the common hangman, if no other individual present himself willing to carry out the extreme sentence of the law!!! The most effective plan that can possibly be devised to bring the clergy into contempt with the lower order is to make them *your Worship*.*

To our Colonial readers these remarks may appear as in nowise bearing on the point at issue; but they must remember that their prosperity is in a great measure identified with that of the parent State—for in proportion to the increase of comfort, education, and high moral standing of every member of the great national family, will be the consumption of their various products. Look at Ireland—a country groaning under the effects of past years of bad government—a peasantry reduced to the lowest standard of civilization—miserably poor, and comparatively happy when they have a sufficiency of potatoes to supply their daily wants. What can they afford to purchase of you? Nothing, literally nothing! But brighter days, we hope, are now about to dawn on this ill-fated people. Employ her warm-hearted, sturdy sons in forming railroads, in reclaiming her rich and valuable waste lands, and they will smile in derision at the wily summons of their arch betrayer to a monster meeting, and shout “Hurrah for ould England!” in lieu of “Repeal!” Then will her noble havens swarm with Colonial-laden ships, and Erin purchase her quota of every sea-borne article. Upwards of fifteen years have elapsed since it was proved beyond a doubt, before a Committee of the House of Commons, that more than one-third of the whole surface of Ireland was waste land—for the most part rich and fertile soil, available for all purposes of cultivation at a trifling expense. What have our sapient legislators, Whig, Tory, or Conservative, done towards the consummation of so desirable an end? *Why, talked*—what more would you expect of them?

Let us now proceed to consider the question of Emigration.

The mere mention of the word may cause some of the potentates of the Press to whet their tusks like a grisly boar, and unhorse us in a crack. Happily for our peace of mind, there is no Irish blood in our veins, however partial we may be to Ireland and Irishmen. We shall, therefore, calmly bring forward our bill, and leave it to the tender mercies of a committee.

Ancient history proves that emigration is no new or futile theory; for from that source alone Tyre and Carthage derived much of their

* The writer is no rabid Papist, Unitarian, Deist, Atheist, or Dissenter; but a staunch Churchman, and the son of a country clergyman.

power and greatness. Aristotle, in his reflections on the Carthaginian Republic says, "that he is struck with admiration at the prevailing custom of sending, from time to time, Colonies into different countries, thus procuring commodious settlements for its citizens. This provided for the necessities of the poor, who, equally with the rich, are members of the State; and it disburthened Carthage of multitudes of lazy, indolent people, who were its disgrace, and often proved dangerous to it. Thus commotions and insurrections were prevented by the removal of such people as commonly occasion them, and who, being ever discontented under their present circumstances, are always ready for innovations and tumults." Such are the opinions of a Pagan philosopher, actually brought forward, in support of his own views, by a mad fellow, in the year 1845, after a lapse of *fifteen centuries!*

ONE ABOUT TO EMIGRATE.

London, 17th April, 1815.

(To be continued.)

PORT PHILLIP AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY J. PORTER, ESQ.

HAVING disposed of Van Diemen's Land, and given a statistical account of New South Wales, making it appear much to the advantage of both Colonies, I hope, even with those whose interests do not immediately clash in that quarter, I shall bring forward the results of other Colonies of recent formation, so that they may be placed in juxtaposition with Port Phillip, the youngest dependency of New South Wales. As it is my desire to carry out the comparison without appearing to be invidious, and without any disposition to exhibit too devoted an interest in New South Wales, I will be guided by tabular statements officially declared, leaving such deductions to be drawn from them as the reader may think proper. I shall therefore, without further preface, proceed with the Colony of South Australia, that boasted El Dorado and land of promise, for the furtherance and advancement of which a portion of the press of this country (as was the case with New Zealand) was prostituted in advocating its claims to public notice by perverting truth, (it is to be hoped unconsciously), and abandoning every principle of humanity for the gratification of a *grovelling self-interest*, which conspicuously shone forth in all the preliminary operations of the South Australian Company. Suffice it for me to make reference to an abstract of the imports and exports of Adelaide for the year ending 30th September, 1843, contained in Table No. I., by which it will be seen that the whole exports of the Colony amount to £46,690 19s. 2d., compared with £307,966 exported from Port Philip, for the year ending 31st July, 1843; whereas the imports into South Australia are £77,194 12s. 6d., a sum equal to more than £30,000 over and above its available resources, and shows that the consumption is small, compared with

Mo. I.

Abstract of Imports and Exports, showing the Amount of Imports for Home Consumption and the Amount of Colonial and Foreign Produce Exported at the Port of Adelaide for the Half-years ending the 31st March and 30th September, 1843.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Half-year ending 31st March.		£	s. d.	Half-year ending 31st March.		£	s. d.
Imports .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Exports, produce of the Colony	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Imports re-exported .. .. .	.. .. .	9420 11 0	.. .. .	Imports re-exported .. .. .	.. .. .	9420 11 0	.. .. .
—				—			
Half-year ending 30th September.		£	s. d.	Half-year ending 30th September.		£	s. d.
Imports .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Exports, produce of the Colony	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Imports re-exported .. .. .	.. .. .	6534 16 6	.. .. .	Imports re-exported .. .. .	.. .. .	6534 16 6	.. .. .
—				—			
Total imports .. .. .	.. .. .	15955 7 6	.. .. .	Total exports .. .. .	.. .. .	15955 7 6	.. .. .
Deduct imports exported from the Colony .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Deduct imports exported from the Colony .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total imports consumed in the Colony .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	77194 12 6	Total exports of Colonial produce .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	46690 19 2

Compiled from returns furnished by the Collector of Customs.

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

that of Port Philip. Table No. II. gives a comparative return of the number of acres in cultivation in the Province of South Australia in the years 1840, 41, 42, 43; the first being 2,503; the second, 6,722; the third, 19,790; while in the last year the total was 28,690; showing a very great increase of industry, and happily keeping starvation at a distance, during so many signal disasters, which, however, more than overweighs the fictitious value of property attached to the Colony, for a long time after its establishment.*

No. II.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Number of Acres in Cultivation in the Province of South Australia in the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Years	Proprietors No. of	Number of Acres under cultivation.						Total
		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Maize	Potatoes	Garden	
1840.....	....	1059	388	424	192	440	....	2503
1841.....	....	1154	897	501	711	456	....	6722
1842.....	873	14000	2700	700	850	690	850	19790
1843.....	1300	23000	3300	790	290	470	840	28690

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

* By advices from South Australia to the 19th May, the amount of money expended there is shown as follows:—"The amount of Government expenditure in 1840 was £169,966 19s. 5d., and the revenue £30,199 11s. 1d. In 1841, the expenditure was reduced to £104,471 12s. 3d., and the revenue amounted to £26,720 15s. 11d. In 1842, the expenditure was further reduced to £54,444 7s. 3d., with a revenue of £22,074 4s. 6d.; and in 1843, the expenditure was £29,842 16s. 6d., and the receipts £24,142 1s. 2d.;—leaving a debt and total against the Colony of £255,588 8s. 7d., the amount derived from the sale of land having been expended in the promotion of immigration. All these reductions in the expenditure were a natural consequence of the rejection by the South Australian Company in London of the drafts drawn upon the Board of Directors by Governor Gawler, and it is well known by those who were the *fortunate holders of that invaluable scrip* the inconvenience and trouble they were put to before they received payment from the British Treasury of the principal *without interest and expenses*—a compromise which left the claimants no other alternative, through the Colonial Office, notwithstanding the recognition by Government of the Company, with all its faults, its follies, and its excesses. Contrasting therefore this result with Port Phillip, what an enviable position Australia Felix stands in!

Later dates from Adelaide state that the Legislative Council had it in contemplation—if it has not already become the law of the land—to impose a duty of 5 per cent. on British-manufactured goods, for the purpose of enabling the Governor to proceed with the necessary expenditure, in the absence of a sufficient amount of revenue otherwise; which, it is needless to say, will retard rather than promote the interests of the Colony, and is, in short, one of those *desperate expedients and dernier resorts* which are not now, or prospectively, required for any of the Settlements in New South Wales, the duties existing in

Table No. III. exhibits a return showing a difference in the quantity of land under cultivation on the 14th October, 1842, and 30th September, 1843, to the extent of 8,900 acres, which is more than a corresponding amount of cultivation required by the wants of the population, amounting in round numbers to about 17,000.

No. III.

RETURN showing the Difference in the Quantity of Land under Cultivation on the 14th October, 1842, and 30th September, 1843.

	1842	1843	Decrease	Increase
Acres of Wheat	14000	23000	.....	9000
„ Barley	2700	3300	.....	600
„ Oats	700	790	.....	90
„ Maize	850	290	560	.....
„ Potatoes	690	170	220	.....
„ Garden Ground, &c	850	840	10	.....
Totals	19790	25690	790	9690
Number of Proprietors	873	1200		790
	Total increase			8900

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

This is another error the South Australians have unfortunately fallen into—viz. concentration, instead of dispersion. I think I am correct in stating that they anticipate to have this year a surplus of 210,000 bushels of wheat for which there is no profitable market, while the mania created a demand for land which has been thrown into cultivation at an enormous expense, and unavailable for any other purpose. In a new Colony like South Australia, sheep-farming, and dispersion, had the country admitted of it, should have been the aim of the settlers, instead of concentration, which was done, no doubt, to enhance the value of lands, and to enrich those speculators who were ever ready to puff up the *surpassing merits* of the Colony, at the expense of the runaway emigrant, who has been *victimised*, to use a Colonial phrase, and reduced to a state of beggary.

Table No. IV. shows a return of the whale fisheries in the Province for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, which appear to be on the increase, as the locality is favourable for the prosecution of that branch of industry. Oil, therefore, may be expected to become an important item in the exports of South Australia.

the last-mentioned having reference *only* to Foreign goods at the rate of 10 per cent.—wines, 15 per cent.—British Colonial rum, 9s. per gallon—brandy and gin, 12s.; while for manufactured tobacco, not the produce of the Colony, the duty is 2s. per lb.

No. IV.

RETURN OF WHALE FISHERIES in the Province of South Australia for the Years 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Years	Boats	Men	Oil	Estimated Value		Bone	Estimated Value		Stations
				at Adelaide	at Home		at Adelaide	at Home	
1841	11	104	tuns 212	•£5315	•£7705	tons 10½	Encounter Bay, Cape Jervis, and Kangaroo Island.
1842	11	94	140	3360	4620	5½	....	£ 850
1843	14	133	257	5654 at £22 per tun	8738 £34 per tun	10½	....	2560

* In the Return for the year 1841, the separate value of Oil and Bone was not given: these amounts are therefore the total value of both.

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

Table No. V. presents a return of buildings in the town of Adelaide, exclusive of the suburbs, for the year 1843, the number being 1632, without any specification as to their occupation.

No. V.

RETURN OF BUILDINGS in the Town of Adelaide, exclusive of the Suburbs, for the Year 1843.

Dwelling Houses	Shops and Warehouses	Total Buildings.	710 Brick Buildings. 126 Stone ditto. 283 Wood ditto. 513 Pisé ditto.
1302	330	1632	

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

Table No. VI. presents a return of places of worship and schools, which shows a total of thirty-five of the former, and forty-seven of the latter.

No. VI.

RETURN OF PLACES OF WORSHIP and SCHOOLS in the Province of South Australia for the Year 1843.

Places of Worship.	No.	Schools.	No.
Established Church of England .	4		
Church of Scotland	1		
Society of Friends	1		
German Lutheran Chapels.....	2	Sunday Schools	15
Dissenting Chapels	26	Private Schools	31
Roman Catholic Chapel	1	Native Schools	1
Total.....	35	Total.....	47

A. M. MUNDY,
Colonial Secretary.

It seems difficult to conceive it possible that a Colony possessing about 17,000 inhabitants could support so many establishments for their spiritual and moral instruction. They are for the most part Dissenting Chapels, or such as are supported by voluntary contribution, as well as private schools similarly founded: it would appear, notwithstanding the misfortunes and disasters which have befallen this Colony, that they have tended, in opposition to all experience, to whet more keenly the appetites of the Colonists of South Australia for this species of instruction and education—a disposition I have no wish to deprecate.

Table No. VII., being the last, furnishes a return relating to the sale of Crown lands in South Australia. Of country sections the lowest average was 12s. per acre, the highest 20s., while the 591 acres disposed of in the city of Adelaide realised on an average, in 1837, £6 1s. 7½d; the total quantity sold was 302,805½ acres, producing £133,501 received in England, and £169,037 16s. selected and paid for in South Australia. I have no data to guide me in these returns for estimating the number of sheep, cattle, and horses in South Australia. They are few, however, in consequence of the limited extent of its pasture land compared with that enjoyed by Port Phillip, the total amount of wool being under 5000 bales exported from Adelaide, while that of Port Phillip is nearly four times greater. South Australia, it is true, has been growing a greater amount of grain than is consumed in the Colony; but that is no proof of its prosperity at the present prices of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bushel, with a dearth of labour to bring the land under cultivation, and the absence of markets for the sale of the surplus produce; when it is remembered that Van Diemen's Land, with all the advantages of convict labour at a cheap rate, is suffering from the great reduction in the prices of grain, and can ill afford to supply the neighbouring markets for less than 4s. and 5s. per bushel.

In conclusion, there are mines, however, of great extent, in the Province of South Australia, consisting of silver, tin, and copper, doubtless distributed over the whole of New Holland, which may at some future period, when labour is more plentiful, give a colouring of substantial prosperity to Adelaide, and from its interests and capabilities being so nearly similar, and allied to those of the other Settlements on that part of the continent to the southward, and its success, it is to be hoped, will at all times be hailed with a peculiar gratification by its neighbours. On the other hand, if any retrograde movement should take place, whether it be promoted by a company, or by private individuals, at the expense and utter ruin of the intending emigrant, some such retrospective glance may from time to time, as I have taken, be afforded to the community of Great Britain, for the purpose of keeping them on their guard, and avoiding the snares of a selfish and self-constituted monopoly, which sprung up under the wing of any Colonial Secretary.

No. VII.

RETURN relating to the Sale of Crown Lands in South Australia, from 1835 to 1842 inclusive.

Date.	Quantity of Land sold.	Average price per acre	Mode of Sale	Total amount of Purchase-money.			Proportion of Purchase money received in each year.
				Received in England.	Received in South Australia.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1835	Acres 58995	0 12 0	All Lands have been Sold at a fixed price, except 591 acres of the City of Adelaide, which were sold by Public Auction.	35397 0 0	35397 0 0	
1836	{ 1680	1 0 0		1248 0 0	1248 0 0	
1837	{ 240	6 1 7½		3120 0 0	3594 9 0	6714 9 0	
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1839	{ 3120			48336 0 0	122505 0 0	170841 0 0	
1840	{ 48040			7040 0 0	8525 15 0	15565 15 0	
1841	{ 170841	0 12 0		320 0 0	7331 2 0	7651 2 0	
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E. C. FROME, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

A TRIP TO THE SAGUENAY RIVER, CANADA EAST.*

So much has been written, said, and sung about the Saguenay since it first came into modern notice, some twenty years ago, and more especially since it became the object of a "pleasure trip" from Quebec, that I should hardly feel justified in sending you for publication some rough notes which I have had by me some weeks, of an excursion I lately made up that noble stream, if I did not think that the attention of the public should be kept alive, and every encouragement held out to those who leave home for health, for amusement, or, like Dr. Syntax and your humble servant, in search of the picturesque—to explore this interesting route.

I shall not inflict a five days' journal upon you, for I kept none. I went on board the *Lady Colborne* at nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th October, the appointed hour for steaming off; but our departure was put off until three o'clock, in order to *patch the boiler*—an operation that one would think might have been performed before, during the days the steamer lay in port; but it was past five o'clock before we got under steam, and before night fell we had to anchor off the Isle of Orleans to *patch the boiler* again. The next morning, pretty early, we were off Rivière du Loup; and after two or three hours' delay there, we made for the Saguenay, and reached Tadoussac about one o'clock. Here we landed for half an hour with our intelligent and most agreeable fellow-traveller, Sir George Simpson, the distinguished Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, who came to inspect the Company's Posts at Tadoussac and Chicoutimi. No one who thinks at all can tread the shores of Tadoussac without being carried back, in mind, to the olden time, when it was not only the first port of arrival for vessels coming from France to the infant Colony of Canada, but was a principal station and mission of that once-powerful and devoted society of men, who, under the sacred name of Jesus, plunged alike into the recesses of the American forests to convert the Indian, and mixed in the intrigues of European Courts to direct the course of worldly policy. With more of these reflections I will not trouble you, further than to say that one can hardly visit scenes where, as at Tadoussac, these pious men (for such those who came to Canada truly were) once laboured, without reverence for their religious zeal, and without at the same time thinking that there were among them, as was said of Lord Bacon, "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind." Whatever were their errors or their sins, they gave themselves freely in life and death to spread, according to their knowledge of it, the truth of the Gospel; and were justified in applying to themselves the line of the heathen poet which I found written in

the first page of a MS. Journal of the Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, now before me—

“*Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris !*”

Through earth's wide bounds our labours have been sped !

At Tadoussac, nothing, I believe, now remains of their ancient establishment but the stone foundations of a part of the buildings, now nearly covered by the earth ; but the mortar, as in some of the other buildings of Quebec of the French time, is said to be almost as solid as the stones it binds together.

Desirous of availing ourselves of the flood tide, we moved on, taking on board the intelligent and well-informed clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company at the Post,—but had not got much above Mr. Price's Mill, behind the western promontory of Tadoussac Bay, when a *hurry-scurry* on deck told us that something was going wrong, and we found that we were again to stop to *patch the boiler*. The force of the tide, and the impossibility of anchoring, from the depth of the river, placed us in some little hazard, and we were obliged to make the boat fast by ropes to rocks on shore. While the defect, whatever it was, underwent repair, being an humble and most unfortunate brother of the angle, imitating honest Isaac Walton in his patience rather than his skill, I betook myself ashore with another far better appointed and more experienced follower of that craft, to try our luck in the waters of the Saguenay ; but our luck was little better than that of the honest sea captain mentioned by Sir John Hawkins, who said, “ I get into this boat you see me in, on Monday morning, and fish for barbel till Saturday night, and this for a month together, and in all that while don't get one bite.” We had bites of one kind, however, in frightful abundance :—never, in a good deal of tramping in the woods in my younger days, have I met with such virulent swarms of black fly, and sand fly or midget, as that evening, just before sunset—the former just lighting on you and bringing blood at one nip, and the latter almost invisible little wretch as suddenly burying his head in your flesh, without any warning sound like the mosquito, and off again, leaving the sensation of a spark of fire in your skin. I cannot at all agree with the Yankee backwoodsman who said that he could “*stand the mosquitoes and black flies* ; but as to the midgets, he *despised* them.” Among the rocks I found the largest species of a wild pea (perhaps *Pisum maritimum*) that I have ever seen, the succulent, vigorous, and spreading branches and leaves of which, I should think, would be excellent for cattle in that wild region, where little grass can be cultivated. Before night we succeeded in going ahead again ; and early on the following morning, on going on deck, I found our steamer anchored in Ha-Ha Bay, forty miles above Tadoussac. Here cultivation, or at least settlement, may be said to commence. Mr. Price's mills have attracted population, and one could see with the telescope (for only those had the opportunity of landing who were earlier-risers than I was) many thriving strips of cultivated ground running up the slopes into the forest ; but the *bones of the earth* peeped through its scanty integument, on most of the

cleared uplands: the grain, however, especially the oats, seemed healthy, and we were told that a thousand bushels of grain of different kinds had been sown this spring round Ha-Ha Bay, from which the inhabitants look for a return of twenty-five thousand. This, indeed, is mere *expectation*; but it indicates some former encouraging experience. The potatoes, both here and at Tadoussac, were well in blossom and vigorous-looking. A half-caste Huron of Lorette, who was on board, told me that two of his sons, who had made a *pitch* on the north-east bank of the Saguenay, below Ha-Ha Bay, had a promising crop of wheat (sown the 10th May) now four feet high, and in full ear, well filled. It appeared from what he said that they had occupied a front of six arpents on the river, without title, in the expectation that when the Government should begin to dispose of the lands on the Saguenay, they would be confirmed in their occupancy; and as none of the occupants on this river appear to have any better title, it is time for the Government to consider their case, and settle their future rights.

The land round Ha-Ha Bay seems to be a cold clayey loam, giving a growth of rather small mixed wood, maple, *Merisier*, and a good deal of white birch (no evidence of a genial soil or climate); and a predominance of the spruce variety of the pine family seemed to crown the hills. A connoisseur in wood-craft, who went up with us to explore the tributary streams of the Saguenay, and landed at Ha-Ha Bay to look at Mr. Price's mills, told us that the saw logs, though not so large in butt and stem as the produce of New Brunswick or the Ottawa, were more free from knots to a considerable height, and of course turned out better deals; and he seemed to think the grain closer and better.

It is said of "Canal" Brindley, that he pronounced rivers to have been created to feed canals; others appear to have thought the Saguenay made to feed mills. I think we had five mill establishments in view at once, as we steamed out of Ha-Ha Bay; and there are others above and below on the Saguenay, most of which seem to have come into the hands of Mr. Price. To the question, "*à qui est ce moulin-là?*" the answer was, "*à M. Price;*" "*et celui-là?*" "*encore à Mons. Price*"—and so on, to the end of the chapter, it was "*Mons. Tonson come again.*" The fixed population thus drawn to these shores within a very few years, by the timber trade, is said now to exceed 5000. We are told that at Ha-Ha Bay mills there are 200 labourers in constant employ at 2s. 6d. a-day, all Canadians except five or six; and Dr. Meilleur, the Superintendent of Education, who went up with us and landed there, found a school of 84 children at Mr. Price's principal establishment, at the head of the Bay.

This noble sheet of water is one of the most striking features of the Saguenay, extending about ten miles from the main river, with a breadth of three miles, as it is said (but this I should rather doubt), and a depth varying from ninety fathoms at its mouth to twenty or thirty at its head, and close in-shore, and surrounded by hills, the navies of England might ride in safety in its waters; and a few years may see it the frequent resort of our merchantmen, towed up by steamers. Two vessels were taking in deals when we were there.

Turning Cap à l'Ouest out of Ha-Ha Bay, about nine o'clock, we proceeded towards Chicoutimi (eighteen miles higher up), the river still maintaining nearly the same width for eight or ten miles, but with banks much less elevated. We were seldom out of sight of some farm or patch of settlement more or less advanced, on one side or the other; on most of them were small but well-built wooden habitations, and thriving crops of grain and potatoes on all; every sheltered nook or ravine running down to the river, and every little patch of alluvial soil with its wild hay, seemed to be occupied. A little above River Peltier (where Mr. Price has another mill), we saw cattle grazing on the shore, and on another alluvial flat (*Anse-aux-Foins*, I think) where Mr. Simard has a good house and farm buildings, we could see a group of well-conditioned cattle and horses. All these clearings are made by squatters who have emigrated from the parishes of Malbaie and St. Paul's Bay; and though it can hardly be thought that they have changed for the better as to climate, they have at least the present advantage of a virgin soil. Their highway summer and winter is on the Saguenay, which freezes over as low as St. Marguerite, sixteen miles from its mouth; and winter vehicles reach Malbaie in three days, and St. Paul's Bay in four, from the *embouchure* of the St. John's River, about twenty-five miles above Tadoussac.

Approaching within ten miles of Chicoutimi, the river narrows to three quarters or half a mile, and becomes so shallow that we had to keep the lead going. Our captain rather mistrusted his pilot, a fine manly young fellow, a *Riverin*, from St. Paul's Bay, whom he had picked up at Tadoussac, and who was confident, and apparently with reason, in his local knowledge. Captain Bayfield's chart, however, was of essential use as a guide by the soundings. As we neared the Post, we were surprised to see a merchant ship at anchor, having come up for deals supplied by another mill belonging, I believe, to Mr. Price, which we passed a little below Chicoutimi. We cast anchor opposite the Hudson's Bay Post about two o'clock; and those of us who hoped to have had some hours to ramble on shore, or cast our lines, were disappointed at finding that the captain, anxious to avail himself of the ebb of the tide which brought us up, could only allow us an hour, although he admitted that at low tide the boat would have water enough, and to spare, in the shallowest part of the river. The tide of salt water only runs about eight miles above Chicoutimi River, and the rise of the neap tide opposite Chicoutimi is eight feet. The Post is called seventy miles from Tadoussac, but is little more than fifty-five. The Company's establishment consists of an old wooden house in bad repair, built in 1795, and a good store and out-buildings; a little above it stands the small old chapel built by the Jesuits in 1726, for the converted Indians of the Montagnais tribe; it is about twenty-five feet by fifteen, and is now in a state of disrepair and dilapidation. It is not, however, the first church built there, as has been supposed. In a manuscript dictionary of the Montagnais language, compiled by the Jesuit Father Laure, and bearing date 1726, (belonging to the library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec,) I find the following note :—

"Ce printemps-cy, 1726, notre Eglise de Chekoutimi servira de cimetiére, et *la nouvelle* sera bâtie plus haut." The Post is visited every summer by one of the Roman Catholic clergy, and in the deal wainscoting of the little sacristy, behind the altar of the chapel, we saw recorded in pencil the dates of the arrival of the missionaries for many years. The Post is probably now within the charge of M. Pouliot, the resident missionary at Ha-Ha Bay.

Mr. Price is building a large mill just below the cascade, at the mouth of the Chicoutimi river, which will be driven by a head of water brought by a short cut from a dam thrown across a little higher up. The soil thrown out in this excavation (which presented but few rocks) seemed to be a blue clayey loam, well adapted for cultivation. There is but little cleared ground round the Company's house, and I saw none in garden; the greensward, however, seemed to show a good soil; but when cattle have been kept here, their forage has been got from the natural meadows three leagues lower down. The growth of timber indicates strong soil, being what is called *mixed*,—maple, birch (black and white), and spruce, there being only about a degree and a half difference of latitude between Chicoutimi and Quebec, or about the same as between Montreal and Quebec: the difference of climate is probably no greater (and said to be less) than between those two places.

The Saguenay closes at Chicoutimi about Christmas, and the ice breaks up generally, we were told, by the 15th April. Potatoes have been planted early in May; and though their tops were frost-killed in the middle of September, when taken up in the latter end of October, they yielded more than 30 bushels for one. Indian corn, oats, barley, all the common garden vegetables, and even melons, ripen in the open ground. We were informed that the Government have laid out a town-plot on the point opposite to the Post of Chicoutimi (Pointe-aux-Trembles, I believe), and I have little doubt that the lots will soon be taken up, and a settlement formed which will find some support, and a market for its surplus produce, in supplies furnished to the timber trade in the Saguenay, *while that lasts*; but already in some places, particularly at the Ha-Ha Bay, timber for sawing is becoming scarce.

We hoped to have seen a number of the Montagnais tribe at Chicoutimi, who were expected there to meet Sir George Simpson; but they came not. The whole tribe is reduced now to a few hundreds. It was satisfactory to learn that they have given up the habit of drinking, which did more than any other one cause to hasten their extinction, and that they are now "temperance people." Much of this may be owing to the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company excluding spirituous liquors from their articles of trade and supply. Their former intemperate habits have been unjustly ascribed to the facility with which they obtained spirituous liquors from the Posts of the N. W. Company, while they held the lease of that hunting country. But the mischief was of much more ancient date. In the MS. Dictionary which I have before mentioned, under the word "Chekoutimi," the good father Jesuit says, "on n'y débitoit autrefois que des vins et eaux-de-vie, ce qui causoit parmi les François et sauvages affreux désordres; mais au-

jourd'hui, graces à Dieu et à la vigilance d'un habile et sage agent de la Compagnie d'Occident (Monsieur Cugnet), ils se renfoncent dans leurs bois, habillés, équipés et contents, sans avoir fait d'excès, lorsque le Commis y a voulu chrétiennement tenir la main." But in the margin, in another hand, is written "sed quantum mutatus ab illo! ex quo tandem *dives* factus, 1730;" from which we must fear that M. Cugnet, when he became rich in the trade, was not so careful of the morals of the poor Montagnais as before.

My Huron fellow-passenger, and others acquainted with their habits, represented them as a poor, quiet, timid race, shunning strangers, except when driven by necessity into intercourse with them; and such it would appear they were of old, by a passage in Père Laure's Dictionary, where he says, "comme le Montagnais est *moins que guerrier*, (graces à Dieu pour leur salut, et le repos d'un Missionnaire,) il sçait très peu les termes de guerre; et il est bon de les entretenir dans cette heurcuse ignorance, et de ne les encourager qu'à porter leurs armes chez les Castors, *sine causâ gravi*; et alors je dis qu'à la moindre alarme ils disparaîtraient tous." And in another place he describes them as a "nation sauvage sortie des Algonkins,—peuples composés de gens *fort dociles*, quoique vagabonds et uniquement occupés de leur chasse." And yet the Algonquins, from whom they sprung, were once a powerful and warlike tribe: but there is an ancient tradition among the Montagnais, that at a remote period the Micmacs, though dwelling between the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, invaded these northern regions and conquered and almost exterminated the native tribes as far as the Labrador coast; and there would appear to have been once some intermixtures of the two tribes, as there is a word in the Montagnais dialect signifying a "Micmac incorporated with the Montagnais."

Their dialect is derived from the Algonquin; and the Lorette Huron told me that his people and the Montagnais could not understand each other; "c'est tout comme l'Anglais et le Français."—It is an interesting and curious fact, of which I was assured by an intelligent gentleman long acquainted with them, that many of them retain and carefully hand down from father to son the rudiments of education in reading and writing (in the European character, of course,) which they must have derived from the Jesuit Missionaries; their name of Montagnais, or Mountaineers, has nothing corresponding to it in their own language, in which they call themselves *Iriniau*,—or *men par excellence*,—or *Nehiro-Iriniau*,—*Iriniau* being their word for *man*, and *Nehiro* a generic term applied by them to any nation of Indians. While I am upon this dry subject of etymology, I may as well tell you that neither Tadoussac nor Saguenay appears to be a Montagnais name; Tadoussac being in their language *Chiathegoutch*, and Saguenay being called by them, (pronounce it if you can,) *Pitchitaouichegaou*,—meaning a river "which runs between two chains of mountains." Chekoutimi, however, is traced by Père Laure to Montagnais roots; thus: "*Chekat*," almost, and "*timiu*," deep,—that is, denoting near the beginning of the deep river.

One other etymological remark, showing the affinity of the Monta-

gnais tongue with a dialect prevailing far west—or rather its derivation from some mother tongue prevailing through the whole northern countries of the continent:—*Mississippi*, as we spell it, is known to mean a great river; and in the Montagnais dialect *michi-chipiou* has the same meaning.

We rushed down from Chicoutimi to Tadoussac with the ebbing tide between four and half-past eight o'clock, and had daylight enough (but unfortunately no moonlight) to see much of the majestic scenery of the river below Ha-Ha Bay which we passed in the night in going up;—language seldom conveys to the mind or fancy a satisfactory impression of the grander scenes of nature, and I will not attempt to describe those of the Lower Saguenay. Their natural grandeur was brightened by the closing shades of evening; the cliffs of the capes *de la Trinité*, beetling over the broad, rapid and deep torrent below, to the elevation of 1800 feet, and sinking plumb down 900 feet below its surface, cast their huge shadows across the stream, and met those of the opposite precipices, frowning upon us from an almost equal elevation. Beneath us was a tide rolling forward to the St. Lawrence a vast volume of water, and discharging at the confluence at Tadoussac not less than 2,500,000 cubic feet in the hour, perhaps more than double the quantity which the St. Lawrence sends past Quebec; under our feet, wafting us rapidly on, we had one of the most signal triumphs of human art; on either side of us, the everlasting mountains, the work of the hands of the Eternal Architect. The mind is often capricious and unaccountable in its reception of external impressions; I have lived for days in the near neighbourhood of

“ Mont Blanc, the monarch of mountains,
Who was crowned long ages ago,
On a throne of rocks in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow;”

I have heard, in the gorges of the Jura, the echoes of a thunder-storm which was bursting against the peaks of the distant Bernese Alps;—but the impressions of grandeur were not equal to those produced as we glided on in the silence of night between the precipitous banks of this part of the Saguenay. The effect of the features of external nature in their “hoar austerity of rugged desolation” was enhanced, no doubt, by the reflection that these hills,

“ Where silence sits sublime
O'er forests trackless since the birth of time,”

are of a barrenness that seemingly forbids the dwelling, almost the footsteps, of man, and defies the hand of cultivation. The whole descent from Ha-Ha Bay to Tadoussac can be compared to nothing that I have ever seen, for the magnificence and extent of the scenery, unless perhaps to the passage through the highlands of the Hudson, if you can imagine that chain of heights continued for forty miles, and its elevation increased some hundreds of feet; but Anthony's rose is no match for the capes of La Trinité, nor the Hudson for the deep-rolling flood of the Saguenay.

Early next morning we found ourselves again off Rivière du Loup, where we were delayed for some hours by a difficulty in getting wood to keep up our steam. Taking in a number of passengers returning to Quebec, (who, in consequence of the want of a pier or other good landing-place, must be driven some distance through the shallow water in carts or other vehicles to reach the steamer's boats,) we steamed upwards and reached the wharf before daybreak the next morning. Among the other passengers whom we took on board at Rivière du Loup were several Indians of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes, on their way to have a talk with their red brethren of Caughnawaga,—“about peace,” as I was told by one of them; who added, however, that they were obliged to hold their talk through the means of an interpreter. My red friend exhibited me a parchment credential attesting his rank as *Governor*;—and he introduced me to some of his chiefs, whom I supposed to be his *Responsible Government*,—not inferior, you will say, perhaps, to some we wot of. I perceived also, by another document he presented to me, having sundry signatures and figures, that he had been raising supplies in aid of his “civil list,” in the good old constitutional way of “*Benevolence*.” The meeting at Caughnawaga was probably “for the despatch of business;” and if all the parties assembled agreed about *peace*,—the subject of their talk,—they will have furnished a good example for other meetings not far from that neighbourhood, “for the despatch of business,” or, peradventure, for “talk.”—He produced to me another paper, signed by Captain Owen, the present proprietor of Campo Bello Island, once the possession of the Passamaquoddy tribe, purporting that the writer and his “forbears” “had always been satisfied with the conduct and dealings of the said Governor and his predecessors:”—this is equivalent to a “vote of confidence;” but query whether the red man would or could say as much for the white interloper?

And now, Sir, having “inflicted my tediousness upon you” about the Saguenay, I close it by recommending to all who have the leisure, and who have any taste for the wild and grand scenes of nature, or who find time hang so heavy on their hands,

“That thinking seems an idle waste of thought,
And nought is everything, and everything is nought,”

just to vary the monotony of life, whenever they can, by a trip from Montreal or Quebec to the Saguenay.

VIATOR.

RAILROADS IN INDIA.

WE have avoided entering in any detail upon this most interesting and important subject in our previous numbers, in consequence of the insufficient information we then possessed as to what was contemplated, or might have been in agitation, towards the accomplishment of so useful a measure. The references, however, which have appeared in some of the local papers, to the probability of active operations being commenced at a less distant date than we had anticipated, have induced our giving that attention to the subject, which, from the magnitude of the interests involved, we cannot longer defer. We have, therefore, endeavoured to obtain such particulars, through the several private channels which are open to us, as shall enable us to bring the whole matter briefly under review, for the information of those of our readers who may not be aware that "Railroads in India" are now something more than a *vox et præterea nihil*.

From what we can gather, it appears that the first impulse was given to the view which the Bengal Government took of the principle of introducing Railroads into India, by Mr. R. Macdonald Stephenson, a gentleman who had for some years previously been engaged in collecting statistical data, and otherwise exerting himself in the promotion of the measure; under an impression that Government assistance, in some shape, was essential to the success of his enterprise, he awaited giving publicity to what had been done until the Government were alive to the importance, in a national point of view, of such an undertaking;—that Lord Ellenborough (labouring possibly under the mistaken impression that other public works were more immediately needed) withheld his encouragement—that his successor, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, did afford the requisite degree of encouragement and countenance on the part of the Government—and that upon this assurance Mr. Stephenson at once proceeded to England to obtain the confirmation of this approval by the home authorities, and to organise the machinery necessary for its practical working and development.

This we gather from the contents of the several documents which have from time to time been published.

Of the sequel we cannot speak with equal confidence; but from all we have been able to learn, it would appear that the application to the Court of Directors of the East India Company was such, and so strongly substantiated, as to secure for it the immediate and earnest attention of that body—that reference was of necessity made to the Board of Control for its sanction to the view which the Court felt disposed to take of the undertaking—that the Cabinet Ministers were eventually consulted upon a measure which, from its probable extent and results, appeared too important to be regarded exclusively or decided upon as a depart-

mental question—that the result of these references and negotiations, which have occupied a period of about four months, has been the determination on the part of the Court of Directors to give, and of the Government to sanction, the declaration of the deep and sincere interest felt, and of the support which it is intended to extend in every way possible to the introduction of Railway communication into India.

Thus much for the (and, we believe, correctly) reported facts as regards the intentions of the home authorities, who, however, have not, as we understand, entirely decided upon the details of the course which they are prepared to recommend to the local Government, but they are anxious that they should be so precise and explicit as to prevent misunderstanding, or misrepresentation of the real feeling and unanimous wishes of the Court of Directors, that the benefit of Railways should be extended to British India at the earliest convenient period.

If we are rightly informed, we may cordially congratulate the Indian public upon the probable early fruition of those advantages which ourselves so well know how to appreciate; and it will not diminish the value of the boon, that it has been conceded with a grace and promptitude which reflect the highest credit upon the Court of Directors.

Of the details of the proposed plans we know nothing. The commentary upon a hypothetical line from Calcutta to Burdwan, which appears in one of the local journals, only evinces how little real information must be possessed upon the subject, as it is very certain that if such a line has been proposed, it can only be regarded as the commencement of one which it is deemed more prudent to complete in parts than to finish at once, the grounds of which are evident and reasonable, as affording experience much cheaper purchased upon a limited than an extended line, and afterwards available for both.

In our own country we have found the benefit of beginning upon a moderate scale, and that in all subsequent extensions considerable advantage has been derived from the adoption of this course. In a country like India, in which the distances are so much greater, the observation would apply with increased force.

Whatever the arrangements, whichever the line, and whoever may be the parties to carry it out, we shall ever entertain but one opinion, viz., that in no country in the world will the Railway system become more economically or advantageously applied than in India, whether in respect of the political, social, or commercial interests of the country; and we shall hope to be enabled to resume the subject upon an early occasion, when probably the plans of the parties who are engaged in the undertaking will be matured, and submitted to the scrutiny and investigation of the press and the public.

We shall conclude with the following extracts which we have taken from Bengal papers received by the last and preceding mails:—

(Translated from the *Poornochundrodoy* of Sept. 1.)

Our attention has been especially attracted by the publication, in the *Gazette* of the 24th instant, of a correspondence between the Government and Mr. R. Macdonald Stephenson, a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, and late the Editor of the *Englishman* newspaper.

The publication of this correspondence, with the few introductory lines which preface it, to the effect that "the establishment of Railroads throughout the Presidency of Fort William" is "an object of great public importance," affords sufficient indication of the deep interest the Government take in the subject, and the unconditional concession of all Mr. Stephenson has applied for, with the encouraging expression which appears in the last paragraph of the reply from the Under Secretary to Government, of the intention of the Government to afford every assistance in their power towards the promotion of the object, fully confirms the previous intimation of approval and concurrence. We have elsewhere published this correspondence; and having briefly referred to the views which are entertained on the subject by the Government, we now proceed to examine the question more in detail and in its practical bearing, as we do not hesitate to express our belief that the measure is one of the most important in every respect which has ever come under the consideration of the Legislature, or has been submitted to the test of public opinion. We regard the disposition of the Government, in this instance, as being more than usually favourable, from the circumstance of Mr. Stephenson's having avoided the mention of any single line of road, but having claimed and received their promise of support for any lines of Railroad for which, in his discretion, he may consider it expedient or advantageous to obtain the co-operation of an organised company.

The subject is one which has at frequent intervals occupied the attention and provoked the inquiry of scientific and mercantile men; but the difficulties and opposition arising from one or other cause have invariably scared them from following up a subject which, at that period, offered so little prospect of being successfully engaged in. The times have fortunately undergone a change, and we look forward to the day when the blessings of British rule and dominion shall be universally acknowledged and appreciated, and it is by such works alone that the full measure of justice can be done to India.

We believe it was under Mr. Stephenson's auspices that a Map of Railways in India was published several months back. Translated copies of this map were circulated with our paper. Assuming, from one of the lines laid down in that document, that it is intended to select the most remunerative and immediately advantageous, we apprehend that there can be but one opinion upon the subject.

The enormous traffic which is brought from the surrounding country to Mirzapore as a common centre for transport to the capital, points out to us the direction which should be given to the first railroad laid down in this Presidency; and from the concurrent testimony of commercial men, we have little doubt but this line will eventually be, if it has not already been, determined on to commence operations.

From the documents published by the India Steam Company, it appears, and the statement is borne out by the statistical returns published officially, that the trade between Mirzapore or Allahabad and Calcutta, both ways collectively, does not amount to less than 500,000 tons annually, consisting of produce principally *coming down*, and of British manufactures and stores, of all descriptions, which are sent in return from Calcutta.

These are positive and unquestionable data of the greatest importance in estimating the cost and probable return of a railway between any two points, and we have reason to believe that the amount is under rather than over-rated.

The number of passengers is less certainly known: and in this respect there appears to exist an axiom in all railway countries, that wherever the facilities of transport are increased, and the expense of money and time considerably diminished, the number of travellers increases in arithmetical, and in many cases almost in geometrical proportion. We have no reason to anticipate a different result from similar causes in this country; and we should incline to the belief that a tolerably accurate estimate on this head might be obtained, by ascertaining the number of persons who have proceeded by Government Dawk, of those who have availed themselves of the river steam conveyance, and of the number of those who have proceeded, in a given period, up the country in private Budgerows. This will give the certain amount of existing passengers' traffic,

but will form no criterion of the numbers who will undoubtedly avail themselves of the advantages held out by a line of railway, as it would be made use of, not only by all persons proceeding to any point on the line, but by every traveller whose ulterior destination happened to lie through that part of the country which the railway traversed. If we required to swell the catalogue, it would not be difficult to show that the number of pilgrims who annually travel along this line upwards to Gyah, Benares, Allahabad, and to several of the holy sites and cities to the northward, as well as down to the Temple of Juggernaut on the Bay of Bengal, would of themselves constitute a sufficient passenger traffic for a railroad, of which there is no doubt they would readily avail themselves, provided separate and adequate accommodation were provided. The conveyance of the mails, of Government stores, and of troops especially, is among the scarcely less important items upon which to reckon for a return of the capital invested; and these are all matters easily ascertained both in numbers and extent. Of one point we are satisfied, viz., that the saving to Government, from there being no longer any necessity for keeping large stocks of miscellaneous stores at the several depots, the chief portion of which are periodically condemned as worthless from the effects of the climate, will be such as to deserve especial attention.

We are not of the number of those who are carried away with an enthusiastic impression in favour of any particular projects, as we have experienced enough of disappointment to moderate and temper any such feeling; but we are inclined to regard the introduction into India of Railways as a boon to this country in general, and as an especial benefit to the entire community in particular, in the early attainment of which every individual should feel an interest; and we do so upon the evidence of our own judgment and the results which have attended the introduction of Railways into Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Austria, Italy, and the United States of America; and although the original expenditure has varied with the different circumstances of each country, yet in no one instance has other than a beneficial effect attended their introduction.

We have already considerably exceeded our usual limits, which the paramount interest of the subject to our readers will readily justify; but as we have as yet only taken a cursory review of the bright side of the picture, we shall renew the subject upon an early day, when it will be our endeavour to point out the probable costs and difficulties of constructing a Railway which have to be encountered, and to give such information upon the subject as we have been enabled to collect.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

(From the *Poornochandroday* of the 2d Sept.)

We now resume this interesting subject, and shall endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to redeem our promise of bringing under consideration the probable expenditure for the construction of the line of railroad, upon which it appears to be the general impression that a commencement should be made, and for which it can be completed with all the requisites for working. The cost at which the embanking and cutting, when required, can be formed, may be readily estimated by the prices paid for digging tanks, a description of work with which the labouring classes are familiar. The cost of timber and stone—of bricks, mortar, cement, and tiles, should be remarkably moderate, as the former are found in great abundance along the line of road and in any quantity, while the latter can be as readily made in any desired district in which clay and limestone are found. The iron for rails and chairs—presuming that what is known as the edge-rail will be adopted—must be imported from England in the first instance, though we have every reason to believe that the period is not far distant when even this material will be produced and manufactured from the rich ores of the country. The resumption of operations on the part of the Madras Iron Company, implies a confidence in their capability to hold their ground, which augurs well for future operations. We shall, however, assume

that, for the first line laid down, the iron will require to be brought from Great Britain, and estimate its cost accordingly.

There is this analogy in railroads in general, that although it is impossible to lay down any rule which shall equally apply to all cases, an average may be taken of those certain and defined charges which are independent of adventitious expenditure.

An average, for instance, may be taken of the cost of labour, materials, &c. upon a level, or almost level line in different parts of the world in which there may exist, to a certain extent, a similarity in the soil and geological character of the country passed through. A similar result may be obtained, by a similar process of reasoning, of the approximate charges of an undulating line of country, of which the chief elements are known, such as the average and extreme height above the plains, and the materials which constitute the high lands. Our experience in railway matters cannot be regarded as being either limited or imperfect, when it is considered that, among the several railways constructed in different parts of the world, there will be found some of the most extraordinary works of art and human enterprise in existence, and a variety, arising from the different circumstances under which they have been formed, which, if well and duly considered, should afford a valuable precedent, and may with safety be adopted as useful guides in the preliminary consideration of any similar undertaking.

From analogy, and the experience of past years, during which we have witnessed the wonderful changes wrought by the introduction of railways in other countries, we feel convinced that the cost of a line in this country would fall far short of the lowest amount ever paid in Great Britain; and that it would be below the cost of any railway laid down in the United States or Belgium, by reason of the distinction in the price and value of labour, of land, of materials, and of the absence of heavy Parliamentary expenses, and of the compensation so frequently paid for damage done to private property. Upon the Mirzapore line, the country, from Calcutta to Allahabad, is, for at least *four fifths* of the distance, an uninterrupted level plain, and presents no single obstacle of any description, beyond the nullahs, or small streams, for the passage of which but little engineering skill or science will be required. For about ninety-five miles the country varies, and may be considered as undulating with long intervening plains between the elevations, the highest of which is not more than four thousand feet above the sea, and the slopes of which are in no instances abrupt or precipitous, but gradual, or of easy ascent. This distance, it may be fairly presumed, will entail a much heavier cost, in proportion to the plains below; but they bear no comparison to the obstacles which have been already so effectually overcome in similar undertakings; we may mention, for instance, the crossing of the Alleghany Mountains, in the United States, as a case in point. The principal river in the line is the Soane, of which the bed is about three miles wide, with little water during great part of the year, and flooded for the remainder. The exact height of the water at the period of the floods, will, however, be easily obtained, which, with its ascertained velocity, and a knowledge of the nature of the bed of the river, will enable due provision to be made for surmounting this, probably the principal, subject for the display of the engineering talent upon the whole line.

Difficulties can scarcely be said to exist, when we regard what has been accomplished elsewhere, and how small a proportion that which may be regarded as our worst line of country bears to the most favourable and eligible portion of it.

Taking the average of the cost of railways in Europe and America, as published in the scientific periodicals of the day, and in which the several items of the aggregate cost of each line have been ably subdivided, and placed under their respective and separate heads, we are enabled, with little difficulty, to compare the one with the other, and to deduce, with tolerable accuracy, the cost of similar works, after calculating the relative prices of those elements which are common to all, and dispensing with such as may not require to be taken into consideration, such as Parliamentary expenses, and land compensation above the fair value of the property passed through.

We have gone as carefully through these calculations as our other duties would permit, and without encumbering the present notice with a detail which would occupy more space than we can conveniently afford, or, indeed, than would be here required, it will only be necessary to state, that the results confirm, to the fullest extent, the belief we have long entertained, that India offers greater natural advantages for such means of communication than almost any other country in the world; and that the whole cost of completing a double line of railway should not exceed, upon the plains, from 20,000rs. to 40,000rs. per mile; and that, upon the more devious and hilly portions, an outlay of from 60,000rs. to 90,000rs. per mile would be amply sufficient to cover every charge. Of the cost of crossing the nullahs, or small streams, which abound in all parts of the country, the readiness with which they have, for the most part, been bridged upon the line of the present roads, will render it a matter of little difficulty to form a correct estimate.

The passage of the larger rivers will entail additional expense, and we should imagine that the Soane would require, for a sound and permanent structure over which locomotive engines could pass with their loads, an outlay of, perhaps, two or even three lacs of rupees. We remark, however, that among other important points which the working of European railways has determined, and which are adopted as rules for the construction of other lines, that any break in the line of communication which requires a change of conveyance (such as, we will suppose, a ferry over a river, which, on account of its apparent cheapness in the first cost, might otherwise be preferred) is to be avoided if possible, even at an outlay much exceeding what at first sight might seem justifiable. The reasons of this appear to consist principally in the great additional security of property which a continuous and unbroken line affords, the time saved, the necessity for a distinct establishment superseded, and the risks of losses through accidental causes prevented. Others of a technical nature also appear to have had their weight, but the result to which they have all conducted is generally acknowledged and acted upon.

The prices, weights, and duty performed by the best-constructed locomotive engines—the cost of carriages, waggons, trunks, &c., are subjects upon which there can be no errors in calculation, after examining the full and complete detailed statements which are periodically published in the reports of the rate at which these articles are supplied by the most eminent makers to the railway companies at present in existence.

We may again shortly take up this subject, and consider its bearings in other points of view—its influence upon the *customs* and *habits* of the people—its tendency to develop new resources, by bringing into cultivation those parts of the country which, from want of ready markets, are, and would remain uncultivated and unproductive—its usefulness in a political point of view, as affording the prompt means of repressing, at the outbreak, any symptoms of disaffection or disturbances which may demand speedy interference—and the numerous beneficial results which have contributed in other parts of the world to extend the knowledge and improve the social condition of the people.

We shall not, however, upon the present occasion, longer occupy the attention of our readers, than to repeat our conviction, that, with good management, Government support and superintendence, and judicious economy, there will be found in no part of the world to which Railway communication has hitherto extended, equal facilities for construction, or greater benefits to flow from their introduction, than in, and we may add, throughout the British possession in India.—*Ibid.*

(From the *Friend of India*, Jan. 9, 1845.)

RAILROADS IN INDIA.—The last mail brought information that, in addition to the Railroads, to the extent of twenty millions, which had received the sanction of Parliament at the close of the session, projects for new lines of road were under consideration, which would require an additional expenditure of seventy millions sterling. At the same time, we learnt that the Russian Government was bestowing increased attention on Railways, and that the ardour

for this mode of communication was spreading with unusual rapidity through the other countries of Europe. America is already intersected with them to a very considerable extent. In a few years they will become one of the chief tokens by which civilised countries are distinguished from those which are yet barbarous. Is it creditable to the administration of British India, that this magnificent empire, with a revenue of twenty millions sterling, and with the most eminent facilities for the establishment of railways, should still be without this evidence of its being entrusted to a civilised Government?

The subject has often been discussed by the press of India, and the social and commercial advantages of giving the country a series of railways have been urged with much force and vigour on the public authorities. But the wars in which Government has unhappily been involved for five years, from the day when the army was reviewed by Sir H. Fane at Ferozepore, to the day of Maharajpore, have put this important subject out of view. The time appears to have arrived in which it can be discussed with some chance of success. We have now an administration devoted to the pursuits of peace. Sir H. Hardinge's feeling is, not that nothing can be duller than India in a time of peace, but that nothing can be more interesting. We may expect, therefore, that his administration will be distinguished by the first attempt to wipe out the opprobrium, that England has done less for India than Governments in Europe, with a more limited income, have done for their respective countries. We may expect that the first railroad will be laid down during his incumbency, and that we shall thus acquire a standard by which to judge of the cost of these undertakings in India, of the extent of traffic required to afford a remunerating dividend, and of their result on the social habits and comforts of the people, and on commercial enterprises. When the impulse has once been imparted, there will be no lack of funds, public or private, to complete these projects, and connect the various divisions of the country by means of rails.

We must of course begin with one rail; and it ought to be placed on that line in which the largest amount of traffic and the greatest extent of intercourse is likely to be promoted. A glance at the map of this Presidency will at once indicate the line from Calcutta to Mirzapore, and Mirzapore to Delhi, as that which is likely to confer the greatest amount of benefit on this Presidency, and yield the surest return. The traffic between the marts in the North-west and Calcutta, which this railway would embrace, is immense, and susceptible of vast increase. Five millions sterling would be a very moderate estimate of its present amount. All the manufactured goods of England which are consumed by the inhabitants of those provinces would be transported by the rail, and, of course, at a diminished cost; and the increased cheapness of goods would be followed by increased consumption to an extent we cannot venture to predict. The establishment of a rail would give such an impetus to trade throughout the whole line, that in a few years we might find it more than doubled. Such will necessarily be the effect of increased cheapness, speed, and facility of transportation in a country blessed by the bounties of nature, and filled with an industrious population. The invariable result of steam, whether by land or sea, is to create new wants and new wishes, as well as to gratify them; and this country will prove no exception to the rule. But it is altogether redundant to dwell upon the advantages which would result to the commerce of the country from the creation of such facilities of intercourse. Neither is it necessary to press the extent to which the domestic comfort of the people who dwell within the range of the rail, would be promoted, or the advantages it would afford to social and commercial correspondence, or the general benefit to the public of being able to travel with rapidity and comfort from one part of the country to another.

The establishment of railroads would be found peculiarly valuable in seasons of scarcity. Any failure of the harvest in so extensive a country as India is necessarily local, and not general. In the years in which a dearth is felt in one division of the empire, other parts of it are blest with plenty. By means of steam communication, not only would the wants of any district be much earlier known, but those wants would be more speedily supplied. Famine would no sooner begin to be felt than its miseries would be relieved by abun-

dant and rapid supplies. It has, we know, been affirmed that the great bulk of the inhabitants of this agricultural country depend entirely on the produce of each season for the means of subsistence during the passing year, and that the loss of a single crop reduces them to a state of absolute destitution, and leaves them no prospect but to lie down and die. But this is an overstrained view of the case. Although the distress occasioned by famine is most deplorable, yet it is certain that the districts in which it prevails are not depopulated—that the great majority of the people do actually survive, and enter on the labours of the field in the following year. Some are maintained by public subscriptions, some by their own landlords, and others by friends who happen to be in more fortunate circumstances. By some means or other, the major part of the inhabitants contrive to “keep the wolf from the door.” It is certain that railways would greatly augment the various sources from which the wants of a starving population are supplied; that as the importation of grain would be more rapid and plentiful, so the price would be more reasonable, and that the public or private benevolence in times of scarcity would thus be enabled to feed double the number of mouths it is now able to do. Railroads would not, it is true, extinguish famines, but they would alleviate to the utmost extent which human ingenuity could devise the miseries of such visitations.

But it is chiefly to the political and military benefit of such roads that we are now anxious to direct attention. The rapidity of communication they ensure would not only be beneficial in the highest degree to the intercourse of general society, but would prove invaluable to Government. To expedite the conveyance of political information from the various provinces to the seat of Government, it is usual at present to employ expresses, which outstrip the ordinary post. The rail would immensely outstrip the express, and enable the Governor-General to receive intelligence from the most remote parts of the empire in four or five days. When any political emergency arose, instructions would be conveyed in return to the public functionaries on the spot in one-third of the time now consumed simply in transmitting the intelligence of events.

Stores might then be conveyed with speed, safety, and economy, to the various parts of the empire. At present, as soon as a necessity arises for the expeditious transport of the *matériel* of war, the cost of conveyance is increased. But a rail would render Government in a great measure independent of all the ordinary means of transport. Troops might be moved from one part of the empire to another in the shortest period of time, and they would reach their destination in a higher state of health and efficiency than when subject to long marches by land. During the disturbances in the manufacturing districts of England in 1813, troops were, for the first time, we believe, conveyed by the rail; and there can be little doubt that the sudden appearance of a large body of troops before the rioters fancied that the news of the outbreak had reached the Ministry, was one main instrument in quelling it. The same effect would be produced on any emergency in this country. As soon as the report of a conspiracy against our Government transpired, an army would be instantly assembled, capable of crushing all opposition. The magical rapidity with which an army could thus be assembled on any given point, would strike a salutary terror into the minds of the native princes. And nothing is more likely to maintain the uninterrupted tranquillity of India, by extinguishing the hope of resistance, and producing a general acquiescence in our supremacy, than a conviction in the minds of the native princes and people that we possessed the means of collecting troops and munitions of war with a degree of speed which must appear to them superhuman.

With a series of railroads in this country, our authority might probably be maintained with a diminished force. Perhaps there is no aspect of the question under which it is more likely to win the approval of Government than the saving it would thus effect in the public expenditure. At present we are enabled to preserve our supremacy in the various kingdoms of which the empire is composed, with a far smaller number of troops than the native chiefs found it necessary to maintain, when each kingdom was independent, and protected only by its own isolated army. This arises from the ease with which troops

can be poured from one province into another. When the facilities for the conveyance of troops are increased to so amazing an extent as they would be by the establishment of railroads, the authority of Government and the peace of the country might be preserved with a smaller military force. A trunk rail from Calcutta to Delhi, through the length of this Presidency, would be immediately followed by branch roads to the more important stations on the right and left of it. With these advantages for the instantaneous and rapid conveyance of troops, it is more than probable that a saving of the expense of 10,000 men might be effected, while at the same time the general security of the country was increased. Taking the average cost of a native infantry regiment at four lakhs of rupees a-year, we should thus be able to compass a reduction of not less than forty lakhs of rupees annually; and supposing such a rail to cost four millions, the whole sum would be returned to the Treasury in ten years by this reduction of expense.

The convenience it would afford to social intercourse, the vast impulse it would give to trade, the development it would give to the resources of the country—the facility it would create for moving baggage, ammunition, and troops—the habits of submission it would promote by the utter hopelessness of resistance, and the firm grasp it would give us of this empire—all seem to recommend the subject to the renewed consideration and patronage of the Government of India.

We cannot surely remain much longer without a railroad through the length of this Presidency, the Gangetic valley, the great source of our wealth. We must have one ere long, if not by private enterprise, certainly by the application of public funds. It is impossible to suppose that India will be allowed to continue without such facilities of intercourse, while they are enjoyed by second and third rate countries in Europe. We scarcely think that even a Nepal and a Lahore war—the last we shall probably be called to wage on our frontiers—will be able to postpone, for more than a dozen years, the completion of such a road from the resources of Government. But if the public will apply its redundant capital to such an enterprise—if the monied men at home, who have so readily made over their capital to speculations in the repudiating States of North America, can be prevailed on to devote it to improvements in this magnificent appendage of the Crown—to augment a commerce, the golden fruit of which no Zollverein can take from Britain, we will throw the weight of our humble advocacy at once into the scale of a private enterprise. To do justice to India, we require the amount of *one year's* revenue to be laid out in improving internal communication by means of railroads. Twenty millions sterling thus expended with judgment would give us a firmer hold of this country than ever Rome enjoyed of her noble empire, and diffuse the blessings of improvement more widely than they have ever been experienced under any former dynasty. These magnificent results are likely to be accelerated, we think, by the union of public and private enterprise—by the judicious amalgamation of the funds of the State and the funds of the capitalist. But we have not the slightest objection to the capitalist's taking the initiative, and demonstrating the comparative ease and cheapness with which India can be furnished with railroads, and we shall hail with sincere congratulation the formation of Mr. Stephenson's proposed Company for a rail from Calcutta to Mirzapore.

ANCIENT RUINS IN THE PROVINCE OF CHACHAPOYAS.

DESCRIBED BY JUDGE NIETO.

[Letter from J. C. PICKET, Esq., United States Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, on the subject of some remarkable ruins in the Province of Chachapoyas.]

Lima, October 10th, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I now disclose to you the original and translation of a letter lately published, from Judge Nieto to the Prefect of the Department of the Amazon, in which he describes some very extensive and interesting ruins in the Province of Chachapoyas. This Province is about five hundred and fifty miles to the north of Lima, and about two hundred and fifty miles from the coast, and is looked upon here as being rather remote—is not very populous, and not much known to the inhabitants of this metropolis.

PROVINCE OF CHACHAPOYAS, CUELAP, January 31, 1844.

To the Prefect of the Department.

Sir,—Having come into this country of Cuelap to make a survey commanded by the Supreme Government of the Republic, I have discovered a work most worthy of public attention, which is a wall of hewn stone 560 feet in width, 3,600 feet in length, and 100 feet high. This edifice being solid in the interior for the space contained within 5,376,000 feet of circumference, which it has to the before-mentioned height of 150 feet, is solid and levelled, and upon it there is another wall of 300,000 feet in circumference, in this form : 600 feet in length, 500 feet in breadth, with the same elevation (150 feet) of the lower wall, and, like it, solid and levelled to the summit.* In this elevation, and also in that of the lower wall, are a great many habitations or rooms of the same hewn stone, 18 feet long and 15 wide, and in these rooms, as well as between the dividing wall, are found neatly-constructed niches *a yard or two-thirds in length*, and half-a-yard broad and deep, in which are found bones of the ancient dead, some naked and some in cotton shrouds or blankets, of very firm texture though coarse, and all worked with borders of different colours. These niches differ from those in our pantheons (cemeteries) in nothing but their depth ; for instead of being two or three yards deep, which is necessary to keep our bodies in the erect position in which they are placed after death, they (the ancients) employed only two or three feet, because they were doubled up so that

* This description is not very intelligible, and is probably inaccurate. What the writer means by 5,376,000 and 300,000 feet in circumference does not seem to be very clear. Perhaps he means *contents*.

the chin and knee met, and the hands were interlaced with the feet like a human fœtus of four months.

The wall about three doors in which have been discovered deserves attention. At the right of each of the doors it is semicircular, and at the left angular; and at the base commences an inclined plane which continues to ascend almost insensibly to the before-mentioned height of 150 feet, with the peculiarity that there is a small watch tower (*garita*;†) thence it proceeds, losing its straightforward direction with which it commenced, making a curve to the right of those ascending, having in the upper part a recess, curiously constructed of the same hewn stone, from which all entry may be prevented, because those doors at the lower part, outside the wall, commencing with only six feet in width, have in the superior anterior part only two feet. At the summit there is a pavilion or belvedere, from which may be seen not only the whole of the plain below and all the lagoons, but likewise a considerable part of the Province, and as far as the capital, which is eleven leagues distant.

Next present themselves the entrance to the second and highest wall, equal in all respects to the first; and they are of smaller dimensions in length and breadth only—not in height, as I have already said. There are also other sepulchres, resembling small ovens, six feet high, and from twenty to thirty in circumference, on the base of which there is a slab, and on that slab a human skeleton.

Having examined these things yesterday, I retired with the crowd that accompanied me, to take some repose; and to-day we ascended to the summit of a rock outside the wall which serves it for a foundation, and having passed by a road almost destroyed by the water, exposing ourselves to the hazard of a chasm which threatened us, and which is nearly nine hundred feet deep, and supporting ourselves mutually, we reached a cavity formed by the rocks which originate in the mountain, in which there are ten heaps of human bones perfectly preserved in their shrouds, one of which, an aged man, was wrapt in a hair cloth, which I have preserved with the skeleton. The other, which was probably a woman, in consequence of the separation of the bone of a leg, and of the trunk from the head, was spoiled. The woman was old when she died, her hair being grey, and was, without doubt, the mother of seven children that composed seven of the heaps, two of which I have in my possession, and two of which were carried away by Don Gregorio Rodrigues, one of the company, together with a shroud of cotton of various colours, and a bandage worked with different colours; three of the skeletons of the children and one of the adult persons being left behind, in consequence of the ligaments of the bones having given way. All had invariably the same posture, and the hair of their little heads was fine, short, and auburn, (*rubio*,) and unlike that of the aborigines of our day. The female had her ears pierced, and in them a cotton cord, twisted and thick.

I have since much regretted that I was not able to continue my

* The word *garita* means a sentry-box, but that word does not suit the case.

researches at that place, as I should probably have discovered much more ; but we were obliged to separate, taking a different direction for another spot, where I was assured there was much more to be seen. We descended on the side looking toward the north, and arrived at a very steep hill, which we ascended with great difficulty in consequence of its acclivities, and of the dry grass with which it was covered, that caused us to slip at every step. Having mounted up about 600 feet, we found it impossible to go any further, because of a perpendicular rock, which would not permit us to approach a wall of square stones, with small apertures like windows, that was distant from the point that could be reached about 60 feet, and for want of time and a ladder, we did not see what was contained within this wall, which occupies an elevation that looks toward the east, north, and west as far as the eye can reach. So I remained, with the mortification of not knowing anything about this work, and of the fossils and precious things it encloses, for the reason that it is very precipitous, and the judicial duty in which I was engaged would not permit me to explore the centre ; and, besides, I was unable to leave the capital for any length of time, where the administration of justice was suffering from my absence. And to these obstacles was to be added the impossibility of undertaking any work for want of assistance, as the Indians have a great horror of that place on account of the mummies it contains, which in their opinion produce fatal diseases if touched, and they all fled panic-struck at the sight of them. With great exertions, however, and upon seeing our familiarity with the bones, one or two of the most intelligent got the better of the fears with which an unlucky superstition had inspired them.

For these reasons, I was not able to explore the wall at the south-east side, where I was assured there are some curiously-formed ditches which cannot be approached from below, and one can reach them only by being let down with ropes from the tops of the walls. Nor could I visit a cave which Don Gregorio (a man of truth) assures me there is on the other side of the river Condechaca, where, he says, there are many skulls, pits, and other objects, and, having penetrated it to the distance of two squares, the torches were extinguished for the want of air, and he could go no further. Should time and the Government favour me, further discoveries may be made.

The ingenious and highly-wrought specimens of workmanship that are found as monuments of the ancients ; the elegance of the cutting of some of the hardest stones, which could not be done without instruments of steel, which were absolutely unknown to our ancestors (the Indians) ; the ingenuity and solidity of this gigantic work, all of wrought stone—there being neither reason nor motive for the erection of this fortress, in consequence of the pacific character of the inhabitants of these Provinces, and of their remoteness from the theatre of the war at the time of the conquest (by the Spaniards) ; the short time that intervened between the reign of Tupac Tupanqu (an Inca), the conqueror of the regions, and the advent of the Spaniards ; his inability to furnish the materials for such a structure, or to find time to erect it, although

the natives, it is said, were refractory, and that they rebelled against Huayna Capac—but their wars before they were incorporated with the Government of the Incas were ridiculous and ephemeral, and their rebellion so transitory, that, so far from persisting in it, they implored pardon through the mediation of a matron, and obtained it; the secure manner of inhuming the dead, the rich in niches of stone, and the poor among the rocks probably—all this induces me to believe that although the wall I have so imperfectly described may not be of the remotest antiquity—of the epoch at which Peru and America were peopled by civilised nations, from which the Europeans borrowed the idea of the pantheons* they now use; at all events the elegant articles of gold and silver, the curiously-wrought stones that have been found in the *huacas*,† and many monuments, &c. of our aborigines, have been taken, preserved, or transferred by a great and enlightened nation that occupied this territory, which declined in the same manner as others more modern, of which history informs us, as Babylon, Baalbec, the cities of Syria and others that have been destroyed, and remained in that isolation in which it was found by the great Manco; consequently America is an old world with respect to the other four parts that compose the globe, as I propose to demonstrate more at large in the statistics of the Department that I am preparing with official and credible data, to which this note may serve as an appendix, and which I address to you that you may transmit it to the President of the Republic in the usual way.

God preserve you!

JUAN CHRISOSTMO NIETO.

* Cemeteries are called Pantheons in South America.

† A *huaca* is a large quadrangular mound, built of unburnt bricks, in which the ancient Peruvians deposited their dead.

OUR NOTE-BOOK.

GIBRALTAR.—The following is a copy of a letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing to F. Marknoe, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute, Washington :—" Dear Sir,—I have put up for the Institute a specimen of the rock of which the Pillars of Hercules consist. Though it is, in a mineralogical point of view, but a common rock, namely, limestone, yet it is a peculiar kind of limestone, of a reddish hue, and a fine and compact formation, which is susceptible of polish, and is made into tasteful ornaments, and if not sufficiently interesting on this account, is abundantly so from the old historical fame and the present political importance of the site from which it is taken.

" When the ancients, as, from their relation to our civilisation, we denominate the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, and the other nations who dwelt of old on the shores of the Mediterranean—when they sailed on to the west, towards the uttermost limits of that glorious sea, they found at the entrance of the narrow strait by which they were to pass out into the ocean, on either hand, a lofty promontory of rock stretching forth from the respective continents of Europe and Africa, the great monuments which Nature herself had placed there as if to mark the spot, and which, in their mythological language, they styled the Pillars of Hercules. For a long time they constituted the term of the navigation of the ancients, when, by their frowning aspect, they seemed to warn off the terrors and dangers of the unknown expanse of waters beyond the gate which they stood to guard. And afterwards, when the adventurous Phœnicians had ventured forth into the wide Atlantic Ocean, even as far as the Tin Islands, still the dread of what lay beyond the Pillars of Calpe and Abyla did not cease—maintained, perhaps, by those who then enjoyed exclusively the lucrative commerce of the *Cassiterides*.

" Calpe and Abyla still tower in their antique majesty over the strait which divides the Mediterranean from the Atlantic, but armed with real terrors far beyond those of the fabulous time. It is not that they stand now the '*ne plus ultra*' of human knowledge, for the brave and devout Genoese has changed all that, and enabled the monarchs of Spain to place on their coins and their escutcheons, and, for a while, with just pride, the Pillars of Hercules, but with their old inscriptions effaced and reversed, and bearing instead the aspiring '*plus oultre*' of the Emperor Charles. It remained for modern courage, and modern art, and modern ambition to dissipate the imaginary terrors of the Pillars of Hercules, and to substitute most substantial ones in their place; for military science has availed itself of the unequalled advantages which nature proffered, and out of the rocks of Abyla and Calpe, Great Britain and Spain have constructed the impregnable fortresses of Gibraltar and Ceuta. There is much of similitude in the political as well as the natural position of Gibraltar. Geographically, Gibraltar should belong to Spain, and Ceuta to Barbary. But while Spain has fortified the promontory on one side against the Moors, who have united themselves in vain beneath its walls in rage as impotent as that of the waves which dash ceaselessly around its base, on the other side is England in like manner entrenched upon the sister rock to defy the powers of Spain. To America, however, and to Europe, it is Gibraltar which is of primary importance; not so much because of its fortifications being of superior strength to those of Ceuta, but, in the first place, because in the bay of Gibraltar is the ship-harbour of the Straits of Gibraltar; and in the second place, because Gibraltar is in the hands of the greatest naval power in Christendom.

"Regard for a moment the geographical position and conformation of Gibraltar, and then look at the nature of its fortifications. If you follow the coast of Spain toward the Strait, there stands a ledge of limestone rock, rising abruptly from the flat sand of the beach to the height of fifteen hundred feet and upwards, and extending out three miles into the sea towards Africa. This is the Rock of Gibraltar. Its extreme point, crowned with a lighthouse, is Point Europa. Between this point and Tetifa is the bay, about five miles across, having on one side the city of Gibraltar, built at the foot of the western side of the rock, and on the other side of the Spanish city of Algesiras, and at the bottom of the bay, perched on the summit of a hill, the little Spanish town of San Roque.

"On its easterly side the rock rises up almost perpendicularly to its extreme height from the Mediterranean, and needs no cannon to defend it from the approach of an enemy. Nature has done this so effectually as to leave nothing for the hand of man. But from the Neutral Ground, which separates Gibraltar from Spain, along the bay to Point Europa, are lines piled upon lines of batteries, constructed of solid masonry, for which the limestone rock forms the best of materials; not content with which, the solid rock itself has been hollowed out into a succession of galleries, rising tier upon tier, and in these artificial caverns are planted hundreds of cannon, making of these fortifications the strongest as well as the most wonderful military works in Europe.

"From above one of these extraordinary galleries, called the Hall of St. George, a perfect citadel in the very heart of a rock, the fragment which I sent you was taken. I trust it may not be deemed unworthy of a place among the collections of the Institute."

ADEN IN THE RED SEA.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, a concise account of Aden, by Assistant-Surgeon Macdonaldson, who had been a permanent resident there ever since the station was established, was read. The writer states, that the town is built in the centre of an extinct submarine volcano, whose activity must have surpassed any idea we can form in judging from the operations of existing volcanoes; that after a season of repose, which may have lasted myriads of years, it became active again, and formed a second crater on the north-western side of the valley. He places the second eruption at a period long anterior to the existence of animal life. With the exception of one peak, the whole of the peninsula is composed of rocks unfit for building purposes, as they peel off in thin laminae when exposed to the air. The peak excepted is a basalt, projecting from the edge of the precipice, down the sides of which the masses required for building are thrown by the blast which detaches them into the valley below, where they are shaped for use. The writer is of opinion that Aden was once an island; and that the isthmus now connecting it with the continent, which is nowhere above six feet in height or three quarters of a mile in breadth, was formed by the tides from each side meeting in the middle. The animals of Aden are a few timid monkeys,—believed by the Arabs to be the people of the tribe of Ad, transformed in consequence of their wickedness,—some hyænas, many beautiful foxes, and an immense number of rats. The reptiles are snakes, lizards, and scorpions of two kinds,—one very large, reaching to eight inches in length, but whose sting is not dangerous,—the other smaller, said to be very venomous. The plants are chiefly pretty flowers, growing in the hills; and there were some acacias of considerable size, and other trees, at the coming of the English,—but these have been all cut down for fuel. The climate may be divided into two seasons, the hot and cold: in the hot season, the thermometer ranges as high as 104 degrees in the shade; but the heat is by no means unbearable;—in fact, the difference between the sensible temperature and that shown by the thermometer is always very remarkable. This great heat does not produce sickness; and although the troops suffered dreadfully at first, from want of accommodation and proper food, from the great fatigue and watching to which they were exposed, and from the dreadful filth of the place,

now that these causes are removed, the writer feels warranted in stating, that a more healthy station does not exist in any British Colony. When the place was first occupied by the British, the population consisted of about 1,000 half-naked and half-starved inhabitants: there are now at least 20,000 residents, well clothed and well fed; besides the troops, amounting to 3,500, and a fluctuating population of 1,500 souls. The water is very superior, and obtained from wells in which it remains at the same level at all seasons. It is not, unfortunately, sufficiently attainable for irrigation, and there is but little rain to supply its place: were it not for this impediment, the success of the Government garden proves that the soil would be highly productive. There are remains of large tanks on the peninsula, which the writer thinks were abandoned when the wells were dug; but in all probability they were used for irrigation, and, if restored, might be again available for that purpose. The dwellings are principally composed of wooden uprights, whose intervals are filled with reeds, and lined with matting formed of leaves of the date tree; they are cool and comfortable, and better adapted to the climate than more costly edifices. The chief objection to them is, their liability to fire; of which an instance was seen of the whole of the lines of the 10th Regiment having been destroyed in two hours. The place is now healthy, the troops and their families cheerful and happy; they have good quarters and excellent food, and are on good terms with the inhabitants. The town is improving; ruins have almost disappeared; many stone houses have been built, and others are building; the streets are now well levelled and regular; and the revenue has doubled every year. Mr. Malcolmson is decidedly of opinion, that Aden is destined to be one of the most important posts belonging to England; as there is every indication that the intercourse with India will be restored, at least in part, to its ancient route.

MALTA.—Malta, in its soil and climate, belongs to Africa—in its population, perhaps to Italy—in its garrison and commerce, to Europe—and in its manners and habits, to the East. It is a medley of the three quarters of the Old World—and, for the time, a medley of the most curious description. The native carriages, peasant dresses, shops, furniture of the houses, and even the houses themselves, are wholly unlike anything that has before met the English eye. Malta, in point of religious observances, is like what St. Paul said of Athens—it is overwhelmingly pious. The church-bells are tolling all day long. Wherever it is possible, the cultivation of the ground exhibits the industry of the people. Every spot where earth can be found, is covered with some species of produce. Large tracts are employed in the cultivation of the cotton plant—fruit-trees fill the soil—the fig tree is luxuriant—pomegranate, peach, apple, and plum, are singularly productive. Vines cover the walls, and the Maltese oranges have a European reputation. The British possession of Malta originated in one of those singular events by which short-sightedness and rapine are often made their own punishers. The importance of Malta, as a naval situation, had long been obvious to England; and when, in the revolutionary war, the chief hostilities of the war were transferred to the Mediterranean, its value as a harbour for the English fleets became incalculable. Yet it was still in the possession of the knights; and, so far as England was concerned, it might have remained in their hands for ever. A national sense of justice would have prevented the seizure of the island, however inadequate to defend itself against the navy of England. But Napoleon had no such scruples. In his expedition to Egypt, he threw a body of troops on shore at Malta; and, having either frightened or bribed its masters, or perhaps both, plundered the churches of their plate, turned out the knights, and left the island in possession of a French garrison. Nothing could be less sagacious and less statesmanlike than this act; for, by extinguishing the neutrality of the island, he exposed it to an immediate blockade by the English. The result was exactly what he ought to have foreseen. An English squadron was immediately des-

patched to summon the island; it eventually fell into the hands of the English, and now seems destined to remain in English hands so long as we have a ship in the Mediterranean.—*The Overland Passage.*

THE GREAT LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA.—The chain of "Fresh-Water Mediterraneans" that go so largely towards dividing the territory of "Uncle Sam" from the domains of Queen Victoria, are a geographical wonder. Extending from east to west over nearly fifteen and a half degrees of longitude, they seem, regarding them upon the map, to rest like a crown of waters upon the head of the Union; their centre of gravity, the island of Macinac, balancing upon the meridian which separates Indiana and Ohio, equi-divides Kentucky and Tennessee, and passes between Georgia and Alabama, and East and West Florida into the Gulf of Mexico. The difference in the latitude of the northern and southern extreme points of the Lakes is not far from eight and a half degrees. The estimated area of country draining into them is 400,000 square miles—the extent covered by the waters of the whole is 93,000 square miles, divided as follows:—Ontario, 6,300; Erie, 9,660; St. Clair, 360; Huron, 20,400; Michigan, including the Bay, 24,400; Superior, 32,000. The waters of the "Father of Lakes" (Superior) are 628 feet above the level of the sea; which elevation is attained by unequal gradations, each lake rising above the previous one, from Ontario to Superior. The surface of the waters of Ontario is 232 feet above the tide water of the St. Lawrence—Erie rises 333 feet above Ontario—St. Clair six feet above Erie—Huron and Michigan are thirteen feet higher than St. Clair, and Superior rises 44 feet above those.

The St. Clair is by far the shallowest of any of the lakes—the average depth being about 20 feet—Erie averages in depth about 85 feet—Ontario, 500—Superior, 900—Huron and Michigan, 1000, as nearly as can be arrived at. The deepest soundings are found in Lake Huron. Off Saginaw Bay, we are told, leads have sunk 1,800 feet, or 1,200 feet above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, without reaching bottom.

Great difference is observable in the transparency and purity of the waters of the several lakes. Those of Ontario, Erie, and the southern part of Michigan have no peculiar excellence—while those of the northern part of Lake Michigan and of Lake Huron surpass in clearness and flavour any waters which we have ever drunk, though a still greater purity and a higher relish is said, by those who have visited the lake, to distinguish the waters of Superior.

So completely transparent are the waters of Huron, that the rays of the sun are said to pass through them as through the cloudless atmosphere, without meeting with solid matter in suspension to elicit their heat. Thus Dr. Drake accounts for the fact, which he himself ascertained by experiment, that the water on the surface, and that two hundred feet below the same spot, had precisely the same temperament, fifty-six degrees.

Through the Welland Canal the navigation of the Lakes is uninterrupted for the distance of 844 miles from east to west—the distance north and south is, of course, various, ranging from 347 miles as the extreme distance. The country to which these waters are the great highway of transport has often been the theme of high-wrought eulogium, for the variety and richness of its soil, and the extent of its resources. An idea, as well of the justness of these praises, as the extent to which this fertility has been subjected to the hand of culture, and the rapidity with which these resources are being developed under the life-bringing touch of the enterprise which peculiarly characterises its inhabitants, is gathered from a bare glance at the fact that the commerce of the four lakes, including all capital afloat, during the year 1843, was estimated by the Topographical Bureau at 65,000,000 dolrs.

The total amount expended by the general Government on these lakes for the improvements necessary to protect and convenience this commerce, is stated by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, at 2,100,000 dolrs.

When the projected ship canal around the Falls of Ste. Marie shall be completed, the wide expanse of Lake Superior will be added to the present extent of the lake navigation—allowing the adventurous commercialist to crowd some 175 miles still further north, and several hundreds farther west. The length of the road proposed to be cut by this canal is said to be but *three-fourths* of a mile, and the whole expense of the improvement is estimated, if we rightly remember, at about 230,000 dollars. By this comparatively small outlay, access is at once attained to the whole country tributary to Lake Superior—a tract so rich in timber and mineral wealth that it has not been unaptly termed the “Denmark of America.”

The following from the “Lowell Offering,” (America,) is worthy of Krummacher, or Jean Paul.

THE WASTED FLOWERS.—On the velvet bank of a rivulet sat a rosy child. Her lap was filled with flowers, and a garland of rose-buds was twined around her neck. Her face was as radiant as the sunshine that fell upon it; and her voice was as clear as that of the bird which warbled at her side.

The little stream went singing on, and with every gush of its music the child lifted a flower in its dimpled hand, and with a merry laugh threw it upon its surface. In her glee she forgot that her treasures were growing less, and with the swift motion of childhood, she flung them upon the sparkling tide, until every bud and blossom had disappeared. Then, seeing her loss, she sprang on her feet, and, bursting into tears, called aloud to the stream—‘Bring back my flowers!’ But the stream danced along regardless of her tears; and as it bore the blooming burden away, her words came back in a taunting echo along its reedy margin. And, long after, amid the wailing of the breeze, and the fitful bursts of childish grief, was heard the fruitless cry—‘Bring back my flowers!’

Merry maiden! who art idly wasting the precious moments so beautifully bestowed upon thee—see in the thoughtless, impulsive child, an emblem of thyself. Each moment is a perfumed flower. Let its fragrance be dispensed in blessings on all around thee, and ascend as sweet incense to its beneficent GIVER.

Else, when thou hast carelessly flung them from thee, and seest them receding on the swift waters of Time, thou wilt cry in tones more sorrowful than those of the weeping child—‘Bring back my flowers!’ And the only answer will be an echo from the shadowy Past—‘*Bring back my flowers!*’

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.—In Charleston, South Carolina, great quantities of meat are frequently sent in the night to the icehouse which adjoins the market of that place, and when hung up in the low temperature of the house, it is not only immediately arrested in its progress of putrefaction, but also comes out in the morning so cool, that it retains its low temperature even for some time after being again exposed upon the stall. Owing to this very simple and economical practice, the butchers of Charleston now kill their meat, even in that very burning climate, with the certainty of avoiding all loss from putrefaction, which otherwise would take place in a single night. As the principle of all putrefaction is in the dissolution of the liquid portions of the animal substance, and as no putrefaction takes place whilst the meat is at a temperature of thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit, it follows that meat, poultry, fish, or game, might be preserved in ice houses for days or weeks—or, indeed, for any length of time whatever. Accordingly, in great metropolitan markets, icehouses might be constructed for the storing of meat, fish, poultry, and game, upon a regulated scale of charges per joint, or head, for the night or day, or days. It is calculated by experienced butchers, that in London, 2,000 tons of meat, in the shape of mutton and beef alone, are annually given to the dogs, or buried underground, sent to the glue-makers, or otherwise destroyed in the heats of summer. A few tons of sound Norwegian ice would regulate the temperature, and probably last for years.

NOVA SCOTIA CLAIMS.—On Tuesday, March 25th, the Committee for Nova Scotia Claims, appointed at a meeting of the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia held at Edinburgh in November last, commenced their meetings for the season at the Clarendon Hotel, when various matters of business of a preliminary description were transacted. The object of the Committee is to prosecute measures with the Home and Colonial Governments, having for their end the revival in British America of the rights and privileges which are vested in the Scottish Baronetage by the grants and charters of James I. and Charles I. as confirmed by Acts of the Scottish Parliament in 1630 and 1633, and secured by the Treaty of Union in 1707. The properties claimed under the grants and charters referred to, and in consideration of which the Baronets collectively contributed towards the first plantation of Nova Scotia the sum of 450,000 marks, extend to 16,000 acres for each member of the order, which enrolls about 160 individuals. The revival of these rights is urged at a moment when there are upwards of 20 millions of acres of land in Nova Scotia (as anciently bounded) waste and unlocated, 25 millions of deposits in the banking establishments of Scotland lying idle and almost profitless, and one-tenth of the population of Scotland—250,000 souls—in a state of pauperism. The order was founded, hereditarily, to advance “the opulence, prosperity, and peace” of the nation; and apart from the restoration of the functions of the Scottish Baronetage being a great work of combined policy and justice, there cannot be a doubt that it would effectually tend “to remove vast evils at home, create vast blessings abroad, and, what is worth taking into account at this time of day, would restore the lustre of rank, and answer the often-repeated question—What is the use of our titled aristocracy?”

BRUCE'S PATENT BISCUIT MACHINE.—Our attention has been called from personal observation to the many advantages possessed by this machine over any other contrivance in use for the manufacture of ship bread and fancy biscuit. The recent improvements made on the patent have now brought it to such a high degree of perfection that it has come into almost general use, and has been introduced into the premises of some of the largest bakers and most extensive biscuit manufactories at home and abroad. To intending emigrants, merchants, factories, &c., it must be of great utility, since its usefulness consists in its capability of manufacturing thirty-five sacks of flour into biscuits per day with the labour of one man, while by the application of horse, steam, or water power and enlarged machinery its capabilities can be indefinitely increased. We shall be happy to furnish information to parties as to the cost, working, and capabilities of the machine, which we are glad to find is getting into general use in the Colonies.

REVIEWS.

American Facts, Notes, and Statistics relative to the Government, Resources, Engagements, Manufactures, Commerce, Religion, Education, Literature, Fine Arts, Manners, and Customs of the United States of America. By George Palmer Putnam, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 292. London: Wiley and Putnam.

Perhaps there never was a work better timed than this, notwithstanding its long title, and we feel convinced, that no man after reading it with attention and care but will rise from its perusal with the same feelings that we have done. In fact it is an exponent of the real state of the American question. We are too much in the habit of fancying ourselves as Englishmen superior, not only as is admitted in commercial and colonial projects, but in everything else, which, to say the least, of it, in a grave nation, is somewhat contrary to what a thinking man would, without due attention, predicate. Unfortunately for America, she has lately attained, principally through the ribaldry of a quondam great wit, when wits were rather scarce in modern Athens, the defunct Sidney Smith,—whose liberality in all matters extended no further than the pages of a review, as could be instanced in more cases than one,—a most unenviable notoriety in connexion with the word *repudiation*. Now that it was disgraceful—extremely disgraceful to repudiate debts unfortunately and, we may add, imprudently contracted, no one, not even the repudiator himself, denies; but there were reasons for that repudiation with which the English as a nation are entirely ignorant. In fact, we will go further, and say, *ceteris paribus*, that we are the most ignorant people, as a people, that ever existed. We know everything, or fancy that we do, so well, that nothing can be taught us. The consequence is, that notwithstanding the proximity of the Channel Islands, there is not one man in a thousand we meet with in our daily intercourse, who has visited them; and not one in a hundred, who really knows where they are, how they are situated, what is their form of government, the amount of population, their commerce, trade, manufactures, manners, and customs! How much more then is our ignorance connected with our West Indian Colonies, Canada, (better known than most colonies however) Nova Scotia, India, New Zealand, &c. &c.; but when we arrive at America, we stand appalled at the comprehensive and profound ignorance which everywhere assails us.

Here then is a work which removes, and in a philosophic and kindly tone, many, if not all those false impressions, which a defective education and early prejudices have not only instilled, but concentrated and envenomed in the English mind. It shows that America (a wide word by the way) is not a land of rogues and thieves, not a nation of spoilers, slave-holders, and *Lynchers*, but a great, and glorious people.

Now let us be distinctly understood here. We do not refer to her form of government, which from a very, very long intercourse with the world, and some little knowledge of history, we pronounce to be the most execrable on earth—in short, a state that can only exist in a very young nation, and which, as in the case of Athens (not the modern Athens), will be productive of nothing but injustice, injury, and even death to the bravest, the wisest, and best of men. To suppose for an instant that any nation is fit to govern itself *en masse*, is to suppose an absurdity only equalled by Swift's proposal to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. The million are, and must ever (such

we believe to be the inevitable condition of our sojourn on earth) continue ignorant, prejudiced, and enslaved, let learned societies prate as they please, or philanthropists prattle as they like. Why then should America arrogate to herself a superiority in intellectual and political knowledge which has never been, and we believe never will be, attained by any nation on earth? The fault does not lie in the people, but the form of government—a system more than any other, which, from its very nature, is productive of all the evils and few of the benefits of a government. We have an instance at p. 42—we quote the words of the writer—"an English gentleman, whose means of information on the subject, on both sides of the Atlantic, are authentic and accurate,"—(p. 38.) "The only State in the Union against which the scorn of civilisation can be justly directed, on the ground of entertaining the doctrine of repudiation, is Mississippi. This State is rich in resources, and cannot plead poverty; but even here a few words might be urged in mitigation. By the last account of voters there, we find that the number of persons in that State who were for payment of the bonds were 18,665, and against paying them 21,036; and *there can be no question but that the minority contains the wealth, the talent, and the respectability of the State; but unfortunately they are outvoted by those who are neither the tax-payers, nor have any deep interest in the commonwealth!*" Can a more forcible argument than this be extracted from any author, however anti-American, that ever wrote? Here we have the tag-rag and bobtail, the scum and froth, the filth and the rascality, outvoting "the wealth, the talent, and the respectability of a State." But however opposed to democracy, in any and every shape, that is not the question before us, and therefore we recur to the volume itself, or rather its contents.

The following sketch of the geographical extent of the United States will be found interesting:—

"The United States of America occupy an area of 2,300,000 square miles; or 650,000 more than the whole of Europe, excepting Russia.

"Collectively, their greatest length is 3000 miles; their greatest breadth 1700 miles.

"They have a frontier line of about 10,000 miles; a sea-coast of 3600 miles; and a lake-coast of 1200 miles.

"Of the rivers: the Missouri is 3600 miles in length, or more than twice as long as the Danube; the Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine; and the Hudson (entirely in the State of New York, and navigable for 160 miles) is 120 miles longer than the Thames.

"The territory of the United States is divided into twenty-six separate States and three territories, each of which has a separate government.

"The State of Virginia has an area of 70,000 square miles, and is about one-third larger than England. The State of Ohio contains 40,000 square miles, or 8000 more than the whole of Scotland.

"The harbour of the city of New York is the Atlantic outlet of a river, canal, and lake navigation of about 3000 miles, or the distance from Europe to America.

"From Augusta, in the State of Maine, to New Orleans in Louisiana, the distance is 1800 miles, or 200 miles more than from London to Constantinople.

"Such general landmarks may be useful, perhaps, to some, in referring to the internal relations of the North American republic, and comparing it with other nations. The want of accurate outlines of its geographical extent and political divisions, frequently leads English writers into very erroneous impressions and statements, which a few general facts would materially correct."

Mr. Putman puts forth these remarks in explanation and justification of the defaulter States—

"In 1837, the Government, after *paying off the whole, principal and interest*, of the *National Debt*, contracted during two long wars, was enabled to distribute among the different States, no less than 37,468,859 dollars of surplus revenue. The subsequent decrease in customs, owing to the commercial revulsions, compelled the government again to incur a small debt. The loan, however, was promptly taken at home, and the stock, by the last quotations, was sold at a *premium of fourteen per cent.*: i. e. 114 dollars in money were given for 100 dollars of stock. These facts are a sufficient commentary upon the indiscriminate wholesale sneers, which have been so frequent in books and

newspapers, in theatres, and in Exeter Hall, respecting 'the Bankrupt American Government.' The stain of *repudiation*, which so lamentably obscures the fair name of one of the States, so far as a *part* of her debt is concerned, and the embarrassments and temporary delinquency of six or seven of the other States, are greatly to be deplored. Not a syllable should be suggested even in palliation of intentional fraud: and no one will deny that some States have too long abused the confidence of their creditors; or, at least, have not exerted their energies as they were bound to do, by a just sense of honour and public faith, to meet their engagements. But those who are most bitter upon this subject, *are not, or should not be, ignorant of these facts; viz.* 1. That the 5,000,000 dollars' stock disowned by Mississippi, was disowned because it was wrongfully negotiated, and appropriated against the laws, and not for the benefit of the State. 2d. That, in other States, the public works for which loans were obtained, could not yield a revenue until they were completed; and that the means of these States were thus suddenly crippled by the course of foreign stockholders and the Bank of England, in unexpectedly refusing, at the time of the great commercial disasters, the continuance of the supplies which had before been temptingly offered, and which were necessary for the completion of the works, and for rendering them capable of paying the interest as due. 3d. That TWENTY out of the twenty-nine States and territories, equal in extent to the whole of Europe, save Russia, either have no debt at all, or have honourably and promptly fulfilled ALL their pecuniary engagements, to the extent of several millions annually.

"These considerations, in connexion with the fact that a large part of the deferred debts are due *at home*, to Americans themselves; that American journals of all grades have urgently protested against the present state of things, and most of the State legislatures have pointedly condemned even the very excuses of the delinquents; that the natural resources of the States, when sufficiently developed, are ample for ten times the amount of their liabilities; and, moreover, that the constitutions of the States, and the nature of the federal system, preclude all control of one State over another, and render each one responsible for its local pecuniary affairs, in just the same way as the civic expenses of an English city would belong to its municipal government, and *not* to the Queen and Parliament: all these points should have some consideration, before it becomes necessary in England to stereotype 'American' and 'swindler' as synonymous terms."

We have given in some of our early numbers detailed accounts of the American navy, and it is not therefore necessary to recur to it here.

From the third chapter, which treats of the religious denominations, we find that there are 25 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Subsequent chapters treat of the educational statistics, the literary and scientific institutions, and public libraries. There is a very sketchy account given of the progress of literature and the arts in America, in which justice is done to the many clever men whom the Republic has fostered or given birth to.

The second part of the work, consisting of notes, documents, and statistics, will be found the most valuable portion for reference, by those who have not access to more voluminous publications, which treat specially of the trade, commerce, exports and imports, shipping, manufactures, agriculture, and general resources of the States. And although the abstracts and tables are necessarily condensed for the most part from the American Almanac, Professor Tucker, Bancroft, Pitkin, the Treasury Reports, Hunt's Magazine, and other statistical works, yet they bring into one brief and comprehensive view all that is worth knowing on the subject.

Although Mr. Putman informs us that the book has been hastily got up, yet there is much judgment displayed in the selection and arrangement of materials, and we know of no hand-book of facts more adapted for general circulation, and more calculated to remove those ungenerous and hasty charges which have been bandied about so unsparingly on both sides of the Atlantic.

The portraits which illustrate the volume are but indifferent specimens of art, but they are alleged to have been hastily transferred or re-engraved from ordinary and defective copies of American prints.

The French in Algiers. 1. *The Soldier of the Foreign Legion.* 2. *The Prisoners of Abd-el-Kader.* Translated from the German and French by Lady Duff Gordon. London: John Murray.—8vo., pp. 176.

It is a singular circumstance in the history of the French, that with all their acknowledged skill and undoubted military prowess, they do not seem in any way to have arrived at the art of Colonisation—for most assuredly Colonisation is an art; and though they have been so long in Africa—have expended so much blood and treasure—have almost annihilated the wretched inhabitants of the sea-coast—and have pursued their conquest with a ferocity and inhumanity scarcely compatible with the boasted claims to civilisation of the 19th century;—nevertheless they are nearly as far now from the object of their ambition, as they were the first day they set foot in Algiers. This is an anomaly in the character of a great military people that cannot be explained, on the principle that they are fickle as a nation and inexperienced as colonisers; because they have pursued their sanguinary career in Africa with an intensity of purpose and fixedness of mind truly worthy of a better cause, while the Colonies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Pondicherry testify that they *can* be Colonizers, and successful Colonizers too. We must therefore look for the cause of nonsuccess in the indomitable spirit and inextinguishable hatred of the native tribes, who appear to be won by no kindness and appeased by no concession: nothing, therefore, short of total extinction, can ever guarantee to the French peaceable possession of their colony in Africa.

We are informed by the fair translator, Lady Gordon, that the first part of the narrative was written by Clemens Lamping, a Lieutenant in the Oldenburg service, who, in July 1839, becoming tired of the monotonous life in garrison, went to Spain with the intention of enlisting under Espartero, but he arrived shortly after the treaty of Bergara, which terminated the war. After spending six months in Madrid, during which period he seems to have made many unsuccessful attempts to reach the army in Arragon, then the seat of war, he joined the French at Algiers, where he entered the Foreign Legion as a volunteer. Here he passed two years, exposed to many dangers and undergoing much hardship; but growing, we suppose, tired of the ragamuffin life of continuous *razzias*, returned to Oldenburgh, and was restored to his rank in the army.

The second part is the production of M. de France, a Lieutenant in the Navy. It is a narrative of five months' captivity among the Arabs. The horrible account which is given of the destruction of 50 men by the Haeljutes will be read with thrilling interest; while the moral it teaches cannot be lost even on the most hardened and indifferent *gendarmes Maures* or *chasseurs d'Afrique*. The translation is extremely good, and reflects much credit on the talents of the fair translator of the work. It will be found an excellent steamboat and railroad companion, and as such we strongly recommend it to all our readers.

The colonisation of Algeria is a subject in which we have ever felt much interest, and in more favoured hands than those of the French it would ere this have made considerable progress, without the vast expenditure which has taken place. In our early numbers we gave some sketches of the towns and villages of the country, and in our number for March last (p. 275) there was an able paper on French Colonisation in Algeria, by Lieut. Thos. Bates, being the result of personal observation.

We cannot close the volume without indulging our readers with a few extracts—

"The Kabyles, who are a strong and courageous race, inhabit fixed dwellings, and employ themselves in agriculture as well as in cattle-breeding. They always fight on foot, armed with a yataghan and a long rifle, which will carry almost as far as our well-pieces.

"They hardly ever attack by night, for one of the precepts of the Koran is---neither to wander nor wage war by night, and this they pretty scrupulously obey; and indeed they are far better Mahomedans than we are Christians.

"I need not add, that on these occasions every one does his duty, for each fights for that which he most values, namely his head. He who falls into the hands of the Kabyles is born under no lucky planet; his head is instantly cut off and borne away as a trophy."

VORACITY OF STARFISH.

"The starfish too are common here, and I have a strange tale to tell of one. During the month of August the soldiers were in the habit of bathing in the sea every evening, and from time to time several of them disappeared, no one knew how. Bathing was in consequence strictly forbidden, in spite of which several men went into the water one evening; suddenly one of them screamed for help, and when several others rushed to his assistance they found that a huge starfish had seized him by the leg with four of its limbs, whilst it clung to the rock by the fifth. The soldiers brought the monster home with them, and out of revenge they broiled it alive and ate it. This adventure sufficiently accounted for the disappearance of the other soldiers."

DESCRIPTION OF ALGIERS.

"I have been several times to Algiers, which is about a league and a half from Buterback, to take a nearer view of the curiosities there.

"The upper, which is the old part of the town, bears a striking resemblance to the old Moorish cities of Andaluzia, such as Cordova and Ecceja. The streets are very narrow, and the houses have but few windows looking into the streets, and those few are defended by close gratings. All the houses are built round a spacious court, which, in the dwellings of the rich, is paved with marble and adorned with a fountain. The only difference is, that the Spanish cities were evidently built during the most flourishing times of the Moors, as the style of the houses in Spain is far grander and more ornate than of those in Africa.

Algiers contains a population of about forty or fifty thousand souls, two-thirds of which are Jews and Arabs, and the rest Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Italians. The habits of the Jews differ but little from those of the Arabs, and one may still perceive that they are children of the same forefather. But the sons of Ishmael now seem disposed to consider themselves as the lawful descendants of Abraham, and to treat the Jews as bastards. The Jews are distinguishable from the Arabs by their gayer clothes, and the unveiled faces of their women. The Jewesses are far more beautiful than the Arab women, because they are not treated as mere domestic animals, and therefore have an air of greater refinement. Their dress is simple but pleasing, usually a blue or brown garment confined under the breast with a girdle; their long black hair is held together by a circle of gold or silver, or by a ribbon; their arms and feet are bare. Their deep jet-black eyes are wonderfully beautiful, and though their intense brilliancy is somewhat softened by their long silken eyelashes, yet woe to him who looks too deeply into them.

"I toiled through the narrow streets up to the Casabah, the former residence of the Dey, the road to which is so steep that steps had to be cut in it. As I did not know the shortest path, it was at least two hours before I reached the top.

"The Casabah stands on a *plateau* commanding the whole town. Gloomy-looking battlemented walls surround the palace, and are so high, as entirely to conceal the building within them; one fine tall palm tree alone overtops the wall. The palace contains a beautiful marble court and some splendid rooms, in which two French battalions are now quartered.

"The Casabah itself is commanded by a fort built by Charles V. on a height above the town. The French were fortunate enough to carry this fort by a *coup de main*, whereupon the Casabah and the town were forced to capitulate. The Dey was living there in the most perfect security; all his treasures were deposited in the palace, and he was convinced that the high walls of the city would defy all the endeavours of the French to take what had already baffled the English and the Dutch.

The English, under Lord Exmouth, had taken one of the forts upon the sea, which they evacuated after twenty-four hours' possession, upon a treaty with the Dey. It is still called *Fort Vingt-quatre Heures*.

"At the time of the French occupation, Algiers was strongly fortified; besides the thick ramparts, which in some places are double, the town was defended by several bastions and three forts, which were in a very good state of defence. More especially the batteries on the sea, which protect the harbour, were exceedingly strong, and the French have since made considerable additions to all the fortifications. The town itself, however, from its shape and position, must always remain exposed to a bombardment from the sea. The Turks cared but little for this contingency, partly because the

town contained but few handsome houses, and partly because most of the inhabitants were Jews and Arabs. The Dey is said to have asked the English Consul, after its bombardment by Lord Exmouth, how much it had cost us; and on hearing it put at some millions (of francs?) he frankly replied, that he would willingly have done it himself for half the sum."

Plan of an Improved Income Tax and Real Free Trade, &c. &c. By James S. Buckingham. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. Pp. 96. London: James Ridgway.

Mr. Buckingham has laboured long and arduously in the literary and political world, and the pamphlet before us is, for the most part, but a reprint or recitation of opinions and theories advanced by him many years ago. The plan for the Income and Property Tax, we are told, was published in the Parliamentary Review in 1834. This a subject which scarcely comes under our province to notice. The plan of Colonisation which is appended to this "second edition" was first published as a separate chapter in Mr. Buckingham's work on the British Provinces of America, in 1842.

There is much truth in the following observations and remarks of Mr. Buckingham, in which we thoroughly agree.

"For fifty years and more, the great battles of Catholic Emancipation, and Slave Abolition, absorbed the energies, and exhausted the purses, of all the religious and benevolent classes of the Kingdom. Twenty millions were paid by the nation to achieve the one; and now, while these sheets are going through the press, four or five nights of debate are occupied in determining whether £30,000 of immediate grant and £26,000 a-year of future payment shall not be applied to assist a Catholic College, to cement or strengthen the other.

"Surely the condition of some millions of our fellow-beings depressed in body, mind, and character, by the pestilential wants of hunger, rags, and ignorance, are as well worthy the same attention, and the same expenditure, as the elevation of the negro labourer, or the better accommodation of the student of the Catholic faith. Yet, to the hourly-increasing sufferings of the men, women, and children in our fields, mines, and factories, the Parliament turns a deaf ear; and but a short period since, when a Petition, signed by nearly all the great mercantile firms of London, was presented to the House, and a motion founded on it by Mr. Charles Buller, for establishing a system of National Colonisation---the subject was treated with indifference and opposition, if not contempt, by the Ministry of the day, and has lain dormant ever since. In the meanwhile, the House has cheered the declaration that we are ready to go to war with France, if necessary, to avenge an affront offered to a Missionary Consul at Tahiti---or with America, about the possession of a perfectly useless and unoccupied territory, of which we have already millions of acres more than we have a disposition to use---and to spend millions, if required, to settle these most unimportant disputes, which any three just and reasonable men might equitably dispose of in a few days. The same House, however, so bold and ready to plunge into all the costs and all the horrors of War, shrinks from establishing a remedy for the hourly-increasing evil which threatens, if not soon averted, to bring about that rebellion which Lord Bacon has declared to be the most difficult of all rebellions to quell, that of want and hunger, the pangs of which, as all experience has shown, are capable of investing men with a ferocity and vindictiveness which nothing but a deep sense of injuries, and an utter despair of reparation, can inspire."

The following is Mr. Buckingham's proposed plan:—

"The four great elements requisite for the production of wealth, are *land, labour, skill, and capital*: the first, to yield the raw materials, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, of which almost all articles are composed; the second, to perform the necessary operations of obtaining these materials from the surface or the bowels of the earth; the third, to direct these operations in the most economical and most effective manner; and the fourth, to convey the requisite amount of population to the scene of their labours, and sustain them until the first realisation of profit from their own industry shall enable them to support themselves.

"Who can for a moment doubt that England possesses all these in greater abundance than any nation on the face of the globe? or that she has the power to use them all for the national welfare, by the mere will of her rulers, under the sanction of legislative enactment?

"And first, of *land*.--To say nothing of the immense regions of untilled and untrod-

den soil, which belongs to England, in the Eastern world; millions of acres in Hindostan and Ceylon; millions more in Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Southern Seas; where there is room enough for the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland ten times told: to say nothing of these, nor even of the vast Territory of Oregon, on the great American Continent, but confining ourselves solely to those North American Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, through which the Tour recorded in this volume extends, we have the following area:

Canada	222,720,000 acres
Nova Scotia	9,995,880
New Brunswick	17,280,000
Newfoundland	23,000,000
Cape Breton	2,000,000
Prince Edward Island	1,360,000
Total	276,355,880

"In order to make the comparative size of these territories the more apparent, it may be well to append the following:

England and Wales	36,999,680 acres
Ireland	20,399,360
Scotland	18,000,000
Total	75,399,040

"It will be seen by this, that the area of the Canadas alone is about six times as large as that of all England and Wales; that Newfoundland alone is larger than Ireland; that New Brunswick is nearly as large as Scotland; and that Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island are fully as large as Wales. The whole area of our North American Provinces alone is more than twice as great as that of all France, which is 130,370,840 acres: but while France has a population of 35,000,000 of people, these Provinces have only a united population of 2,000,000, by the largest computation that can be made.

"As we have shown that there is here *land* enough and to spare--for of the whole of this vast area there are not more than 30,000,000 of acres granted, and of these not more than 5,000,000 cultivated--let us next see whether we have *labour* to apply to its cultivation. On this head, few proofs will be required, since the general notoriety of the fact renders these unnecessary. While Ireland pours forth her tens of thousands of emigrants every year to the United States and to these Provinces,---while Scotland sends her hardy sons to the remotest regions of the globe in search of the means of existence,---and while England has her union workhouses filled with unemployed labourers, agricultural as well as manufacturing, and her poor's-rates and population each increasing yearly at a fearful rate,---no one can doubt of there being an abundance of *labour* to be had, in almost any quantity in which it may be required."

Mr. Buckingham then furnishes an outline of the principles on which such a relief might be founded, and the details by which it might be worked out.

"1st. The whole of the unappropriated lands in the Colonies, called Crown lands, being the *property* of the British nation, the Legislature of the Mother-country has the undoubted right to regulate the disposal of them by the Colonial Governments, in any manner in which, by an act framed for that purpose, they may think fit to prescribe---regarding, as the basis of such act, the present exigencies of the British population, and the importance of their well-being to the general national welfare.

"2nd. An act might therefore be passed, authorising the *free gift* of certain fixed and defined portions of such lands, to families, or individuals applying for them, on certain conditions to be prescribed---not at the discretion of any governor, or other public authority, but by a law and regulation, bearing equally upon all, and free from the possibility of any favour or preference to any.

"3rd. In order to ensure the best practicable guarantee for the due fulfilment of the conditions on which such free gifts should be made, the power of the Government to *resume possession* of all lands forfeited by non-performance of the requisite conditions, and the power of re-granting them to others, should form a part of such act.

"4th. The *free conveyance* to the Colonies of all applicants for land, under certain fixed regulations also, should be provided for by the same law; and the Government be authorised to employ the requisite number of ships, as well as to make such grants of money, as might be voted in the estimates of the year, for that purpose.

"There being three great parties interested in the removal of the surplus population of England to our Colonies: namely, the residents of the County in which the surplus exists; to diminish the burthen of poor rates;---the Government, or general com-

munity; to relieve the pressure on the labour market:---and the Colonists; to give additional value to the land by receiving an augmentation of occupants and labourers: ---the expense of the transit might be fairly thus divided. The Counties to pay the cost of conveying the Colonists to their ports of embarkation;---the Government to charge itself with the cost of the voyage across the Atlantic;---and the Colonial Authorities and people to defray the expense of their journeys from the place of their landing to the territories to be occupied by them in the Colonies, where the requisite portions of land might be allotted to them."

Physiology of Dreams. London: H. I. Stevens.

"How beautiful is death,
Death and his brother Sleep!"

says Shelley in commencing his *Queen Mab*; and the twin brother to the latter is ably and cleverly "shadowed forth" by the pleasing writer of this *brochure*. The author in his "Anecdotes" has given several very remarkable fulfilments of what Shakspeare calls the "stuff that dreams are made of." On the whole, if sceptics may consider the work futile, they will at all events be much pleased with the style and the able manner in which the writer has handled his subject.

Wiley and Putnam's Emigrant's Guide. London: Wiley and Putnam. 1845. pp. 142.

This is decidedly a useful manual, and one which we can heartily recommend for its accuracy and completeness. The very fact of its emanating from so respectable a publishing house, one thoroughly conversant too with all that relates to the trade between Great Britain and the United States, is of itself a sufficient guarantee for the authenticity of the statements advanced and the particulars and advice furnished. We advise no emigrant who contemplates settling in the States to leave without this cheap little Guide in his pocket, which will save him much trouble and anxiety, and great expense, and place him on his guard against all the snares which new-comers are liable to fall into.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for April. New York: F. Hunt.

Hunt's Commercial Review continues the even tenor of its way, preserving its character for sound general business information. There is one excellent recommendation in the present number which we should like to see carried out also on this side of the Atlantic, viz. the establishment of a Statistical Bureau under the direction of Government. We have before urged this subject. There is a valuable article on the production of wheat in the United States, which we should have been glad to give an analysis of if our space had permitted.

Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book, for March and April. Philadelphia: Louis A. Godey.

This is one of the oldest established, cheapest, and best of the monthly literary periodicals of the States. Besides some beautifully-written tales and good poetry, each number is illustrated with two steel engravings and a plate of fashions.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Medical and Surgical Journal (Boston, U. S.), Wiley and Putnam's Literary News Letter for March, Fraser's Magazine for April, Nautical Magazine, Sporting Review, Farmer's Magazine, Antigua Monthly Magazine for January and February, the New York Farmer and Mechanic, the Prairie Farmer, the Jamaica Agricultural Society's Reporter, &c.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Peace still reigns in the Punjab, though the country suffers from intestinal commotions. The Khalsa army is predominant, and holds the scales in which Golaub Sing is poised against the nominal government.

Meanwhile our government has made no signs of interference beyond a quiet concentration of its available forces in the North-west frontier, which may be either considered as an aggressive or a precautionary measure, but it does not appear likely that we shall take the field with "all the circumstance and pomp of war" at the beginning of the hot season; but should the Sheiks succeed in crossing the river, we may expect to have a brush with them on the Sutlej frontier.

Affghanistan remains *in statu quo*, and is likely to do so, but probably the hope of a descent on the Punjab may be the cause which has effected a temporary coalescence of its discordant elements. It appears the Dost has married another wife; the lady, it is said, was engaged to one of his sons, which had caused a breach in the royal family, but only for a short period, as the unpleasantness passed as quickly as the Simoom, and although Akhbar Khan is brother to the jilted lover, he still remained at Jellalabad, and had not made any hostile demonstrations on this side the Khyber, notwithstanding it was his father's wish that he should attack the Sheiks in Peshawur.

From Scinde we find that Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Pindarees of the Indus has been so far successful that he had dispersed the robber tribes and compelled their leader, Bejar-khan, to surrender.

The insurrectionary movements in the Southern Concan seem to have been almost entirely suppressed, and the captured rebels are being brought

to punishment. Colonel Outram has again distinguished himself for zeal and activity in the pursuit of the arch rebel Phond Sawant, who, however, with many of his followers, has found a sanctuary in the Goa territories. The gallant Colonel has been appointed Resident at Sattara. The brilliant feat of Colonel Wallace in sending his force down a precipice into the enemy's position, has led to his arrest on a charge of having thereby marred the arrangements of the General commanding.

CALCUTTA.—Monotony appears to be the order of the day. The *great* event of the past fortnight has been a numerously-attended Town Hall Meeting, to thank her Majesty for the gift of her portrait and that of her Consort, which she has presented to her loyal subjects of the Ditch at the instance of Dwarkanauth Tagore. An address was voted, which is to be signed by the sheriff for the inhabitants, and to be presented by Dwarkanauth, who leaves India by the *Bentinck*. By the same opportunity Dr. Goodeve returns to England in charge of four Hindoo medical students, who are to complete their professional education in the London hospitals, two of them at Dwarkanauth's expense.

Railroads for India seem to be attracting the attention of the public both in England and in this country. As yet the only definite project before the public here, is for a ~~short~~ line on the Bombay side, the patrons of which, however, seem to be waiting for the countenance and assistance of Government. But the last mail brought hints of gigantic undertakings in contemplation at home, for a series of railways, whose ramification shall reach from coast to coast, and lay open the centre of the Peninsula.

Prince Waldemar, of Prussia, was received with great ceremony at the

capital of Nepal. He is probably now on his way back thence to Benares.

The Bishop of Calcutta, whose health has long been in a precarious state, intends going home on furlough by the May steamer. The Bishop of Madras is to officiate as Metropolitan during his absence.

SCHEDULE.

Rates of Duty to be charged on the following Goods imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Bombay, or Fort St. George.

Enumeration of Goods	When im- ported in British Bottoms.	When im- ported in Foreign Bottoms.
Marine Stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Metals wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Metals ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Woollens, the produce of any other place or country	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, and all manufactures of Cotton or Silk, except Thread, Twist and Yarn, or of Cotton or Silk, mixed with any other material, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cotton Thread, Twist and Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British Possession	3 per cent.	7 per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
Porter, Ale, Beer, Cyder, and other similar fermented liquors	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wines and Liquors ...	1 rupee per imperial gallon.	2 rupees per imperial gallon.
Spirits	1 rupee per imperial gallon.	3 rupees per imperial gallon.

Enumeration of Goods.	When im- ported in British Bottoms.	When im- ported in Foreign Bottoms.
And the Duty on Spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof; and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.		
All manufactured articles, not included in the above enumeration	5 per cent.	10 per cent.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 8th day of May next.

G. A. BUSHBY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Madras papers inform us that Dr. Gardner, of Peradenia, is now engaged in pursuing his botanical researches among the Neilgherries.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of J. V. Stonhouse, Esq., as Accountant-General, and of E. P. Thompson and R. C. Clarke, Esqrs., as Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Government.

The Chamber of Commerce at Singapore has been exerting itself in the way of memorialising to obtain a steam communication between that settlement and Point de Galle. Their wishes have, however, been anticipated at home, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company will have two steamers on the line between Ceylon and China in August next, and they will of course touch at Singapore, and perhaps also at Pinang.

Persia. — The Moguls and other wealthy natives trading with Persia had yesterday a report circulated amongst them, of the death of the Sophi or Shah of that country. The date of this event is not stated.

He was the third Sovereign of the *Kujur* dynasty, founded by the atrocious eunuch, Aga Mahommed Shah, who died in 1797. Mr. J. B. Fraser makes mention of the race in the following words,

"The very name of the Kujurs is detested throughout the Kingdom, and it is notorious that pressing petitions have been made on the part of the greater

number of the Chiefs and Nobles, backed by the earnest wishes of all ranks, for permission to throw themselves upon British protection, declaring that all they look for is peace and security, and protesting that, should their application be rejected, they will rather submit to Russia, than continue any longer subject to the misrule and extortion of their present masters."

As the succession to Mahomed Mirza is likely, like that of his predecessors, to be attended with horrible cruelties and devastations, when every provincial Governor considers himself possessed of claims to become Sovereign, we may expect to hear of many rivals being strangled, blinded, or mutilated, with their children, relatives and friends, and of all the horrors of a revolutionary civil war.

But will Great Britain permit Russia to become paramount in that country? This question requires but one answer, "Certainly not."

The succession to this Shah is therefore calculated to involve in confusion all the politics of the East. We await with anxiety the confirmation of the report of his death. — *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 11.

CEYLON.—Our papers from this island are to the 15th March.

We understand that Mr. James Smith, of the house of J. & G. Smith & Co., has been appointed to the Legislative Council in the room of Mr. Amitage, who has resigned. The *Ceylon Herald* also states, that a gentleman named Ryder had been appointed legal adviser to the Ceylon Government, a rather unusual appointment.

The Hon. Mr. Anstruther, after having served the Colonial Government during a period of more than 20 years, is about to leave Ceylon. He had long been the virtual, though not the ostensible, head of the Island Government.

The coffee shrubs had blossomed well, and the weather having been favourable to the setting of the berry, a heavy crop was anticipated.

Coffee Machines.—We were much interested a few days since by witnessing the trial of a new machine for peeling coffee, invented by Mr. Nelson, Civil

Engineer at the Ceylon iron works. The disadvantages of the ordinary machine, (a large wheel revolving in a trough) which by its weight frequently injures the coffee by flattening it more or less, particularly when not thoroughly dry, a state which cannot always be insured, are entirely obviated by the new peeler. The principle of this invention is not weight, but simple friction of sufficient force to break the parchment at first, and when continued to polish the bean free from the pellicle. A very simple winnowing machine will be attached, and clean the coffee as it comes out of the peeler. From the winnowing machine it will run into the separating machine, which we were also shown. This is for separating coffee into sizes, and will have the much-desired effect of equalising the samples, by which a vast amount of manual labour and time will be saved.

We understand it is Mr. Nelson's intention to apply the same principle to pulping, and we have no doubt but that it will prove equally successful, and entirely supersede the pulper at present used, which is highly objectionable from the injury the grater inflicts, even with the greatest care, upon the fresh berry. It is only necessary to examine the coffee sent from a few estates, however well they may be managed, to be convinced of the vast amount of damage done to coffee by the pulper now used. Numbers of the beans on close examination will be found scratched or picked; and, when the closest attention is not paid or the person superintending the process is devoid of mechanical skill, the injury is proportionate. Mr. Nelson's pulper, as we have already explained, will obviate this deterioration.

Mr. Nelson has taken measures to secure his inventions by patent; and they seem to be most deserving of attention, for a complete set of these machines for pulping, peeling, and separating, will prove a valuable acquisition to the coffee-grower.

We have been requested to draw the attention of Government to the extremely exorbitant prices fixed on building allotments in some of the small towns, or embryo towns, in the interior.

In some cases the price fixed on these building lots amounts to more than £100 per acre, a sum for which two or three years ago the whole area, with the buildings, we may almost venture to say, thereon, of some of these towns might have been purchased. We really are not aware that anything has taken place within the last few years to raise the value of the kind of property now alluded to, to the high figure now fixed upon it. In the interior it is true Europeans have cultivated extensively, and a great augmentation has taken place in the value of landed, meaning thereby estate property; but that this rise has extended generally to building lots within the precincts of our small inland towns, few we imagine will venture to affirm. In what for example does the value of a building lot consist? simply inasmuch as it enables its purchaser to erect a building which he may either sell, let or inhabit. Now with respect to the building lots, in the interior towns, which we occasionally see advertised in the Government Gazette, a glance at the price of them would at once convince any one, not interested, that the value fixed by Government is very considerably beyond the *real* value. At these *stations*, for they hardly deserve the name of towns, where building lots are advertised for sale, all the *materiel* which goes to create and render prosperous a town is wanting. The European population is miserably scanty, consequently there is no scope for trade except what is furnished by the simple wants of the natives, which the labour of their own hands enables them in most cases to supply. It therefore does appear absurd to affix such exorbitant prices to township lots, and unless a speedy reduction is made, we think we may venture to predict that Government will retain on hand a good deal of such property now offered for sale.—*Ceylon Herald*, Feb. 28.

Under date 28th Dec., we observe a resolution of the Governor-General in Council, by which,—on the ground that the representations made by the officer at that time the commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, on which

the privilege of importing sugar in Great Britain on the lower duty was granted to the provinces, have, from inquiries since, been found to have been made upon insufficient grounds, and that the Governor-General is now in possession of information which satisfies him, not only that foreign sugar continues to be largely imported into the Tenasserim provinces, but that it is at present necessary that it should be imported to meet the full demand for local consumption,—the resolution of the Government of India dated 21st October, 1842, is rescinded, and it is declared to be again lawful to import into the Tenasserim Provinces foreign Sugar, or Sugar the growth of any British Possession into which foreign Sugar can be legally imported.

The following extract from a private letter received from Bengal, marks the state of feeling entertained on the spot, with respect to the cultivation of sugar in that Province. For the present at least the Ceylon sugar planters have no great reason to apprehend competition from that quarter.

Santipore, 5th Feb. 1845.

"I may as well premise that the Sugar trade here is very dull just now, and every one dreads having anything to do in the matter till they see the result of the duty alterations. The cultivation of canes in Tirhoot is by no means progressing so fast as was anticipated, and my own opinion is that it will go to the wall. The nature of the tenure on which lands are held, the destruction of the canes by the white ants, and the annual drought from November to May, are difficulties not to be easily overcome. Besides the people (Europeans) are by no means persevering; they commence a thing with great spirit, nay with the intention of carrying everything before them, but as soon as the charm of novelty is gone, they invariably abandon it. Nothing is more common than to see in the Newspapers that an unlimited supply of sugar can be got from the country, but those who state this know nothing of its capabilities. The aversion of the natives to deviate from the old methods, and the nature of soil and climate all

militate against this. They look to the years 1840 and 1841, when the exportation of Sugar was so much increased, without inquiring into the cause: the price was so high in those years that the natives found it to their advantage to sell rather than use it themselves, so the increased exports of these and subsequent years have nearly all been taken from the local consumption. The cultivation has increased very little, I consider the people in Ceylon have nothing to dread from this country."

CHINA.

We have received papers and advices from Hong Kong to the 19th January, from which we find that his Excellency had addressed a notification to the Consuls of the five ports, stating the nature of the duties of their respective jurisdictions, and after alluding to the political condition of the country, he mentions that their proceedings will be comprised under three heads; viz., a summary decision—a decision with the assistance of assessors chosen from the British community, and a recourse to the criminal tribunal of Hong Kong. The object for which the jurisdiction is to be exercised renders it unnecessary to deal with crime in accordance with the strict definition of the English law, even if the means possessed by the executive parties admitted of such a course.

The island of Hong Kong has been fixed on as the seat of the tribunal for grave offences (at present murder is only mentioned) committed by British subjects in the Chinese dominions.

Although a consul may be permitted, from his instructions, to banish a British subject from the Chinese dominions after being twice convicted, he is only permitted to do so when the character of the offender renders his remaining incompatible with the peace and good order of society.

We find that Mr. Lay, the consul for Foo-chow-foo, has been landed at the Min River in a very undignified manner, and considering his being the first European who has passed the gates of that city, some little pomp and

circumstance might have been indulged in.

Piracy and robbery appear to be of frequent occurrence. An armed boat, containing about 30 men, landed and pillaged the inhabitants off Shankuwan of all their property, and attempted further acts of violence in other places, but were fortunately prevented.

The Registrar-general was busy numbering the native population of the Colony, after which he purposed taking a census of the English population.

Mrs. D'Aguiar, the lady of the Governor, sailed for England in the "Castle Eden," on the 5th January.

Great distress existed in Goshangen, owing to the crops being flooded, but the Emperor had directed three months' provisions to be sent to the starving inhabitants.

A fire broke out in Hong Kong on the 17th Dec., but was immediately suppressed, with little damage. ▴

AUSTRALASIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — We have received advices from Adelaide up to the 12th Dec. Much interest appears to have been excited with regard to the abstraction of sums paid for the sale of lands. The amount abstracted seems £117,000, which sum constitutes the real debt due to the Emigration Fund, and according to the terms of the act should have been applied solely to that object. The amount of land sold under the provisions of the act of parliament from 1835 to 1842 was 323,865½ acres, and the purchase-money received was £302,538 16s., of which sum £185,538 16s. was applied in accordance with the act, and £117,000 as above mentioned, to other purposes in contravention of the said act.

Some unusual and unpleasant alterations have lately taken place between Judge and Jury, in the cases of the Messrs. Frew and Hance, which are to be regretted. The latter gentleman has lost four cases, tried by as many different juries, who have been taken to task by the judge.

Advices have been received from Capt. Sturt, reporting the progress of

the central Australian exploring expedition under his command.

The reported massacre on the Darling turns out to be without foundation, the supposition having arisen from a misapprehension of the native reports. An account is given of the finding of a grassy country about thirty miles from the Darling; of a range of mountains running north-east and south-west; and of a great expanse of water supposed to be a fresh inland sea. These discoveries are of vast importance, and we find that the natives have the character of quickness, intelligence, and tractability of conduct, much differing from former reports. The conduct of the natives along the Murray and the Darling, compared to their former ferocious character and actions, is an untiring and triumphant vindication of the policy of Government in establishing the station of Moorundee, and of the value of Mr. Eyre's services. Capt. Sturt's guides are the same that Mr. Eyre had with him on his visit to the Darling in December last. They have behaved nobly, but not better than the messenger natives, who have shown admirable zeal and activity. They made the journey from Adelaide to the Darling on the last occasion, three hundred miles, in eleven days. On another occasion, several of them came in from Moorundee, and returned, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, in five days. We may safely say that the good success of Capt. Sturt's expedition hitherto has been mainly attributable to the excellent system adopted at Moorundee, the influence of which has been felt throughout the whole line of route. It gives us much pleasure to observe that the conduct of Capt. Sturt's party has been beyond all praise.

But in connexion with the successful termination of this expedition, we have the melancholy task to record the murder of Mr. Darke, the leader of the Western one, who it appears was massacred by the natives about 160 miles from Port Lincoln, to which place the explorers were returning. The unfortunate gentleman was speared by about 20 natives while unarmed, a

short distance from the camp. Mr. Darke confirmed the statements of Messrs. Cumming and Harris regarding the good country in the neighbourhood of Mount Wedge.

Notwithstanding the number of emigrants per "George Washington," and several other vessels, it appears that labourers both male and female are not to be obtained for love or money. Sheep farmers, says the *South Australian*, are forced to make large flocks, and economise labour in every way. The operations of our mine-lords are in every way cramped. Vineyards and olive-yards cannot be laid out. Fisheries cannot be established, and many other sources of certain wealth cannot be touched, because labour is scarce and dear. In order to induce, if possible, our Legislative Councillors to take up this vital question in right earnest during their next session, we propose to bring it before them and the public more frequently, and more circumstantially than we have hitherto done, being well convinced that much longer delay will be extremely prejudicial not only to the employers of labour, but to the labourers themselves, and to the interests of every other class in the colony.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Since our last we have received Hobart Town papers to the 10th Jan. and Launceston to the 4th.

The *Government Gazette* furnishes us with a comparative return of the revenue and expenditure of the third quarters of the year 1843 and 1844, by which it appears that the grand total of revenue from all sources for the quarter of 1843 was £33,566, and for the quarter of 1844, £45,008; but there is an item of £12,000 described as a "Transfer from Convict Funds," which we suspect to be little more or less than a loan, and therefore liable to be called for again at some future day. There appears to be an improvement under the head of Land Fund of cent. per cent. on the quarter of 1844, resulting from the improved rent and sale of Crown lands.

James Cassell, Esq., for a long time chief clerk in the Custom-house, Ho-

bart town, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Melbourne.

Murray's Review reports that the Home Government has decided upon forming a new penal settlement in one of the islands of those seas.

Colonial Manufactures.—The manufacture of several articles which have hitherto been imported from England is on the increase. Every day adds some new article to the list. Glue is made in Launceston. The boiling-establisments of the continent will, however, we fear, render competition in this hopeless. Oil casks of the best quality, in appearance, and we have no doubt in reality, have been made by Mr. Johnson, the cooper, from the Huon pencil wood, which has been long known to possess the quality of not shrinking in drying, the great fault of the other woods in the colony. Mr. Mudie has got an extensive rope walk. Mr. Kirk manufactures soap of first-rate quality. Messrs. Cleburne, Watcorn, and Ladds have long been known for their excellent candles. The former gentlemen and Mr. Murdoch make salt in abundance, which is not only fast superseding the use of that from Liverpool, but prevents the extravagant alterations in price. Boots and shoes from Colonial makers, and leather of Colonial manufacture, have nearly driven the foreign from the market. We perceive that starch is now, too, added to the list; Mr. Frederick Hull of Tolsa is about to commence the manufacture.—*Advertiser*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers have reached us from Cape Town to March 1st, and from Graham's Town to Feb. 20th.

We find that Dr. Stanger, late geologist to the Niger Expedition, has been appointed surveyor-general for Natal, and has left Cape Town to undertake the duties of his office. He will make a trigonometrical survey commencing with the tracts most densely populated. No sales of any town allotments are to be made, until a regular survey of the town has been effected, except in special cases. The town sections or allotments, &c., will be in extent from

one-half to one quarter of an acre, or smaller, as the circumstances may require or justify; and the minimum upset price in *D'Urban*, the sea-port, is fixed at one hundred pounds per acre (£100); in towns inland—the upset peice will probably be about one-half less. The upset price of suburban allotments is to be determined by circumstances of position, natural powers of the soil, and relative situation, but not under one pound per acre (£1.)

Titles are to be issued to those occupants whose claims have been established under the provisions of the proclamation of the 12th May, 1843, to the satisfaction of Government.

The extent of certain farms or estates that fall under the proclamation of 12th May, 1843, is not to exceed six thousand acres (6000);—in cases of other well-established claims, the grant of land will not exceed two thousand (2000) acres, which extent (2000 acres) is to be the maximum of all future allotments for sale, &c.

The charges of Survey, &c., which are to be the same as those fixed by Tariff in this Colony, are to be paid by the claimants.

Certain claimants coming under the proclamation of 12th May, 1843, will have to pay costs of survey, upon receiving grants, subject to an annual quit-rent of four pounds (£4.) for six thousand (6000) acres; but this may at any time be redeemed by one payment of a sum equal to fifteen years' purchase.

Other claimants on well-established claims will have to pay fifty pounds (£50) for every three thousand (3000) acres, and rateably in proportion;—which sum is to include the redemption of the Burgher Tax, established by the Volksraad, cost of survey, &c.

For the present, and until some fixed Government has been established at Natal, the grants are to be prepared and registered in Cape Town, receiving the signature of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

For the natives or little bodies of native Africans who form tribes or families under chiefs, *with community of property in the lands they occupy*, tracts of land are to be reserved and vested in

their chiefs, for the general benefit of those natives that were found in the Natal territory on the first influx of British subjects, and who have since continued to occupy their lands. Natives who have subsequently entered the territory are to be located in the several districts of the Colony according to circumstances.

Information has been received at Cape Town that the notorious chief, N'Capai, has made another raid upon the Amapondas, slaughtering several of that tribe and lifting their cattle; clearly proving that treaties entered into with barbarous tribes are a dead letter.

Graham's Town.—The *Government Gazette* mentions that treaties have been definitely settled with the chiefs of the Congo, T'Slambee, and Fingo tribes of Kafirs; the preliminaries having been arranged in September, by the Governor in person.

The treaties lately agreed on between the Colonial Government and Creli, Chief of the Amagcalica tribe of Kafirs, and Faker, paramount Chief of the Amaponda nation, are of similar nature to the above, and consist of twenty-five articles.

By the preliminary treaty the chief was relieved from the payment of compensation, upon his calling *witnesses* to prove that the stolen property had passed from his territory to an adjoining tribe; but the *ratified* treaty has annulled that clause, which appears to have been very unpalatable to the Tambookie chiefs.

The Government have wisely abandoned the idea of trying the natives in British Colonial Courts for offences committed against each other in Kafirland. The alterations between the old and new treaties may be summed up in a few words:

Under the old system the person robbed was entitled to no compensation for his loss, even if he traced the stolen property into the territory of a responsible chief, unless the property was herded, and unless he had complied with certain stipulations which, in many instances, was quite impossible. It is true that according to the amendments made by the late Governor Sir George Napier, in 1840, the person robbed

could claim compensation without swearing that he had fulfilled these conditions, but only in cases in which he succeeded in tracing the property to a responsible party or kraal. But in the new treaty no condition or obligation at all stands between the person robbed and the redress to which he is entitled—the chief agreeing under all reasonable circumstances to make good the value of the property traced into his territory. Of the effect of these improvements in diminishing the size of the "*irreclaimable*" list, the farmers will probably soon have an opportunity of judging. The new treaty is at last in force, and it is hoped they will be permitted to enjoy the fullest amount of good that can be drawn from it.

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.—Our papers are to the 22d March. Want of labour is complained of even in this comparatively populous little island.

The Legislature seem disposed to decline the loan offered them by the Home Government, in consequence of having a surplus of 20,000 in the Island Treasury; but this sum it is urged would be barely sufficient to restore and improve the cathedral.

One thousand pounds had been voluntarily voted by the Assembly towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Barbados.

BARBADOS.—Our dates from this island are to the 20th March.

We are sorry to find from the *Barbadian*, that attempts at fire-raising are still very prevalent both in town and country. £100 reward for the discovery of the incendiaries had been offered by the Government; 400 dols. by Mr. S. J. Prescod; and £50 by the parishioners of St. Michael. The subject had led to a special message from the Governor and discussion in the House.

Mr. John Mayers, the proprietor of Grove's estate in St. Andrews, has discovered a vein of native coal running through his estate, which has been found of great value and utility for fuel in sugar boiling.

DEMERARA.—We have received advices from this colony to the 20th

March, from which we find that Mr. Hollingsworth, jun. of Berbice had resigned his seat, and his place been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Ranken on the 13th inst. On the same day the Combined Courts moved a reply to the address of His Excellency, which was pronounced by Mr. Macrae, the vice-president of the College, after which the Court proceeded with the estimates. This, together with memorials, petitions, reports, accounts, and other documents relative to the revenue and expenditure of the colony, occupied the Court up to our latest accounts.

The Court of Directors of the British Guiana Bank having entered into treaty for the purchase of two lots of land and buildings thereon, belonging to the firm of M'Inroy, Sandback, & Co., for the sum of 18,000 dollars, a rather stormy opposition was raised, and the resolution of Mr. Benjamin, that the present premises were every way calculated for carrying on the business and the removal not justified, was carried by a majority of 117 to 51.

The 1st anniversary of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society was celebrated on the 19th March.

DOMINICA.—Our papers are up to the 22d March, and we learn that His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel George M'Donald, with his lady and daughters, a governess and two servants, arrived here on Thursday morning in the barque "Osbert," forty days from Gravesend. His Excellency, attended by Lieut.-Col. Burnett, A. D. C. of His Honour the President, landed at the market-place, shortly before noon, and was received by His Honour the President, the members of council, the speaker of assembly, officers of the Garrison, &c.—and proceeded to Government-house, where he was immediately sworn into office—a salute being fired from Magazine Battery. A guard of honour was to have been in attendance on the landing at 12 o'clock, but His Excellency having reached the shore before that hour, the guard was too late to receive him on the beach, and it was marched to Government-house. The police force was in

attendance and formed an escort for the Governor. His Excellency, we are happy to add, appeared in perfect good health.

The Hon. Wm. Blanc had returned from Tortola to resume his professional avocations, and his important suit in Chancery was progressing favourably for his client.

On the 18th His Excellency addressed his opening speech to the Legislative Assembly, in which he announced his appointment and offered his congratulations on the favourable appearance of the crops, and the tranquillity which in general pervaded the island. He further alluded to the creditable state of the public finances, and assured the assembly that it would be his earnest desire to co-operate with them in all matters having for their object the general welfare of the Colony.

We are glad to find that our remarks on the conduct of His Honour Mr. President Laidlaw are borne out by the opinion of the Board of Council, which passed a unanimous vote of thanks to His Honour the President in the following terms on the 19th March:—

Resolved—

1st.—That the thanks of this Board are due to the Hon. Dugald Stewart Laidlaw for the able, impartial, and statesmanlike manner he administered the government of this island for a period of nearly two years.

2nd.—That by His Honour's promptness, decision, and firmness, the property and lives of the inhabitants of this colony were preserved from destruction by a rebellious, infuriated, and ignorant people, on the trying occasion of the outbreak in June last.

3rd.—That to His Honour's courtesy and urbanity in his public as well as private life, are to be attributed the harmony and good understanding which have prevailed during his administration of the government.

4th.—That an authenticated copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to His Honour by the Hon. Thomas Bell, JAMES AGNEW, Clerk of the Council, Which was transmitted to His Ho-

nour by the presiding member, under cover of the subjoined letter:—

Council Chamber, 19th March, 1845.

Sir—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of certain resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Council expressive of the thanks of that body for the able manner you administered the government of this colony as President.

It is peculiarly gratifying to me to be thus called upon to communicate to your Honour this well-earned tribute of praise and respect from the Board of Council, of which you are the respected head.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BELL, Presiding.

To the Honourable Dugald Stewart Laidlaw, President of Her Majesty's Council, &c. &c.

His Honour replied as follows:—

Hillsbro' House, 20th March, 1845.

Sir—I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, giving cover to certain resolutions adopted by the Board of Council expressive of their thanks for my services while administering the government of the Island.

It cannot be otherwise but gratifying to my feelings to have the approbation of this branch of the Legislature of which I have been so long a member, for the course pursued on all matters connected with my administration, but more particularly on the trying occasion of the late unhappy outbreak amongst a portion of the labouring population—the speedy termination of which was mainly attributed to the able advice of the Privy Council, combined with the support of all classes of the community.

I beg to assure you that it has been always my earnest wish to promote harmony and good feeling so far as it lay in my power. And I have to tender you my grateful thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to acknowledge my endeavours for the attainment of this highly-desirable object.

With reference to your communication forwarding the resolutions of the Honourable Board, I return you my most

sincere thanks for the handsome manner in which the same have been conveyed, and to assure you that it adds much to the gratification I feel in having the approbation of my fellow-councillors, through you, one of my oldest and most valued friends now in the colony.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DUGALD STEWART LAIDLAW.

To the Honourable Thomas Bell &c. &c.

The House of Assembly had previously passed a similar vote, more triumphant than unanimous, inasmuch as it was passed by a house composed of every member on the Island, and with one solitary dissentient voice—that of the lately-elected honourable member for Portsmouth, of unenviable notoriety, Mr. Charles Leatham.

The following are the resolutions of the house:—

“That the thanks of this house are justly due and are hereby tendered to the Honourable Dugald Stewart Laidlaw for the able and impartial manner in which he has administered the Government of this Island during the absence of a Lieut-governor, and that the foregoing be communicated to His Honour by the Speaker of the House.”

JAMAICA.—Advices have reached us from Kingston to the 25th March. The ministerial proposition to reduce the Sugar Duties, though viewed as an act of justice to the producers, and of grace to the consumers, which had been always looked for at the hands of the Premier, had yet created much disappointment that a similar principle had not been extended to parties equally interested in Coffee.

The Assembly stands prorogued to the 8th of April.

Their Excellencies Sir Chas. Fitzroy and Sir H. M'Leod left the island in the “Avon” steamer.

The Premium of £100 offered by the Agricultural Society of the parish of St. Ann, for the most successful system of sugar cultivation during the past year, has been awarded to Mr. Charles Royes, the manager of Seville estate. Mr. Royes was the only party who tried for the prize; but his statement and report

were so eminently satisfactory, that he was considered fully entitled to it.

Capt. Liot, the general superintendant of the R. M. S. Packet Company, and Mr. M'Geachy, crown surveyor for the county of Surry in this island, after an absence of two months have returned from their visit to the Isthmus of Panama, whither they had gone for the purpose of surveying the possibility of constructing a canal through the Isthmus. We regret to perceive that they consider this design impracticable;—but they state, what was already well known, that a carriage road may with comparative ease be constructed across it. We very much doubt, however, if the advantages of such an undertaking would at all repay the cost of effecting it,—still less approach the benefits which must ensue if the canal could be executed.

The election of a representative for the parish of Port Royal, in the house of assembly, in the room of the late Wellwood Hyslop, Esq., took place on "St. Patrick's Day." The candidates were James Porteous, Esq. of the firm of Porteous, Carson, and Co. of Kingston, and Mr. Christopher J. Maddix, an old inhabitant of Port Royal. The former gentleman was elected by a majority of seven, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions were used against him, to secure the return of the radical candidate. The election passed off very quietly.

The railway, we are glad to say, is being proceeded with, with giant strides. The progress made since our last visit is positively astonishing for this country; and the quantity of effective labour employed at the time we visited the road, was very great. We have little doubt that it will be finished even before the time appointed by the Act.

We have to record the occurrence of two fires since our last—one at Bushy Park Estate, St. Dorothy, which, however, was fortunately extinguished before any material damage was done by it. The other took place at Brandon Hill, St. Andrews, where a chapel in course of erection and nearly completed was burnt down. Both appear to be considered accidental.

His Lordship the Bishop has been instrumental in reviving a normal school in the parish of St. Andrew, for the purpose of furnishing competent and well-trained masters for the schools to be established, the head master having been procured from King's College, London; this establishment is to be opened early next month. His Lordship has completed a tour of the western and north-western parishes, and returned to Spanish Town, from whence he will again depart on a tour through St. John, Clarendon and Vere, after which he purposes to visit the eastern parishes of the island.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Planters' Bank on the 13th instant, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the half-year was declared, and £1600 carried to the reserve fund. The following day the Jamaica Bank declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the same period, and carried £900 to the reserve fund. The reports of both institutions are said to be highly satisfactory.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, after taking leave of the Governors of the Windward and Leeward Islands, has returned to his country residence in the St. Andrew's Mountains.

ST. KITT'S.—The following Members, have been returned to the House of Assembly of this island:—

St. Mary, Cayon.—Thomas Turner, John Barr, and Joseph King Barnes, Esquires.

Christ Church, Nichola Town.—A. Bankhead, and Geo. J. Evelyn, Esqrs.

St. John, Capisterre.—A. L. French, Chas. O'Hara Neate, and Steuart S. Davis, Esquires.

St. Paul, Capisterre.—George H. Burt, and George H. Burt, jun. Esqrs.

St. Ann, Sandy Point.—John Rawlins, M.D., J. K. Edmead, and Rob. Warner, Esquires.

St. Thomas, Middle Island.—Richard Challenger, and John Earle Tudor, Esquires.

St. George, Basseterre.—Henry I. Woodcock, Aston Davoren, George Wattley, and Alex. J. Cock, Esquires.

St. Peter.—James S. Berridge, and Christopher Mardenbrough, Esquires.

The House of Assembly met on the

20th March, for the purpose of receiving the Address of the Lieut.-Governor, who, after the usual compliments, touched upon the good state of the harvest and the reduction of the Sugar Duties, and expressed his anxious wishes to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Island in general, to which a suitable reply was made.

ST. LUCIA.—Our papers and letters from this island are to the 21st March.

His Excellency Colonel Torrens, accompanied by Mrs. Torrens, and attended by his private secretary, Capt. Tennant, and several other officers, special justices Laffitte and De Bernard, and other gentlemen, visited the quarter of Gros-Islet in the early part of last week, and on Thursday proceeded to the quarter of Dauphin. The party were entertained on Thursday at the Marquis Estate by M. G. Todd, Esq. and on the following day at Grand Anse by D. Ferguson, Esq. His Excellency returned to the seat of government on Friday evening, much delighted, we understand, by the tour of the wild and beautiful Dauphin. It is said to be in contemplation to establish a charity school in that quarter, and that the selection of a suitable site for the purpose was one of the objects which particularly engaged the attention of Colonel Torrens in the course of his last tour.—*Palladium*.

ST. VINCENT.—The Legislature met 25th March. In the House of Assembly several bills were advanced a stage, and a bill to alter the present import duty act was committed, and several changes effected in the tariff, principally by the way of reduction, but in one or two instances the duty has been raised. The advalorem per-centage however on dry goods was altered from four to two per cent. This will doubtless be a boon to the dry-good merchant, but we fear the reductions contemplated under the new act will affect the revenue to a serious amount, and we therefore hope that some other sources of taxation will be resorted to in order to make up any deficiency so created. A bill to grant a salary to the Speaker of the Assembly passed through the committee, but worded in such a manner as to limit its

operation during the existence of the present House of Assembly. The present session promises to be a long one, as there are many measures of importance yet to be entertained. A committee has been appointed to fix upon the duties of the printer to the House of Assembly, and to propose a quantum of remuneration.

The weather has been for some weeks past very hot and dry, so much so that the crops throughout the island suffered to a great extent. Latterly there were a few slight showers, but not sufficient to cool the parched earth.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—Mr. Cameron had been returned for the county of Lanark by a majority of 393 over his opponent Mr. Brooke.

There is a good deal of stir among the merchants and forwarders on the drawback act lately passed by the United States Congress. They predict the most injurious consequences to the trade of the St. Lawrence, and wish to meet the United States measure in favour of their canals, seaports and shipping, by duties on goods entitled to drawback. How far that can be done by the Colonial Legislature is a question. Nothing effectual can be done to prevent merchandise coming in through the United States, *if it can be done cheaper* than by the St. Lawrence. Duties are only a bounty on smuggling, on an inland communication of more than a thousand miles. To keep or share in the trade we must carry it on *cheaper* than our neighbours, or we are sure to lose it—the “million and a half” notwithstanding. We are glorying in a large revenue, which, with the debt, adds to the *expenses* of carrying on the trade and consequently tends to drive it away; and then there is the permanent disadvantage of the St. Lawrence being closed by ice during half the year. The Americans also probably work harder and are contented with less profit than we are, and generally are endowed with greater foresight and better management. We have heard a great deal about “the trade of the west” being brought through the

St. Lawrence. To the railroads and canals from the great lakes to the American seaports, we now hear of a steamboat starting from Cincinnati on the Ohio, for Liverpool!

On motion of Mr. Christie, an address was voted to His Excellency, to cause inquiry to be made, and to lay before the House at the ensuing session the result thereof, as to the numbers of the tribe of Indians known as the Mountaineers (*Montagnais*)* frequenting during the summer months Tadoussac, and other posts on the Saguenay, and places thence downwards along the north shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, commonly called the King's Posts, and other seigniories actually in the occupation of the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company; the resources on which they depend for subsistence, the means taken for their religious and moral instruction, whether they have decreased in numbers of late years, and if so, the amount of the decrease as nearly as can be ascertained for the last ten or any other given number of years; the causes thereof, and especially whether it be owing to destitution, famine, disease, or the use of ardent spirits, or to the hardships incidental to the Indian hunter's life in those regions, ill treatment or disregard of their wants by the whites domiciliated among them upon whom they depend, and to whom they look for the supplies necessary to enable them to procure their subsistence; and in particular, if they are, as other subjects of Her Majesty in Canada, free to avail themselves of their industry, and to trade upon the fruits thereof, with whomsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province they please, or are restricted in their trade to the leasees of the said posts, and if so, the legality of the restriction, and a specification of the law under which it is enforced, and its influence on their social and moral condition; the general treatment they experience from the whites monopolizing their industry and trade, and the probable results, beneficial or otherwise, to such Indians if the restriction and monopoly were removed; and generally all such infor-

mation respecting the said tribe of Mountaineers or *Montagnais* Indians, as His Excellency shall deem proper to be procured, with a view to determine if it be necessary to take measures for their relief or for their civilization, religious and moral instruction, or that may in any respect throw light on the history of the aforesaid tribe of Indians from the first settlement of Canada to the present time—their character and habits.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a member of the Canadian Legislative Assembly, dated Montreal, 22nd March, to a merchant of eminence in the City, informing him that an Act of the Legislature of the Province had just passed, and received the Royal sanction, for granting provincial duties of customs, by which "cordage, pitch, tar, turpentine, leather, earthenware, fisherman's clothing, hosiery, fishing craft, utensils and instruments imported into the district of Gaspé from the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands for the use of the fisheries carried on therein, are exempt from duty, subject to such regulations as the principal officer at the port of Quebec shall make, and which he is thereby empowered to establish for the purpose of ascertaining that such articles are bona fide intended to be applied for the use of such fisheries." This will be a great boon to all engaged in the fisheries on the coast of Gaspé, and we cannot but express our surprise that it has not been conceded long ere this—more particularly when we call to mind that the fact that the settlers on the New Brunswick side had this important advantage over their friends on the opposite shore of the Bay of Chaleur.

Sundry painful rumours having of late been put in circulation, through the medium of the press, relating to the state of the Governor General's health, we have much pleasure in quoting from the *Kingston Chronicle* the following contradiction, emanating from a quarter from whence correct information on the subject is likely to be obtained:

"We have great satisfaction in stating that we yesterday saw a private

letter dated two days before, from a medical gentleman of the highest standing, who is in attendance upon His Excellency, which says—"The general state of His Excellency's health was never better—he dines at two public dinners a week and enjoys them excessively—his spirits are remarkably good—and there is not the slightest reason for believing that the affection of his face will be prejudicial to his general health, and much less to shorten his life; he has not, he adds, the smallest reason to fear but that he may enjoy life and health for many years to come."

Improvements.—The corporation of Quebec have adopted measures for lighting that city with gas, and to erect water works for the conveyance of pure water throughout the city.

From a schedule which has just been returned to the corporation of the buildings erected in the city of Montreal, during the year commencing 1st Dec. 1843, and ending 30th Nov. 1844, it appears that the total number of buildings erected during that time has been 587, of which 300 are of wood and 287 stone and brick. We presume, however, that this does not include a number of very beautiful edifices, which have been erected within the same time, in the vicinity of the mountain, out of the limits of the city.

Daily Line of Steamers.—A numerous meeting, called by His Worship the Mayor, was held recently at the Albion Hotel, on the subject of forming a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of £20,000, to run a daily line of steamers between Quebec and Montreal. Several resolutions were passed to that effect, and a Committee of twenty-five appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock. Mr. J. Ryan showed a list of persons who had already subscribed to the amount of upwards of £5,000.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Proposed Steam-boat between Toronto and Goderich.—The estimates of a steam-boat to be worked by a propeller, in order that it may pass the Welland Canal, have been brought to our notice by a correspondent. It is proposed to build a steamer at St. Catherine's, which would cost £1,600, to ply between

Toronto and Goderich. It is expected that such a vessel will make twelve trips during the season, carrying 2,500 barrels of flour, 100 tons of merchandise, and 60 passengers, and that this will produce a clear profit, after all expenses are paid, of £3000, or above 50 per cent. after all allowances are made for contingencies.

Various individuals are mentioned as willing to take shares. The people of Goderich are said to be willing to take £2000 of it, and the Canada Land Company pays fifty dollars to an American boat as a premium every time it touches Goderich, which they would prefer paying to a Canadian. We are unacquainted with the grounds on which these calculations have been made, but would recommend the parties who have made them to come openly forward with their names, and lay the plan regularly before the public, if they cannot have sufficient subscriptions privately. One thing is certain, that Toronto and Goderich, the terminations of the proposed line, would derive material benefit from such a new medium of intercourse, as well as every place on the line where it might be deemed expedient to touch.—*Toronto Globe.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have papers from Fredericton and St. John to the 19th and 27th respectively.

The Lieutenant Governor has added three members to his Executive Council in place of those resigned, viz.:—the Solicitor-general, from the Legislative Council, Wm. M'Leod Esq., member for King's county, in the House of Assembly, and John Allen, Esq. member for York, and they have been gazetted and provisionally taken their seats.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have complete files of the numerous papers published in this island, (and their name is legion,) from a careful perusal of which, however, we are not able to glean much local information calculated to be interesting to other quarters. The Island journalists are complaining of the little information we furnish with regard to Newfoundland, whereas the fault lies with themselves. The columns of their papers are filled for the most

part with business advertisements, extracts from the English papers, and party squabbles; but, as for any descriptive particulars of the Island calculated to interest readers in other countries, or sound logical reasoning on public affairs or Colonial legislation, we scarcely by any chance stumble on such a thing; and the task of wading through a dozen files of papers, to sift the few grains of wheat from the bushels of chaff, is no light matter. We have thought it necessary to say thus much in self-defence.

The General Assembly was sitting. The prominent subject before the House was a bill by Mr. Nugent, for supplying the town of St. John with water. Great doubts were entertained that the machinery of the Bill is by far too complicated and expensive to render it practicable. There had also been an interesting debate on the subject of direct communication with the mother-country by steam, by allowing the Leeward steamers to touch at this port, in their passage across the Atlantic. On the 28th, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, Colonial Treasurer, a select Committee on the Fisheries was appointed. The Hon. Gent. introduced the subject in a very able and learned speech, which we shall endeavour to return to hereafter.

The following is the number and tonnage, &c. of the sailing vessels which have cleared out this spring for the ice. It exhibits a small increase on the outfit of the previous year—

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
1845—128	11,972	3,938
1844—121	11,088	3,775
7	884	163

15 of these vessels sailed from ports to the northward, and the remainder from St. John's.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Our papers reach to the 3rd April. The Legislature of this Province have voted the large sum of £25,000 for roads for the present year. The scale for the division of the money, moved by Mr. Huntington, was agreed to without a division; a circumstance, the Speaker remarked, never before witnessed in the House.

The assembly having declared the election of Mr. Smith for Pictou null and void, a new poll was to be opened on the 17th March. Mr. Smith had declined to come forward again. The candidates were Mr. Wilkins and Mr. J. D. Fraser.

Railroad to Windsor.—The *Halifax Times* says—that a report was in circulation in that city, that a proposal has been made by a company in England, to furnish means for constructing a railroad from Halifax to Windsor, provided the legislature of Nova Scotia will guarantee the payment of the interest on the capital invested, if the profits arising from the speculation be not sufficient to meet the same.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—We have papers from the Colony to the 26th of March. The House of Assembly was sitting, having been opened on the 4th.

A Bill for the protection of the Mackerel Fishery was read a second time in the House on the 13th. The House had been chiefly engaged in Committee of Supply, and we do not notice any measures of general interest requiring special notice.

A most destructive fire, attended with loss of life, broke out on the 26th Feb. in the house of Mr. Alex. M'Lean, an old and respectable settler, on the west side of the York River, Lot 32—three daughters were unfortunately burnt to death.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Bangalore, on the 16th February, the lady of Captain Ponsonby Shaw, 34th Regt. L. I., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 28th February, the lady of Captain G. B. Arbuthnot, Commanding the Most Noble the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 15th March, the lady of the Hon. Judge Power, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 7th February, the lady of Captain P. J. Begbie, Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 4th March, Elizabeth Anne, wife of J. M. Drysdale, Esq., Surgeon 3rd Regt., of a son.

At Madnapore, on the 15th February, the lady of Wm. B. Buckle, Esq., of a daughter.

At Pandoul, Tirhoot, on the 22d February, the lady of Charles Chapman, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 19th February, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bidduph, C.B., Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 5th March, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Captain R. M. Poulden, Royal Artillery, of a son.

At Kusowlee, on the 17th February, the lady of Assistant-Surgeon Gahan, of a son.

At Delhi, on the 17th February, the lady of Lieutenant Sibley, 54th N. I., of a daughter.

At Muttra, on the 8th February, the lady of Captain Gascoyne, 5th Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Galle, Ceylon, on the 5th March, John G. Reddie, Esq., of Redhouse, Fifeshire, to Johanna, youngest daughter of the late David Bryce, of Calcutta.

At Purdaul, Tirhoot, on the 30th January, by the Rev. W. Sturrock, William Mesprad Howell, Esq., of Dooha, Tirhoot, to Jane, widow of the late F. W. S. Chapman, Esq., Bengal Cavalry, and third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. L. Gale, Bengal N. I.

At St. John's Church, Meerut, on the 13th February, by the Rev. E. K. Maddock, Peter William Suord, Esq., Lieut. and Adj. 55th Regt., to Amelia Frederica, only daughter of the late Charles Russell Crommelin, Esq.

At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, on the 25th February, by the Rev. George Trevor, S.C.L., Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Berdmore, Esq., to Captain Augustine Frederick Oakes, Assistant Adjutant General of the Madras Artillery, son of the late Thomas Oakes, Esq., of 18, Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, London.

At the French Rocks, Madras, on the 22d February, by the Rev. W. W. Lutyens, A.M., W. T. Rolston, Esq., 14th Regt. M. N. I., to Maria Isabella, third daughter of Maurice Evans, Esq., of St. Albans.

At Sunderbad, on the 1st March, Lieut. and Adj. J. J. Gibson, 26th Regt. N. I., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Blundell, C.B., of the Madras Artillery.

At the Rectory Chapel, Quebec, on the 8th March, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, John Mackintosh, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, to Mrs. McNicol, widow of the late Captain McNicol, Royal Regt., and second daughter of Robert Wood, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 27th February, at Princetown Rectory, Daniel Montgomery, Esq., aged 84 years. The deceased had been for upwards of 63 years a resident of Prince Edward's Island, and was for a number of years a Representative in the House of Assembly, and a Justice of the Peace for Prince County.

At Newfoundland, on the 16th February, after a short illness, Lumce Isabella, aged 25, the beloved wife of William Lal y, Esq., H. M. Customs, and eldest daughter of the late George P. Holbrooke, Esq., R. N., Surveyor General of that island.

At Singapore, on the 29th January, aged 45, of brain fever, after 21 days' illness, J. R. Scott, Esq., Commander of the H. C. War Steamer Phlegathon, and formerly Commander successively of the H. C. Steamers Junna and Irrawaddy. The services lately rendered by the Phlegathon in the suppression of piracy, and the destruction of numerous pirate Pracs in the Straits, have sufficiently testified the zeal, energy, and talent of her late able commander, whose professional skill, and decision, firmness, and integrity of character, have justly elicited the approbation of the Government which he so long and so faithfully served. As he had lived respected and esteemed, so Captain Scott died deplored by his friends, and regretted by all who knew him. His remains were followed to the grave by the Governor of Singapore, and all the officers of H. M. and H. C. Services on the station.

At Montreal, on the 25th February, deeply regretted, Lt.-Col. J. W. Bouverie, commanding H. M. 89th Regt., aged 43 years, youngest son of Edward Bouverie, Esq., Deapre Abbey, Northamptonshire, England.

Very suddenly, on the 5th March, at Quebec, William Kemble, Esq., aged 64 years, formerly of Clapham Common, Surrey, and of a distinguished mercantile family in London, one of whom is now member of the Imperial Parliament, for the county above mentioned. Mr. Kemble was editor of the "Quebec Mercury," from 1823 to 1842, and the spirit and raciness with which his writings in that paper were distinguished will be long remembered. His talents were of a high order.—[In Mr. Kemble we have lost a talented contributor and a kind friend.—ED. S. COL. MAG.]

P R E F A C E.

IN again addressing our readers at the close of another volume of the COLONIAL MAGAZINE, we feel impressed with a firm conviction that the various interesting matters connected with our Colonial Empire which have been brought under their consideration must have proved equally agreeable and instructive. Whilst the wealth, population, and prosperity of our vast and extensive Colonies have been steadily progressing—whilst their commerce with England has been increasing positively and relatively, as compared with the entire amount of our trade—whilst daily-increasing facilities and rapidity of intercourse have been drawing these Possessions nearer and nearer to the Mother-country, and thereby augmenting to her and to them the value and importance of the connexion,—the Colonies are continuing to demand increased attention from the Colonial Office, increased watchfulness from us as their accredited representative, and are destined, we trust, to surmount that indifference which was formerly evinced to their feelings and their interests. It has been our earnest and unceasing endeavour to direct that attention to our Transmarine Possessions by which alone their value and importance can be appreciated—by which alone correct opinions can be formed, or preserving sympathies be established, between diversified and remote populations and their fellow-subjects in these islands, sharers alike in the rights of citizenship, equally dependent for defence, protection, and peace on the intelligence, justice, dignity, and strength of the Empire of which they form the constituent parts.

We shall continue to disseminate every description of intelligence calculated to promote the interest and welfare of those Possessions—dependent, protected, and subsidiary states—which form the Colonial Empire of the British Crown.

Everything affecting the territory, climate, population, religion, races, languages, British and Foreign commerce, agriculture, Colonial Shipping and revenue, railroads, internal improvements and navigation, mineral wealth, social advancement, extent of frontiers,—all these matters have been, and shall continue to be, carefully chronicled in our pages.

It is impossible that any Englishman can contemplate such an extent of dominion as our Colonial Empire,—surpassing the Empire of Rome,—without feelings of exultation; it is with no less amazement that he will contemplate the means by which this Empire is retained.

During the period of Rome's Colonial greatness she stood alone in the world, and possession was rendered comparatively easy by her superior principles of government—namely, non-interference in internal administration and financial measures: moreover, the sustained and unremitting attention of her senators was devoted to external questions. England, without any of these advantages, has planted her standard where the eagles of Rome were never seen, and has by the devotion of her Colonists retained her Colonial Possessions through a struggle in which the most powerful contemporary nations were ranged against her;—a remarkable indication of the coincidence of British power with the interests and well-being of mankind. It is true our Colonial dominion has as yet scarcely exceeded in duration the limits of human life, while centuries of undisturbed and prosperous sway are requisite to prove the aptitude of a nation for Colonial government. It must be our first wish and duty to transmit to our children that power unimpaired which our fathers bequeathed to us; but the union of wealth, arms, commerce, diplomacy, good intentions, and patriotic sacrifices will not enable us to fulfil that duty, unless we have correct views respecting those populations which are subject to our sway.

Grateful for the extensive, liberal, and augmenting patronage we have been and are receiving, we trust that our efforts will be encouraged and our labours rewarded by a continuance of that information, and a supply of those contributions and communications, so well calculated to render *SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE* what we earnestly desire it to be, the most full, faithful, and expeditious herald of Colonial views and intelligence to and from all portions of our widely-spread domain.

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SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

NOTES ON THE SANDWICH, OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, ESQ.

THE islands of the Pacific are now attracting so much public attention both in England and on the Continent, that any recent information which can be depended upon for authenticity will necessarily be valuable. I therefore propose in the following series of papers to furnish ample details and statistical tables, showing the extent of the shipping, trade, agriculture, climate, diseases, religious institutions, civil and social condition, mercantile and financial policy, and natural and acquired advantages of the Sandwich, or Hawaiian Islands, viewed in relation to other groups of islands.

WHALE FISHERY.—Extracts to show how far the Produce of the Fishery, as to the quantity of Sperm Oil, has fallen off in late years.

SPERM OIL TAKEN BY SIX VESSELS, OUT 9, 18, 19, 21, 26, AND 35 MONTHS.										
MONTHS OUT.	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
Out 9 months ..	800*	250	450	1300	750	750	850	700	200	200
„ 18 months ..	1600	1200	1300	1400	1700	1400	1750	..	1000	1200
„ 19 months ..	1500	1250	1700	1700	1900	1300*	1750	..	1800	1200
„ 21 months ..	1920	2300	1150	1100	..	2000	2400	1850	1600	800
„ 26 months ..	2300	1500*	2200	1100	..	1450	2200	2500	2000	500*
„ 35 months ..	2200	..	..	..	..	2800	2450	..	2400	1000*
o										
MONTHS OUT	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Out 9 months ..	400	..	..	100	235	..	300	..	200	100†
„ 18 months ..	850	1200	..	700	600	1050	..	350	850	700
„ 19 months ..	1300*	250	..	1000	1300	270	..	750	1000	300
„ 21 months ..	1500	1750	..	..	1600	..	..	..	450	900
„ 26 months ..	1400	2000*	1500*	1800	1200	1400	1200	..	1300	1070
„ 35 months ..	..	1700	1200	..	1500*	..	..	1800	1450†	700

* Means British ship; † French, ‡ St. John's, N B. Those not marked were American.

1. So far as the number of whale ships touching at the Sandwich Islands affords an index of the whale fishery in the Pacific, by far the greatest proportion of it belongs to the United States, whose inhabitants first commenced it. This superiority is the more creditable to the Americans, that they have maintained it, from first to last, without any legislative protection.

According to the *Whalemens' Shipping List* of 21st November, 1844, published in New Bedford, there were then at sea from different parts of the United States, 593 whaling vessels, including one employed sealing, and 82 vessels remained in port.

The distribution of these 593 whalers at that time was as follows :

In the Pacific, including 70 on the N. W. Coast	..	324
In the Indian Ocean	.. ..	114
In the Atlantic	.. ..	35
In the South Atlantic	.. ..	31
In the South Seas	.. ..	22
About the Crozette Islands	.. ..	18
On the Coast of New Holland	.. ..	14
On the Coast of New Zealand	.. ..	10
In the Indian and Pacific Oceans	.. ..	9
Vessels whose locality was then unknown	.. ..	15
Employed in sealing	.. ..	1
		593

Thus have the Americans, in this bold and adventurous fishery, exceeded the predictions of the eloquent Burke, in his speech on American affairs, in 1774. No nation has ever possessed such a fleet of whaling vessels as the United States possess at this moment. In 1774, Mr. Burke observed, "While we follow them among the tumbling frozen mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frown recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis's Straits,—while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold. * * * No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries: no climate that is not witness of their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not hardened into manhood!" What would he have said now?

The average value of the hulk of each American whaler may be considered 22,000 dls., and of the outfit 18,000 dls.

The adventure is divided into *lays* or shares, of which the captain's *lay* is generally one-seventeenth of the whole; the first officer's, one-twentieth; the second officer's, one-forty-fifth; the third officer's, one-sixtieth; the boat steerer's, from one-eightieth to one-hundred-and-twentieth; and the common sailor's, from one-hundred-and-twentieth to one-hundred-and-fiftieth.

Great Britain, during the eleven years from 1813 to 1824 inclusive, allowed the large sum of £82,700 in bounties to 490 ships, without fully establishing the fishery. This result is evident from the fact that

in 1791 Great Britain had afloat seventy-five South-Seamen ; that the average yearly number for the above eleven years, was only forty-four, and that during the last year of the eleven, namely 1824, it was reduced to thirty-one.

No bounty has been allowed since 1824, yet the number of British South Sea whalers is still about thirty.

The French whalers in the Pacific are estimated at about seventy ; most of which belong to Havre. The Government, from 1st March, 1842, to 31st December, 1850, allows the following bounties, viz. :—

On departure, 40 fr. per ton on ships' crews wholly French.

On return	29	"	"	"	"	"	partly	"
	27	"	"	"	"	"	wholly	"
	14½	"	"	"	"	"	partly	"

The following further allowances are made to French whalers in the Pacific which have been out thirty months and upwards, and have taken their fish beyond the 28th degree of North latitude, viz. :—

20 francs on every 200 pounds of oil and head-matter, up to 31st December, 1845.

15 francs on every 200 pounds of oil and head-matter, from 1st January, 1846, until the 31st December, 1850.

The same ships often touch twice during the same year.

2. It will be seen that ships of late years have not generally succeeded in obtaining as much sperm oil as they did twenty years ago. I have attempted to demonstrate the exact amount of the decrease, by selecting, as they occur in Mr. Reynolds' lists, six ships for each year, out, respectively, the same number of months. But as it is impossible to find that number of ships for every year out precisely the same time, blanks occur which cannot be filled up, and hence the comparison is incomplete.

Upon this important question, some additional light is thrown, by the following calculations, of the average quantity of oil taken per month, after allowing six months' passage for each vessel :—

Year.	Vessels	Flag.	Season	Aggregate time out Mos	Total amount	Average bbls per month.
1834	58	American	Fall	96	75980	80
1835	12	American	Spring	226	9050	58
1835	50	American	Fall	987	62550	91
1835	10	British	Fall	189	10140	78
1836	12	{ American } & British	Spring	172	8750	87
1836	52	" " "	Fall	1312	69640	69
1837	16	" " "	Spring	240	8090	66
1837	51	" " "	Fall	1247	64497	68
1838	22	American	Spring	392	18686	71
1838	1	British	Spring	19	1060	81
1838	2	French	Spring	17	340	68
1838	41	American	Fall	1082	45780	54
1838	9	British	Fall	233	10020	61
1838	1	French	Fall	10	350	87

I regret that I cannot find any data showing this comparison for a longer period.

3. In classifying the trading vessels, I have arranged them according to the port or country to or from which they proceeded, as the most natural way of showing the countries or places with which the Sandwich Islands have mercantile relations. The reader, therefore, is not to suppose that the vessels which appear as to or from Mexico, Peru, Tahiti, &c., bore the flag of or belonged to those countries. The vessels put down as American trading vessels, are only those which appear to have come direct from the United States; besides them, a majority of all the other trading vessels were under the American flag.

4. The facility of communication between the Sandwich Islands and the countries and ports with which they trade, is shown by the following averages of passages:—

3 vessels from Acapulco, averaged	.. .. .	35 days.
29 " from Boston, averaged	.. .. .	153 "
4 " from Bonin Islands, averaged	.. .. .	47 "
1 vessel from Bodega, arrived in	.. .. .	15 "
31 vessels from China, averaged	.. .. .	60 "
1 vessel from Cobija, arrived in	.. .. .	40 "
37 vessels from N.W. Coast and Columbia, averaged	.. .. .	25 "
2 " from Coquimbo, averaged	.. .. .	42 "
1 vessel from Copiapo, arrived in	.. .. .	40 "
7 vessels from Cape San Lucas, averaged	.. .. .	19 "
76 " from Californian ports, averaged	.. .. .	20 "
7 " from Guayaquil, averaged	.. .. .	34 "
1 vessel from Huasco, arrived in	.. .. .	50 "
6 vessels from Kamschatka, averaged	.. .. .	31 "
4 " from La Paz, averaged	.. .. .	27 "
48 " from Lima or Callao, averaged	.. .. .	38 "
13 " from London, averaged	.. .. .	159 "
19 " from Mazatlan, averaged	.. .. .	24 "
7 " from Manila, averaged	.. .. .	75 "
3 " from Marquesas, averaged	.. .. .	17 "
4 " from New Zealand, averaged	.. .. .	87 "
9 " from New York, averaged	.. .. .	146 "
12 " from Norfolk Sound, averaged	.. .. .	30 "
3 " from Panama, averaged	.. .. .	55 "
2 " from Payta, averaged	.. .. .	34 "
44 " from San Blas, averaged	.. .. .	24 "
2 " from Sydney, New South Wales, averaged	.. .. .	81 "
3 " from Sitka, averaged	.. .. .	26 "
1 vessel from Talcuano, arrived in	.. .. .	51 "
2 vessels from Tres Marias, near San Blas, averaged	.. .. .	19 "
24 " from Tahiti, averaged	.. .. .	26 "
25 " from Valparaiso, averaged	.. .. .	49 "

ANALYTICAL VIEW of the Goods imported for Consumption at the Port of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and of the Goods transhipped, and of those re-exported, during the year 1843.

Ale or beer,	cases	35	Axes,	dozen	32½	Apples, dried,	bbls.	6
"	barrels	20	Anvils,		2	Brandy,	pipes	6½
"	casks	69	Axe-helves and sheep-			"	hhd.	4
"	dozen	20	skins,	box	1	"	cases	55
Almonds,	bags	2	Axe-helves,	dozen	10	"	gallons	1316
Anchors,		4	Augers,	dozen	2	Brandy, cherry,	cases	10
Axes.	boxes	25	Accordions, French,		51	Beef, salt,	barrels	176

Beef, salt,	kegs	19	Currants,	jars	2	Earthenware, barrels	8	
"	casks	4	Curry powder,	boxes	9	"	casks	8
Beef, jerked,	arobas	357	Candles,	boxes	48	"	cases	12
Bear-skins,			Caps,	box	1	Fruits, preserved in		
Bitters,	cases	3	Corks,	case	1	brandy or vinegar,		
Biscuit,	pipes	40	Chests, trunks, and			cases	10	
"	barrels	106	dressing-cases, pkgs	62	Flour,	barrels	638	
"	hhd's.	15	Combs,	case	1	"	casks	2
"	bags	280	"	dozen	12	"	bags	305
"	casks	25	Children's clothing and			Flannel,	cases	3
"	quintals	238	caps,	case	1	Fish,	barrels	2
Books printed, blank			Camphor trunks,		8	Files and screws, box	1	
and school; some			Chairs, harness, hair-			Furnaces, iron, box	1	
maps, &c.	boxes	12	pillows, &c.	case	1	Furniture, boxes	21	
Boots and shoes, do.		38	Chairs, clothing, &c.			Fancy biscuit, soap,		
Shoes,	pairs	305	"	boxes	8	ribbons and station-		
Binding materials,			" for children, boxes	2		ery,	case	1
"	pkgs	3	Chairs,	box	1	Fancy caps, collars,		
Buttons, uniform, gross		15	" lacquered, boxes	2		ribbons, gloves, &c.		
Ditto common, doz.		3	" rattan,	pkgs.	50	"	case	1
Do. shirt, bone, gross		10	"		70	Fancy articles,	case	1
Do. pearl,	case	1	Cigars,	cases	2	Fire-works,	boxes	12
Bellows, clothing, &c.			"	boxes	278	Fowling-pieces, boxes	7	
"	case	1	"	193,500		Fans,	cases	9
Beaverteen,	case	1	Chocolate,	cases	2	Frying-pot,		1
Boxes, stringham,			Cooking-stoves,	cases	5	Frocks, duck,		48
"	bundle	1	Cheese,	cases	13	" and trousers,		84
Brass door-bolts, doz.		16	"	cheeses	7	" Guernsey		60
Bureaus,		2	Cotton goods,	cases	12	Gin,	cases, 236	
Butter,	lbs.	240	Cottons, white, pieces	320		"	hhd's.	9
Ditto,	firkins,	17	" blue, pieces	7		"	baskets	20
Broadcloth,	case	1	"	pieces	24	Glasses, looking, cases	7	
Brick tiles,		1500	"	yards	2,445	looking-glasses,	cases	3
Buck-skins, dressed,		9	Cordage,	coils	160	Glass-ware,	cases	3
Blacking,	boxes	11	"	lbs.	727	Glass, window, boxes	31	
Beans, value, dls.		91 29	Calico,	yards	28	Glue, barrel	1	
Bread,	value, dlr.	1	" white,	cases	11	Glass shades	case	1
Brushes, cloth, doz.		2	"	cases	12	Glass lanterns, boxes	2	
Basons and Ewers, case		1	Cloth,			Gold lace,	pieces	2
Baskets,	pkgs.	102	Chain cable,		1	Grindstones,	box	1
Calicoes, brown, bales		50	Card case and puzzles,			"	stones	2
Canvas,	bales	6	(ivory)	case	1	* Ginghams,	box	1
"	bolts	187	Crape and ribbon, case	1		Gravestones,		4
Church bell,		1	Cinnamon,	box	1	German stuff for trou-		
Copper sheathing,			Cloves,	bags	2	sers,	pieces	13
"	quintals	134	Castoreum,	lbs.	12 1/2	Grass-cloth,	cases	10
"	cases	10	Drill, plain,	cases	6	"	piece	1
"	sheets	900	" striped,	cases	4	"	bags	6
" old,	lbs.	303	" blue,	cases	3	Grain,		
Cologne water,	cases	2	" fancy,	bales	2	Gloves, ladies', doz.	47-12	
Cordials,	cases	3	Duck,	bales	29	Hides,	10,588	
"	dozen	4	"	bolts	21	Horses,		33
Coffee,	bags	277	Dry-goods, assorted,			" and mares,		20
"	barrels	26	"	pkgs.	19	Hats,	cases	6
"	quintals	9	Donations to mission-			"	hats	88
Coats, frock, (linen)		7	aries, &c.	pkgs.	31	" from China,	cases	7
Confectionery,	lbs.	125	Domestic goods, box	1		" from Manila,		
Cart,		1	Drilling, sheeting, and			"	hats	100
Clocks, house,	cases	4	bed-tick,	bales	18	Handkerchiefs, cotton,		
"	clocks	3	Dining-tables,		2	"	pkgs.	23
Clothing, &c.	cases	16	Desks, upright,		4	" fancy,	cases	2
Copper braces,	lbs.	57	Drawers, woollen and			"	pieces	67 1/2
Caps, Scotch,		64	cotton,	pairs	38	" assorted,	cases	19
Counter-scales,		2	Drawers, flannel, pairs	63		" Chinese,	cases	8
Coffee-mills,	case	1	Demijohns,		192	" black silk,	case	1
Cranberries,	barrels	4	Deck-lights,		110	" silk, fancy pcs.	46	
Currants,	cask	1	"	case	1	Hardware,	cases	46
			Engravings,	case	1	Hats, straw,	case	1

Hats, caps, and clothing,		Nutmegs,	pkgs.	1	Shooks,	barrels	462
cases	3	Nankeens, blue,	pkgs.	4	Shingles,		307,500
Hanks,	dozen	Oakum,	bundles	10	Saddles, ladies',	case	1
Hoops,	bundles	Organs, hand,		1	" shoes, &c.,	pkgs.	9
Heading,	feet	Oil, sweet,	dozen	80	" and bridles,	case	1
Ham,	lbs.	" linseed,	gals.	30	" men's,	case	1
Iron,	quintals	" paint,	casks	2	" "	saddles	9
"	bars	" olive,	cases	15	Shot,	bags	8
"	cwt.	" sperm,	barrels	185	Suspenders, elastic,	case	1
" old,	lot	" "	gallon	3773	Shirts, striped,	cases	44
" chests,		" black,	gallons	8812	" white,	cases	2
" safe,		" "	barrels	31	" woollen, shirts		49
" vices,		Oars,		68	" red and blue, do.		33
" sheeting,	lbs.	Oak barrels,		17	Shirtings, bleached,	boxes	3
Italian brandy,	jars	Paints,	kegs	71	Shirts, blue flannel,	shirts	70
Ink,	box	" green,	lbs.	90	Sheetings, bleached,		
Insects,	cases	" and oil,	pkgs.	60	cases		4
Ivory and pearl ware,		Prints,	pkgs.	25	Stockings, woollen,		
cases	2	Plank and boards,	11,876		pairs		12
Jewellery,	cases	Panacea,	cases	11	" silk,	dozen	11
Jackets, cloth, jackets	10	Peaches, dried,	cases	3	Skins,	case	1
" pea, long do.	6	Pepper,	bags	23	" tanned,	dozen	2
" monkey, do.	40	Pimento,	box	1	" sea-otter,		143
" grass cloth, do.	2	Percussion caps,		4000	" land-otter,		830
Knives, butchers', doz.	3	Powder,	kegs	9	" mink,		35
" jack,	dozen	"	lbs.	4	" beaver,	lbs.	466
Kersey's,	case	Pitsaws,	bundles	12	Sofas, rattan,		4
Limejuice,	gallons	"	saws	6	Soy,	boxes	12
Lavender,	cases	Pork,	barrels	111	Stationery,	boxes	4
Longcloths,	pkgs.	do. and beef,	bbls.	34	Swords and belts, bndl.		1
Liqueurs,	case	Provisions,	barrels	10	Shawls, crape,	cases	8
Lead,	rolls	Pickles,	boxes	19	" "	shawls	3
" white,	boxes	Porter,	hhd.	40	" China,	cases	8
" pipe,	box	Paper,	boxes	2	" gauze,	cases	2
Leather,	sides	Paper, printing,	pkgs.	745	Sash weights,	case	1
Lathe, turning,		Papers, &c.,	case	1	Sashes, (120 lights),		10
Lacquered ware, cases	43	Paper, writing,	qrs.	13½	Stiles for window blinds		10
Lawns,	case	Pistols,	pairs	3	Slate pencils,	box	1
Lumber,	feet	Pasteboard,	bundles	35	Seamen's Friend		
Medicines,	pkgs.	Pails,		9	Society,	box	1
Mustard,	pkgs.	Pump-tacks,	boxes	2	Syrup of lemons,	cases	19
Marline,	bundle	Pitch,	barrels	2	Sperm candles,	boxes	10
Macaroni,	pkgs.	Peas,	barrels	15	Sardines,	cases	70
Mattresses, books, cloth-		Plaids,		1	Staves,	pipes	50
ing, &c.	pkgs.	Ruin,	pipes	3	Sarsaparilla,	boxes	2
Mattresses,		"	hhd.	9	Slops,	cask	1
Muslins,	case	"	bbls.	28	Saws,	box	1
Muskets,	case	"	galls.	400	Shovels,	pkgs.	4
Merchandize,	pkgs.	Raisins,		8	Sad irons,	case	1
Mantles, camel's hair,	3	"	cases	64½	Spoons, butter, dozen		8
Matches,	case	Rice,	tierces	12	Spars,		4
Mince-pie meat, jars	2	"	barrels	208	Sugar,	cases	3
Masks,	dozen	"	bags	289	" white,	cases	14
Medallions, white	3000	"	quintals	3	Sweetmeats,	boxes	69
Moccassins,	pairs	" value	3 dls.	37	Silver ware, pictures,		
Musquito netting, bxs	4	Rice-paintings,		2	&c.,	cases	4
Matting,	pkgs.	Ribbon,	pieces	12	Silk goods,	cases	55
Mittens, woollen and		Rope,	pkgs.	281	"	pieces	3
cotton,	dozen	"	coils	171	Sugar candy	kegs	50
Nails, copper,	pkgs.	"	cwt.	14½	Trousers, light,	pairs	56
"	quintals	Rings, Saint,	boxes	6	" flushing,	pairs	40
" and copper		Salmon,	barrels	847	" nankeen,	pkgs.	3
spikes and iron nails,		Soap,	boxes	415	Tar,	barrel	1
casks	12	"	lbs.	800	Thread, white,	cases	2
Nails, iron,	casks	"	pieces	427			
Nuts,	pkgs.	"	scented, boxes	3			

Twine, bales	3	Almonds, bags	2	Nuts, sacks	2
Types, pkgs.	8	Brandy, cognac, cases	55	Oakum, bundles	10
Tables, cherry wood,	6	Bitters, case	1	Oil, sweet, dozen	25
Table mat,	1	Biscuit, barrels	76	Prints, pkgs.	3
" covers, linen, pcs.	19	" pipes	40	Panacea, case	1
Trunks, nest	1	" quintals	100	Pitch, barrel	1
Tubs, nest	1	Beef and pork, casks	20	Peaches, dried, cases	3
Tallow, pkgs.	6314	Cologne water, cases	2	Pepper, bag	1
" arrobas	6047	Cart, "	1	Powder, barrel	1
Tobacco, boxes	19	Canvas, bolts	45	Rum, barrel	1
" keg	1	Confectionery, lbs.	125	" gallons	179
" lbs.	303	Copper, sheets	900	Raisins, cases	2
Tin ware, pkgs.	11	" nails, barrels	3	Skins, sea otter	261
Tea, boxes	393	Cordial, case	1	" land otter	413
Toys, cases	16	Coffee, bags	9	" beaver,	10
Umbrellas, cases	6	Cottons, brown, bales	11	" ditto, lbs.	123
" dozen	5½	Cigars, case	1	" buckskins	9
Varnish, barrel	1	Chocolate, cases	2	Salmon, barrels	450
Vests, "	13	Caps, Scotch	11	Soap, cases	42
Vermilion, boxes	8	Drill, plain, cases	2	Sperm oil, barrels	150
Vinegar, barrels	21	" striped, cases	4	Suspenders, elastic, case	1
" pipes	4	Duck, bolts	35	Shirts, striped, cases	2
Waggon, "	1	Drawers, woollen,	28	Sugar, white, cases	6
Work-boxes, "	5	Engravings, case	1	Saddles, "	9
Water-monkeys, cask	1	Flour, barrels	120	" ladies', case	1
Whalebone, lbs.	83,770	Fruits in vinegar, cases	2	Shirts, fine,	36
Webbing, picce	1	" do. in brandy, case	1	Soap, scented, case	1
Wicking, bale	1	Frock coats, "	7	Tallow, arrobas,	11,908½
Woollen cloth, case	1	Frocks, duck,	23	Thread, white, cases	2
" pieces	8	" ditto Guernsey,	10	Trousers, "	120
Water, mineral, cases	2	Flannel shirts, "	62	" flushing,	27
Whiskey, barrels	16	Gin, cases	83½	Tar, barrel	1
Wines, cases	120½	" barrels	20	Twine, cask	1
" hhds.	4	Hides, "	3,294	Vinegar, barrel	1
" pipes	5	Hand organs, case	1	Wine, pkgs.	127½
" barrel	1	Handkerchiefs, bale	1	Whalebone, lbs.	71,553
" champgn. bskts.	108	Hats, "	76	Whale-oil, barrels	33
" dozen	3	Iron, quintals	20		
" claret, barrels	6½	Jackets, monkey,	40		
" California, casks	3	Looking-glasses, cases	3		
" sherry, cases and		Lavender, case	1		
" brls.	18	Liqueur, sweet, case	1		
		Medicines, cases	4		
		Marline, bundle	1		
		Madapollam, cases	9		
		Mustard, case	1		
		Nails, casks	25		
		" copper, lbs.	112		

GOODS ENTERED OUTWARDS.

Ale or beer, dozen	45
" barrels	16

GOODS TRAN- SHIPPED.

Anchor,	1
Chain cable,	1
Ivory, lbs.	1300
Oil, whale, barrels	930
" sperm, bbls.	240
Tortoiseshell, lbs.	330
Whalebone, lbs.	118,682

By deducting the goods entered outwards and those transhipped from the goods entered inwards, a very exact idea will be formed of the total consumption of the Honolulu market, for the year 1843, so far as official documents show it.

The value, as given in to the Custom-house, of the goods imported, exported and consumed, in 1843, is thus stated by Mr. William Paty, Collector of Customs :

Imports, 223,383 dlrs., 38 cts. ; exports, 66,818 dlrs., 17 cts. ; consumption, 156,565 dlrs., 21 cts.

Some knowledge of the commerce of the place may be gleaned from the following results of statements prepared by Messrs. Peirce and Brewer, respectable merchants of Honolulu, which were published in the *Poly-nesian*, on 12th September, 1840, and 4th September 1841 :

IMPORTS into the Port of Honolulu, 1836—41.

[illegible]

EXPORTS of Native Produce, 1836—41.

YEARS		Sandal wood, at 7 dols. per picul.	Bullock hides, at 2 dols. each.	Goat-skins, at 23 cts. each.	Salt, at 1-4 dols per barrel.	Leaf tobacco, at 15 cts. per pound.	Sugar, at 5, 6, and 7 cts. per pound.	Molasses and syrup, at 23, 25, 30, and 37 cts. per gallon.	Kukui oil, made from the candle nut, and used for paint.	Sperm oil, taken by a Oahu vessel.	Arrow-root, at 5 cents per pound.	Provisions, salt & fresh, vegetables, &c., sold to ships of war, and to whaling and merchant vessels.	Total value.
To Aug. 17, 1840 From do. to Aug. 17, 1841	1836	Dols. 26000	12000	4600 4400	300 300	500 300	300 1000	400 600	...	...	300 200	25000 45000	Dols. 73200 79600
	1837	12000	13000	4500 2700	300 300	...	6200 3450	500 500	...	...	300 300	35000 94400	63850
	1838	6000	10000	3000 1400	...	...	6000 3600	500 500	...	...	4000 1700	50000 18000	94400 75050
	1839	6000	10000	1000 2900	...	...	18000 7300	2090	...	...	...	...	...
	21 000	18000	10000 2250	300 3000	1390	{ k.oil, to- bac. &c.	9900 3320	69200	93280				

The preceding table shows a total amount of imports, for five and a half years, of 2,012,200 dls. ; of which, the yearly average is 365,854 dls. ; against which, we have only 223,383 dls., 38 cts. for 1843, according to Mr. Paty's statement. But from these data we are not to infer a proportionate decrease in the imports for 1843 ; for the duties received by the Custom-house in 1843 were larger than in any previous year ; and Mr. Paty gives only the value of goods imported as officially declared by the importers, whereas Messrs. Peirce and Brewer gave the invoice value only where they knew that value ; and where they did not, they fixed the value of invoices according to the sales actually made of the same on the spot. Besides, the table formed from the calculations of Messrs. Peirce and Brewer comprises goods imported into Honolulu, purchased by traders there, and re-exported to California, the Russian settlements, and other islands in the Pacific. Neither their statement, nor that by Mr. Paty, includes the large quantity of merchandise brought to Honolulu, but destined for and carried away to other markets, without being landed or exchanging hands.

The difference in the value of imports, taking that value from the prices declared on entry, in place of the prices obtained by sale here, may be seen by the prices in the entries, fixed on the following goods.

RANGE OF PRICES.	
Beer	45 cts., D1 50, D2, and D2 75 per dozen
Beaver skins	D3 each
Brandy	22 1-2, 35 and 40 cts. per gallon
Beaverteens	D6 per piece
Beef	D5 per barrel
Biscuit	D3 to D3 50 per cwt.
Broad cloth, (blue)	D35 92 cts. per piece
Canvas	D11 to D20 per bolt
Copper nails	20 1-2 cents per lb.
Coffee	6, 8 and 10 dolls. per cwt.
Champagne	5 and 9 dolls. per dozen.
Cottons, (blue)	10, 11, and 12 cts. per yard
Ditto, (brown)	5 cts. per yard
Calico	6 and 10 cts. per yard
Cotton, (white)	8 1-3 cts. per yard
Duck	7, 10 and 12 dolls. per piece
Drill, (blue)	9 cts. per yard
Flour	D1 50, 5 and 6 dolls. per barrel
Gin	D2 per dozen
Grass cloth	D12 per piece
Hides, (bullock)	D1 50 and D2 each
Horses, (California)	D15 each
Hats	D2 each
Handkerchiefs, (cotton)	44 cts. and D1 68 per dozen
Ditto, (black silk)	D5 50 per piece
Ditto, (red ditto)	D8 per piece
Ditto, (white ditto)	D6 per piece
Ham	7 cts. per lb.
Mares, (California)	D6 each
Muslins	D4 per piece
Otter skins, (land)	D3 each
Otter skins, (sea)	D32 54, 36 and 40 dolls. each
Oil, (sperm)	50 cts. per gallon
Ditto, (whale)	25 cts. per gallon

Plank	4 cts. per foot
Prints	11 and 13 cts. per yard
Pork	D5 per barrel
Pepper, (black)	5 1-2 cts. per lb.
Rum	15 1-2 to 20 cts. per gallon
Rice	D1 50 per bag.
Soap, (California)	at 10, 13, 15, 16 and 18 cts. per box
Saddles, (riding)	D10 each
Shingles	from 60 cts. to D4 per M.
Shawls, (crape)	D6 63 each
Shoes	90 cts. per pair
Stockings, (silk)	D4 per dozen
Tallow	D1 50 per arroba, of 25 lbs.
Tobacco	15 cts. per lb.
Wine, (Spanish)	D4 per barrel
Whalebone	15, 16, 18 and 22 cts. per lb.
Wine, (California)	D12 per cask
Whiskey	15 cts. per gallon

Hints for the Custom-house.—The great difference in the price of the same article, as delivered to the Custom-house in different invoices, is very remarkable. It is not entirely to be accounted for by the difference of original prices in the different ports whence the goods proceed. I fear some importers feel the obligation of their oaths, subscribed to each entry, less stringently than others. But where the duties are so moderate, and where all is left to the good faith of the importers, the Government has a right to impose some check upon the values which they declare. And I do not see that a less objectionable check could be contrived than the enactment of a law, providing that the Government, whenever they have reason to believe the declared value to be incorrect, should have the power to take, on their own account, the goods so undervalued, at the prices declared, adding to the same as much more as may be sufficient to pay all charges, and a moderate profit to the importer.

To allow of the adoption of this or any other reasonable check, the entries would require to be more specific and detailed than the present regulations require them to be. Amongst the items of entries which I have examined, are the following, viz. :

Broadcloth	1 case,	at	D437 90
Calicoes, brown	4 bales,	..	73 0
Cloth, long	9 bales,	..	518 0
Cottons, brown	11 bales,	..	325 0
Ditto, ditto	11 bales,	..	712 94
Ditto, white and printed,	7 bales,	..	875 97
Ditto, goods	6 bales,	..	319 88
Crockery ware	8 casks,	..	432 12
Drill, striped	4 cases,	..	164 0
Dry goods, assorted	4 pckgs.	..	1,407 55
Ditto ditto	7 boxes,	..	977 77
Drilling, sheeting, and bed-tick	18 bales,	..	777 27
Furniture	15 boxes,	..	432 15
Glass, window	30 boxes,	..	86 25
Hardware	27 pckgs.	..	1,848 0
Handkerchiefs, red	1 case,	..	149 0
Jewellery	1 box,	..	70 0
Lacquered ware	43 cases,	..	656 0
Madapollams	9 cases,	..	518 0
Prints	6 cases,	..	1,258 72
Silk handkerchiefs, assorted	19 cases,	..	3,934 0

Besides these there are many others, but these suffice to show the expediency of requiring the importers of goods, in their manifests, to specify the marks and numbers of the packages, the description of goods contained, the number of pieces, yards, weight and measure, and the price per piece, yard, cwt., pound, gallon, or otherwise, as the case may be. Under such a system, not only would it be more easy to compare one invoice with another, and to detect any attempted fraud, but there would be a facility, at the end of every year, to make out an exact statement of the goods consumed during that year; the advantages of which, both to the Government and to the merchant, are sufficiently obvious.

At present, nothing so exact can be attempted; yet in justice to this young Government, and to Mr. Judd and Mr. Paty, who conduct its financial affairs, I may mention that the very possibility of forming from their official papers even the imperfect table which I have given above, reflects much honour upon their administration. I am not sure that in Spain, or any of her former Colonies, unless it be in Chile, it would be possible to render such a statement from any records they keep; if *possible*, I am convinced it would at least cost much more trouble than I have found with the Custom-house records of Honolulu, access to which has been kindly and liberally allowed me.

5. Till of late years, the Sandwich Islands have been rarely visited by ships of war, as will be seen by the following statement:—

Year.	Arrived.	Name of Vessel	Year.	Arrived.	Name of Vessel.
1825	July 9,	H. B. M. S. Blonde.	1811	Apr. 6,	„ Ship St. Louis.
1826	Jan. 14,	U. S. Sch. Dolphin.	„	June 11,	„ Sch. Flying Fish.
„	Apr. 20,	H. B. M. S. Blossom.	„	June 16,	„ S. Peacock.
„	Oct. 11,	U. S. S. Peacock.	„	Oct. 6,	H. B. M. S. Curaçoa.
1827	Jan. 27,	H. B. M. S. Blossom.	„	Oct. 9,	U. S. S. Yorktown.
1828	Apr. 16,	Sp. Privateer, Greek.	„	Nov 17,	„ S. Vincennes.
1829	Oct. 13,	U. S. S. Vincennes.	„	Nov 17,	„ Sch. Porpoise.
1832	July 22,	U. S. S. Potomac.	„	Nov 17,	„ „ Flying Fish.
1836	Sept. 6,	U. S. Sch. Enterprise.	„	Nov 18,	„ Brig Oregon.
„	Sept. 7,	U. S. S. Peacock.	1812	Aug 24,	French Ship Embuscade
„	Oct. 23,	H. B. M. S. Actæon.	„	Dec. 1,	U. S. S. United States.
1837	July 8,	H. B. M. S. Sulphur.	1843	Feb. 10,	H. B. M. S. Carysfort.
„	July 10,	French Ship Venus.	„	Feb. 13,	U. S. S. Boston.
„	Sep. 28,	H. B. M. S. Imogene.	„	July 2,	H. B. M. S. Hazard.
1838	Sep. 21,	„ „ Fly.	„	July 6,	U. S. S. Constellation.
1839	May 31,	„ „ Sulphur.	„	July 26,	H. B. M. S. Dublin.
„	July 9,	French Ship Artemise.	„	Aug. 3,	U. S. S. United States.
„	Aug. 25,	H. B. M. S. Sparrowhawk.	„	Sept. 4,	„ S. Cyane.
„	Oct. 10,	U. S. S. Columbia.	„	Sep. 27,	H. B. M. Ketch Basilisk
„	Oct. 10,	„ „ John Adams.	„	Sep. 28,	„ „ S. Champion.
1840	June 7,	French Brig Pylade.	1814	Feb. 22,	„ „ Modeste.
„	July 20,	French Ship Danaide.	„	June 9,	U. S. S. „ Levant.
„	Sep. 19,	U. S. Sch. Flying Fish.	„	July 11,	„ „ Thalia.
„	Sep. 24,	„ S. Vincennes.	„	July 15,	„ „ Warren.
„	Sep. 30,	„ S. Peacock.	„	Aug. 16,	H. B. M. Carysfort.
„	Oct. 7,	U. S. Sch. Porpoise.	„	Sep. 2,	Sardinian Bg. L. Eriolaus.
„	Mar. 8,	„ Vincennes.	„	Sep. 27,	U. S. S. Savannah.
„	Mar. 21,	„ Sch. Porpoise.	„	Dec. 10,	„ Brig Perry.

6. The commerce of this port for the year 1843 was as follows, viz.:

Vessels.	Value of Goods (consumed.	Amount of Duties paid.
25 American ..	Dolrs. 109,297 88 cents.	Dolrs. 3,520 93 cents.
9 British ..	37,849 8 ..	1,464 32 ..
4 French ..	2,931 60 ..	148 58 ..
1 Spanish ..	4,559 89 ..	136 86 ..
1 German ..	2,026 76 ..	60 80 ..
Rec. from sundry ships for transit duties		239 31 ..
	Dolrs. 156,565 21	Dolrs. 5,270 74

As all whalers are allowed to sell goods to the amount of 200 dolrs. each without paying any duty; whatever, I think I may fairly add 15,000 dolrs. for goods introduced under that privilege. If I am right in this, the yearly consumption of goods in Honolulu may be put down at 171,565, dolrs. *official value*.

7. The only import duty is 3 per cent., *ad valorem*, upon all goods indiscriminately.

Goods are allowed to be transhipped or re-exported on payment of a duty of one-half per cent. *ad valorem*; or where the import duty has been paid, a drawback of two and a half per cent. is allowed.

All duties on the export of gold and silver were abolished, as injurious to commerce, by the law of 28th April, 1843.

There is no export duty on any of the productions of the islands.

The captain, supercargo, or agent of all vessels arriving for purposes of traffic, is required to subscribe the following oath:—"I, _____, do solemnly swear that the entry now subscribed with my name, and delivered by me to the collector of Honolulu, contains a true account of all goods imported for sale, for me, or on my account, or on account of any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned at this port, or which actually came consigned to me, or to any house of trade or partnership in which I am concerned, in the _____ whereof is master, from _____; that the said entry contains a just and true account in _____ of the cost thereof, including all charges, as per original invoice. So help me God."

No other process whatever is used to determine the cost and quantity of the goods on which the duty is to be charged; there are no appraisers or custom-house guards; everything is left to the honour and oath of the importer or agent: yet I am assured the duties are easily and faithfully collected, at an expense to the Government of 500 dolrs. a year.

8. The harbour dues at this port are the following, viz.:—

20 cents per ton, on merchant vessels.

6 " " " on whale ships and merchant vessels entering for the purpose of obtaining refreshments only.

2 dolrs. for the use of the buoys.

1 " for certificate of clearance.

1 " per foot pilotage for taking a vessel in or out.

No harbour dues are exacted of a vessel having a Hawaiian register,

or of a vessel belonging to a resident foreigner who has taken the oath of allegiance.

A vessel owned by a foreigner who has not taken the oath of allegiance, but who resides permanently on shore, in the occupation of a dwelling-house or shop, pays only one-half of the usual dues.

PORT AND HARBOUR DUES AT LAHAINA, MAUI.

Anchorage and Pilotage	..	..	Dols.	10	0
Lighthouse	..	..	"	1	0
Clearance ..	..	..	"	1	0
Canal ..	..	..	"	3	0
Watering Ship,* (cash, dols. 2 50, one piece of cloth, dols. 3 50,)	..	..	"	6	0
					<hr/>
					Dols. 21 0

9. The net revenue of the kingdom, in 1842, was about 35,000 dols. ; in 1843, it was 50,000 dols. ; and under wise laws to promote agriculture and population, it is susceptible of great and rapid increase.

The public debt does not exceed 30,000 dols. ; the interest upon the whole averages about 12 per cent. and is regularly paid. Ten per cent. of the rents for lands is appropriated for the redemption of the debt. The whole public expenditure is under 45,000 dols. ; but some of the salaries require to be much increased ; and the Government desires to establish a regular mail communication with Europe and America, *via* San Blas, which will demand a considerable yearly outlay.

The accounts of the treasury, since that department was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Judd, have been kept by double entry, in the native language and by native clerks, with great clearness and regularity.

10. The islands are capable of producing arrow-root, cotton, castor-oil, coffee, silk, indigo, tobacco, turmeric, rice, &c., to a considerable extent ; but hitherto little capital has been devoted to the cultivation of these articles.

About 600 tons of sugar and 80,000 gallons of molasses are produced yearly, chiefly through the enterprising exertions of one American house—Messrs. Ladd & Co.

The yearly produce of kukui, or paint-oil, is about 10,000 gallons.

11. Cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, and goats, are abundantly and rapidly multiplying. Most of the necessaries of life are cheap and good.

12. The whole population of these islands is estimated not to exceed 110,000 souls. The progress of decrease has been lamentably rapid since the time of Captain Cook, who attributed to these islands a population of nearly 400,000. The evil is not yet stayed, notwithstanding all the many social and moral ameliorations introduced by the missionaries.

13. The amount of money in actual circulation in Honolulu is thought not to amount to 50,000 dols. ; but it is believed as much

* The natives will take the casks on the beach, fill, raft, and return them, for the above sum.

more exists, in deposit, to be used for speculative purposes, when suitable occasions offer.

The amount of bills yearly negotiated for supplies to whalers and ships of war is variously estimated at from 137,000 to 200,000 dolrs. ; and the rates of exchange are extremely high. The rates of 4s. 10d. on Navy bills on London, and of 120 for 100 dolrs. on New York and Paris, are not unusual.

14. The rules and regulations most important to be known by a stranger, on visiting Honolulu, are the following, viz. :—

The captain, supercargo, or agent is required to present a correct manifest, before landing any goods, under penalty of one-fourth of the goods otherwise landed.

All boats and seamen are required to return to their ships at nine o'clock P.M., when the first gun is fired from the fort.

THE UNDERMENTIONED FINES ARE ENFORCED:—

10 dolrs. on any ship throwing rubbish into the harbour, for the first offence; 20 for the second, and then the fine is doubled for every repetition of the same offence.

1000 dolrs. on any captain of a vessel, for landing a passenger, without written notice.

1000 dolrs. for a breach of the quarantine laws.

Hanging, as a murderer, for knowingly and maliciously violating those laws, whereby a contagious disease is communicated on shore.

500 dolrs. on any captain for refusing obedience to the health officer, or to any requisition of the quarantine laws.

100 dolrs. for taking on board any native, without the written permission of the Governor.

400 dolrs. for taking away any prisoner, and the latter to be returned.

60 dolrs. on any captain who leaves on shore any of his men, without leave in writing from the Governor.

100 dolrs. on every vessel which leaves the port without a certificate of clearance.

10 dolrs. for coming on shore with a knife, sword-cane, or any other dangerous weapon.

2 dolrs. for every seaman seized on shore, after the firing of the second gun from the fort, at half-past nine o'clock P.M.

10 dolrs. on every person who aids, secretes, or entertains a seaman on shore, after that hour; and the same *fine* on every person who, by force, opposes the police, in their search for such seaman.

1 to 5 dolrs. for hallooing or making a noise in the streets, at night.

6 dolrs. for striking another in a quarrel.

5 dolrs. for racing or swift riding in the streets or frequented roads.

1 dolr. for desecrating the Sabbath for the first time.

2 dolrs. " " " " " second time; and then the fine is doubled for every repetition of the offence.

6 dolrs. for drunkenness; 5 dolrs. for fornication; 30 dolrs. for adultery; 50 dolrs. for rape; 10 dolrs. for lewd, seductive, and lascivious conduct.

200 dolrs. on any captain of a vessel touching for repair or refreshments, who does not first render in writing a clear and explicit account of what he intends to purchase, and how and in what articles he is to pay for the same.

6 dolrs. reward for catching every deserter near to the harbour; 12 ditto if ten miles off.

For the partial exemption of whalers in the payment of duties, see note 6, page 265.

Ships can supply themselves with abundance of good water, at the pumps in the village, by paying three cents. per barrel of thirty gallons; or by going up the river, they can water without any charge whatever.

Vessels requiring repairs can have them well done, and at a reasonable rate, by Messrs. Robinson & Co.; and as for provisions and refreshments generally, no other islands in the Pacific afford equal facilities to those enjoyed at these islands.

15. The weights and measures used are the following, viz :

1 foot of 12 inches.	1 nail of 2 and 1-4th inches.
1 yard of 3 feet.	1 quarter-yard of 4 nails.
1 fathom of 2 yards.	1 yard of 4 quarters.
1 chain of 11 fathoms.	1 fathom of 2 yards.
1 furlong of 10 chains.	1 pio of 3 yards.
1 mile of 8 furlongs.	
1 pound of 16 ounces.	1 pint of 4 gills.
1 quarter of 25 pounds.	1 quart of 2 pints.
1 cwt. of 4 quarters.	1 gallon of 4 quarts.
1 ton of 20 cwt.	1 hogshead of 63 gallons.
	1 pipe of 2 hogsheads.
	1 ton of 2 pipes or 252 gallons.

16. The coins most current are the Spanish or Spanish American, namely, dollars, half-dollars, quarter-dollars, rials and half-rials; but the undermentioned foreign coins are also taken in payment:—

GOLD.			SILVER.		
Doubloon at	..	dolrs. 16	Shilling at ..	..	25 cts.
Eagle at ..	..	" 10	Francs, 5 at ..	..	dolr. 1
Guinea at ..	..	dolrs. 4 50	Rix dollars of Hamb. „	..	1
Sovereign at ..	..	" 4 50	Ruble at ..	..	75 cts.
Napoleon at ..	..	dolrs. 4	Rupee at ..	..	50 cts.
Ruble at ..	..	" 2	Rix dol. of Denmark, dolr. 1	..	
Ducat of Holland	..	" 2	Rix dol. of Holland „	..	1

Other foreign coins will also be received, and the value relatively to the dollar determined by weight.

The legal interest for money is one per cent. per month.

HONOLULU, OAHU,
Jan. 10, 1845.

(To be continued.)

ON THE ORIGIN OF BASALTIC COLUMNS.

BY CAPT. CHARLES MORTON, R.N.

SOME months ago, in consequence of an assertion in the American papers, that a very sensible diminution had recently been observed in the obliquity of the ecliptic, I ventured to express, through the medium of the *Jamaica Times*, a belief that the earth had once been so inclined as even to have brought England within the limits of the Tropics ; and that the time might arrive, when it would be again visited by a vertical sun. Though the American report was false, it in no way affected the value of my observations, for I expressly remarked that the decrease in the obliquity of the ecliptic had been known to have been very gradual for these last three thousand years, and that the probability was that it had been uniform throughout. In order to show that the climate of England was formerly much warmer than at present, I alluded to the bones of elephants, crocodiles, tigers, &c., being found embedded in the solid limestone rock, and likewise to the immense coal formations, pronounced by geologists to have been formerly luxuriant forests of tropical growth.

In further confirmation of this view, I now venture to offer for the consideration of the philosophic world, whether in the extraordinary ranges of basaltic columns, to which geologists have attributed a volcanic origin, we do not see the splendid remains of the gigantic bamboos of a former world ! The subject, though started by an individual conscious of his own inability to grapple with it successfully, is one of immense importance to science, and worthy the attention of all in the least degree desirous of acquiring correct information relative to the structure of the globe we inhabit, and the mighty workings of the Divine Creator we adore.—From the works of reference within my immediate reach, it appears that modern geologists and natural philosophers have fancied that the Giant's Causeway, and all other basaltic columns, have been formed by torrents of boiling lava ; and thus, all that appeared to support this idea has been brought forward in corroboration. But let them once contemplate even the less lofty and magnificent bamboos of the present day ; let them observe how closely they are often set together, at a considerable height above the ground ; how, in accordance with the description of the basaltic columns of the Giant's Causeway, they are articulated, or connected at the joints, by convex and concave terminations fitting into each other ; and I venture to predict, that confidence in their former theories will be materially shaken—that they will be disposed to join me, in ascribing to the vegetable kingdom a much more important feature in the structure of the present world than hitherto accorded.

It will then occur to them, that basaltic columns are not always per-

pendicular, nor inclined in regular or even irregular right lines, as if forced aside or broken by some violent convulsion of the earth; but that, like the graceful bamboo, they are frequently found beautifully curved into segments of circles.

Sir Joseph Banks remarked that the bending pillars of Staffa differ considerably from those of the Giant's Causeway. In Staffa, they lie upon their sides, each forming the segment of a circle; and in one place, a small mass of them very much resembles the ribs of a ship. Some of those in the Giant's Causeway, which he saw running along the face of a high cliff, were, he says, strangely bent in the middle, as if unable at their first formation, while in a soft state, to support the mass of incumbent earth. Now, it appears to me, that if the columns had been subjected, in a soft state, even to the pressure of their own enormous weight, without that of any incumbent earth whatever, they would have been squeezed into any other shape, rather than that of regularly-jointed columns. Had they been thrown down after their stone formation, they could not have acquired, or retained these curves; being in distinct blocks, they must, when forced much out of the perpendicular, have separated at the joints. But a forest of bamboos, suddenly thrown down, or inclined by the force of water, wind, or convulsions of the earth, would necessarily have retained the curves in which they had grown, or of which they were naturally susceptible, without breaking. In either case, it appears to me much more rational, and easy to conceive, that forests of gigantic bamboos have been petrified in the position they grew, or in that which they had been forced to assume, by the violence of the waters, winds, or earthquakes, than to imagine that such extensive torrents of boiling lava could have been poured out, or that on cooling it could have crystallised into joints, having at each extremity, or articulation, a convex tenon, or concave mortise, exactly like those of the bamboo; and that these enormous joints, or crystals, so extremely unlike those of other stone formations, for each joint, or crystal, forms a separate block, should have arranged themselves one above another into columns from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet high; and that instead of the joints of each strata being of equal length, or the columns of corresponding diameters, as might have been expected in contiguous columns, necessarily deposited from lava of a similar temperature and consistency, they should exhibit all the irregularity of height and diameter in the joints which mark a field of canes, or range of bamboos. But by supposing that bamboos had constituted moulds for the deposit of stony matter, and that the exterior bark, rind, or membrane, which, as bamboos, formerly retained the separate joints in their positions, ultimately decayed and left the joints distinct, much of the difficulty which former theories have always appeared to me to embrace will vanish. Even in this country, we find bamboos reaching from the bottom of valleys to the tops of hills: it is, therefore, possible that these ranges of basaltic columns might once have been trees of the bamboo species, studded throughout deep and extensive ravines, or valleys, which being subsequently filled with solutions of stony matter, converted the bamboos into stone, or basaltic columns. This idea is

strengthened by the circumstance, that though the stone in the Giant's Causeway is said to be generally of a compact and homogeneous nature, the upper joints in these columns are invariably found to be of a coarser and cellular structure, as might naturally be expected from the diminished pressure at the surface of the stony solution, or petrifying matter, while in some places the columns abound in air holes, or are, in fact, hollow throughout, and contain fine clay and other foreign bodies. Besides, even in the Giant's Causeway, the columns are said, in some instances, to present themselves in detached groups—inclining towards one another at the tops, so as to resemble the fluted arches and pillars of Gothic architecture. The basaltic columns on which the Cyclops Rocks, near Mount Etna, are based, are also represented as assembled in groups of five or six around another as a common centre. Many of these are said to resemble cannon, or hollow cylinders, varying from six inches to several feet in diameter. Sir William Hamilton having found masses of basalt, like portions of the joints of these columns, ejected from Mount Etna, fancied that basaltic columns were formed within the bosom of volcanoes, the rarified air within enabling the lava to assume the columnar form; and under the conviction, that the Giant's and all other similar Causeways were formed by torrents of lava, he imagined he could perceive some slight degree of similar columnar crystallisation in the torrents of lava which ran into the sea near Torre del Greco, in 1631.

It is true that basaltic columns have been found within the limits of extinguished craters; but this may, perhaps, merely prove, that volcanoes having their craters protected by these natural colonnades are less easily worn away than when bursting forth amongst softer and more perishable materials—for, notwithstanding the certain information we have of the immense torrents of lava which have been vomited forth these last few thousand years, we possess no certain knowledge that during this period one single strata of jointed basaltic columns have been formed. Therefore, bold and presumptuous as it may appear to offer an opinion at variance with the distinguished men who have written upon this subject, I venture to suggest, that basaltic columns have been formed by the petrification of a species of gigantic bamboos of a former world; that the origin of these columns was decidedly vegetable! It is unnecessary for me to conjecture, whether these enormous canes, or bamboos, grew in the sea or upon dry land—whether they were first petrified by an aqueous, gaseous, or igneous solution of stony matter—these are points which geologists will decide. If I have laid open the book of nature at the right page, they will read, interpret, and instruct us, as to the course pursued in the conversion of so large a portion of the vegetable into the mineral kingdom.

All in this country, conversant with the subject, being necessarily familiar with the structure and features of the bamboo, must, I think, be surprised at the extraordinary similarity in the articulation of its joints and those of basaltic columns; for, in both, the convex tenons, and concave mortises, are found indiscriminately in the upper or lower ends of the joints. This astonishing coincidence with a vegetable structure,

coupled with the remarkable disparity in the length and diameter of the joints in contiguous columns, (equally peculiar to the bamboo,) when we can imagine no difference whatever to have existed in the temperature or density of the lava, or stony solution from which these blocks or crystals are supposed to have been deposited, must, I think, almost appear conclusive evidence of their bamboo or vegetable origin. There is certainly one slight dissimilarity which I will not conceal: the bamboos of the present day *are*, and the basaltic columns of the Giant's Causeway *are not*, cylindrical. If this difference should appear to prejudice the numerous striking similarities I have pointed out, I shall, perhaps, when those who deem it an objection have shown that the bamboos of former worlds *were* cylindrical, endeavour to explain how the petrifying matter might, from the immense pressure it must have exerted, cause all interstices to be filled up, and thus compel *even cylindrical* bamboos to assume the hexagonal, heptagonal, octagonal, or other forms exhibited by basaltic columns.* Though the apprehension of severe criticism, or even ridicule, should never deter men from communicating for investigation thoughts which they fancy might benefit science, it is some satisfaction to feel, that the surprising coincidences alluded to must secure me from much of that ridicule for which all who have the temerity to advance new theories, however just, must prepare. I am, indeed, buoyed up with the hope that it will be found, I have been so fortunate as to have thrown out a hint, sufficiently in accordance with the known beauty and simplicity of the ordinary arrangements of nature, to induce philosophers to ascribe to the vegetable kingdom that prominent feature which I think it deserves in the structure of basaltic columns, and, perhaps, in that of the world itself. This would necessarily lead to inquiries relative to the most probable cause of such luxuriant vegetation having existed in portions of the earth now subjected to considerable degrees of cold. The greater obliquity of the ecliptic, and consequent extended limits of the tropics, in former ages, to which I have already alluded, will, I think, appear the most simple manner of accounting for the most genial climate; and it may perhaps be admitted, in accordance with my former suggestions, that after the earth has acquired that coincidence, between the ecliptic and equator, to which it has long been approaching, and given to its inhabitants those days and nights of equal length which now reign in the planet Jupiter, our globe may gradually incline again, so as to bring Old England's shores once more within the Tropics.

* On referring to the article "Bamboo" in my Encyclopedia, I find that in Cochin China there are not less than nine different species of bamboo. In one sort the joints are said to be nine or ten feet long, in another there are no lateral branches at all, and a third sort is called, from its shape, the square bamboo. Therefore, the dissimilarity alluded to presents no difficulty whatever.

A LECTURE ON EMIGRATION AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

DELIVERED AT THE HASTINGS MECHANICS' INSTITUTION ON THE
22ND APRIL, 1845.

BY COLIN T. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

THE British Empire, "on which the sun never sets," is the most extensive and varied of any in the world; the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of her people have raised her to the highest pitch of greatness; her maritime power, her manufacturing industry, and her commerce with every quarter of the globe, are completely unrivalled. Yet, with all this, we hear of nothing but poverty and starvation among our labouring and industrial population; though what the *cause* of that distress, which for some time past has pressed so sorely on them, and the trading community generally, and is now only decreased by a slight revival in trade, it is not here necessary to discuss—beyond in connection with a natural and obvious remedy, that under consideration, viz., Emigration. And when it is considered that our Possessions, to which Emigration may be directed, in the aggregate are eighty-seven times the size of Great Britain; that in each and all of them, our own laws, manners, and customs, are more or less established; and that on the score of climate, healthfulness, fertility of soil, and adaptation to the wants of man, they are generally superior to this our mother-country,—the subject will appear in its proper light, divested of all its supposed concomitant hardships, as merely a removal from one part of the United Kingdom to the other. Where is the hardship of seeking employment and the means of an honest livelihood in Canada, the Cape, or Australia, just as well as in London, Birmingham, or other large towns, if the prospect otherwise is starvation and misery? Whilst trade is at a stand and employment is wanting, population is going on—the heretofore bad and pitiable position gets worse by the time there is a chance of an alteration. And during this state of things in England, or at home, as it is called, our Colonies (our other counties) are pining for want of that labour and industry for which there is here no need, even at the lowest possible wages: in fact, happiness in an honest, industrious life is *there* the prospect, while wretchedness and starvation is the accompaniment of non-employment *here*. Such is really the case, in whatever part of Great Britain we may look, and applies with equal force to professions, as well as trades and handicraft pursuits, and is, moreover, a fact that cannot be palliated or kept out of sight. Let me now, therefore, offer a few hints on and details of a subject which, if not calculated to remove entirely, is yet suggested as a means of ameliorating the condition of the unemployed. I propose dividing my subject into two prin-

cial parts : first, Emigration applied to the independent and dependent ; and secondly, the British Colonies, of which those open to the former will be most particularly considered.

Although this country may be considered as the spring or fountain of Emigration, there being no other country which carries it to such an extent, it is commonly considered as a new feature in political economy, belonging almost exclusively to the present era. There is nothing more erroneous : any one who has read ancient history at all, will call to mind the Colonies of former Phœnicia, Assyria, and still more recently those of ancient Greece and Rome.* The first plantation of famous Rome was emphatically a colonising and emigrating ; likewise that of belligerent Carthage. Nay, more, the conquest and partial settlement of our own island by the Romans, was one and the same thing with that practised by ourselves in the times immediately succeeding the discovery of America by Columbus, and followed up in the present day under a more enlightened and justifiable policy. The object of Emigration (or rather *Demigration*, as it was then called, and which more explicitly defines the meaning of the word than its existing substitute) and Colonisation, was chiefly the riddance of parties whose presence at home was likely to prove politically inimical to the State. That of ourselves in the Elizabethan period, and that, also, of James the First, was the contentment of factions politically dissatisfied—a composition under the pretence of policy. The object of the present day is the opening up of new fields for commerce, and the maintenance and support of the redundant population. Times have changed, and with them the objects and, also, *manner* of emigrating. The Colonies of Rome were purely military ; those of Phœnicia, commercial and maritime : the Plantations of Great Britain, as they used to be called, serve equally the purposes of war in times of commotion, as they do the more profitable and peaceful operations of trade and agriculture. The Romans established themselves by instituting a quaternion of soldiery ; the Phœnicians, by a mercantile confederacy ; the English of early emigrating times, by ranging themselves under the banners of a chieftain, and going in a *body*—those of the present day, altogether different and unique. We might suit the exigencies of our different circumstances, by a compound of what was formerly, with what is now, the method of emigrating. To the principle of settlement in a body, we might add that of co-operative association ; that is to say, while we emigrated in associated bodies, we might also colonise by unity and mutual assistance.† By this means, the security of the former, with the advantages of the latter, would

* Under the head "Colony," there is a very good article on this subject in the *Penny Cyclopædia*.

† I read with pleasure the paper on "Associated Emigration to Australia," in the April number of the *COLONIAL MAGAZINE*, and the projected plan of operation of the "Sheffield Co-operative Emigration Association," and I heartily wish both complete success. At the same time, it occurs to me, that the principles of Fourier are specially applicable to the Colonisation of the present day, and his system worth attentive consideration from all contemplating "associated" Emigration. A neat little *brochure* at a shilling will give an *exposé* of his system, published at 3A, Catherine Street, Strand.

be secured, and a band of amity, with the benevolent spirit of freemasonry, more generally prevail throughout our Colonies—towns and villages spring up—much personal loss and annoyance avoided—the supposed hardships of emigrating in a great measure obviated—and individual success more speedily attained. It is, in fact, that principle under which the magnificent Clubs of the aristocracy in London, the Literary and Mechanics' Institutions throughout the land, and the Coal and Clothing Clubs of the poor, are established—combined with that of mutual assistance. On the Club principle, all the preliminaries prior and subsequent to emigration should be undertaken, whereby the advantages of a cheaper passage—a cheaper purchase of land—a cheaper obtention of provisions, stock, and implements—and an avoidance of loss of time and money, in seeking a locality, be the benefit. On the mutual assistance principle, the formation of houses, places of worship, roads or other means of communication, distribution of farms, as required, should take place; superior and speedier culture of property, and the much more permanent and immediate settlement of the body.—To illustrate this more clearly. Suppose a dozen families decide upon emigrating; they fix upon the Canadas, and there intend engaging in agricultural pursuits. In order that they may lose no time in arriving in Canada, and when there be subject to considerable loss of time and of money in locating themselves, they delegate one of their number, in whom general confidence is reposed, to act as a pioneer, empowering him to purchase a block of land such as they will require, so situated as to be near older settlements: to prepare a place of reception for the remaining number, and put in such crops as shall bring forth fruit against their first winter. When arrived, the division of the property takes place, in lots, according to the subscription of the members. One lot is then fenced in to an agreed-upon extent, a house built upon it, and a given number of acres cleared, ploughed, and planted, by the joint assistance of the body; the next lot is proceeded with in an exactly similar manner, and so with the whole. Here, then, it is evident that A. has the same advantages as B. and C., and that they all accomplish their *individual* settlement in far less time than they would do if they went to work on the strength of *their own resources*. So far settled, they then contribute to the formation of roads, and the erection of churches and schools, saw or flour mills, and whatever else their position as a community requires.

The results would be the same, and the advantages precisely similar, whether carried out in the emigration of independent persons to the Canadas, the Cape, or Australia. “L’union fait la force,” is the Belgic motto; and, besides, concentrating strength, capital, and labour, would prove a phalanx to meet and oppose, as well as resist, dangers and difficulties common to such enterprises. Look to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New England, and most of the United States: they were originally peopled by a body acting together, and though having to overcome many more difficulties, and understanding less minutely than we do now the various peculiarities of their adopted country, they were, yet, eminently successful in a short period of time.

And, indeed, settlement by association, on co-operative principles, is now going on both from this country, but with more speedy and satisfactory results than in olden times. And if parties think themselves happy in settling on the borders of a comparatively barbarous republic, where the chief law is that of "my might is my right," subject to no moral restraint, surely they would find themselves much more so in adopting one of our own Possessions, where government, laws, religion, and civilised institutions are mostly established. But let me now come to the application of this subject to the assistance and relief of the poor.

Every county, town, and parish, has its poor, more or less numerous, according to the nature and employment of its population. It is sufficient that poor do thus everywhere exist, and that the only hitherto applied manner of relieving and supporting them is by a tax on the opulence and industry of parishioners, in workhouses. This means of getting rid of poor persons is all very well, and allowable as regards the old and incapacitated; but it becomes a sin to keep up a system of beggary, and submission to poverty, where there are any who *can* work. Almshouses for the aged and infirm, and hospitals for the invalided and wretched, were all our forefathers thought of. And there is no want anywhere for the support of unemployed persons capable of work, *so long as a remedy is provided in the emigration of them to other parts*. Out of the number who are obliged to seek the charity of the affluent, or the assistance of the Union, many would readily and gladly emigrate; but that is never thought of by parochial grandees, except here and there. What has the parish emigration of this country, during the last seven years, amounted to? Why, not a *twelfth* of one year's voluntary emigration; and, yet, we are paying 14,000,000 of money annually for the support of pauperism, and the encouragement of idleness—besides contributing, indirectly, fully 2,000,000 more in promiscuous charity—and yet no effectual or permanent relief or improvement is effected. Such will ever be the case. If, on the contrary, every county, town, and parish, had its Emigration Society, to provide partial or entire relief, we should have very much less poor-rate to pay, and fewer cases of poverty to remove. And why should not this be? Just take as instances the statistics of this town and county. Not one labouring emigrant has this town (Hastings) furnished during the year 1841 (the only one I can obtain authentic accounts of); was it that there were no poor during that year? Oh, no! on the contrary, I find, by returns from the same source, that no less a sum was raised, during the same period, than £7,450, being the fruits of a tax levied at the rate of £1 16s. 2½d. per head on the whole population (out of which of course the pauper part contributed nothing, it being for their relief). Had but half this sum, viz., £3,725, been applied to the emigration of sober, industrious, able-bodied persons, who would proceed to the Colonies, it would have permanently relieved 233, if sent to British North America; 94, if forwarded to the Cape; and 58, if to Australia; or a total of 385 persons. Here, then, would have been so much dead weight permanently relieved; so many unproduc-

tive persons rendered productive, and their future support got rid of ; and though their places would doubtless be immediately filled up by others, yet a moral improvement would result, and so much *less* pauperism be supported. Apply this reasoning to the County of Sussex, the greatest parish-emigrating county of England except Kent, which has a population of upwards of 300,000. During the quarter ended Lady Day, 1841, £170,000 was received from poor-rates for relieving the poor ; 29,000 able-bodied poor, or nearly *ONE-SEVENTH* of the entire population, were subject to in and out-door relief !* What was the emigration during that period ? Only 78 persons, including children !! At the same rate of calculation as the preceding, supposing half this large sum of £170,000 had been applied to emigration, it would have supplied British North America with 5312, the Cape with 2125, Australia with 1313, and New Zealand and other places with 1313 more emigrants, or a total of 10,063. In one year, then, the county would have been permanently relieved of one-half of its actually recognised able-bodied poor ; and instead of supporting them next year, and probably an increased number of children, they would have been able to keep up a less extensive, but not less productive emigration. Supposing such a measure were made general, instead of supporting at the rate of 570,000 able-bodied poor in England and Wales *per annum*, what a considerable amount of good would be accomplished, and what a large capital collected for this purpose, instead of being, as at present, unproductive, would return a valuable interest ! The only thing necessary to bear in mind in such a case would be, that the emigrants were in every respect sober, honest, and industrious persons, so that the Colonies might suffer no moral depreciation by their introduction of them. The establishment of the Penal Settlements in Australia is one of the greatest acts of injustice, and which in the present age should be discontinued. Under good regulations, a general Emigration system, on some such plan, would be a national advantage : it would keep our population from being so overflowing ; it would support and foster our Possessions, and keep down the amount of crime consequent on a redundancy of population and a want of work. Time does not permit me to go more minutely into this part of my subject, nor, indeed, do I think it necessary on this occasion ; sufficient has been said, I trust, to show you the value and importance of general Emigration on the social interests of Great Britain. I now turn to the consideration of my second division—the British Colonies.

It will be my object in this section, while I furnish you with all the important details necessary to the elucidation of our subject, yet not to weary you with lengthy descriptions of any one of our Colonies. Such of you as may desire to become more intimately acquainted with their physical aspect or natural characteristics, I will leave to do so fully, and

* At Liverpool the number of poor amounts to *one-third* of the population. In 1835, the state of Bovrison, in Ireland, according to a petition, showed that out of 11,671 inhabitants, 7,840 are reduced to work at one penny a day, 4,000 are destitute of the most necessary clothing, 9,838 have no kind of bed, and sleep on straw or on rushes, the greater part on the bare ground.

much more satisfactorily than I could pretend to do, from the works of Montgomery Martin, Saxe Bannister, Polack, Sir H. Bonnycastle, and others. The mere enumeration of our Colonies will be sufficient to confirm in your minds the assertion of "our sweeping the globe, and touching every shore," and give you a comprehensive idea of their importance and vast extent. Beginning with those of Europe, it will not be necessary to more than specify them, as they are chiefly of political importance—"watch-posts of our navy"—so situated that they secure our free commerce, and in times of war enable us to maintain our supremacy "o'er the stormy deep," and pre-distinguishable is our flag, "that has braved the battle and the breeze upwards of a thousand years." They are Malta and Goza, Gibraltar, the septinsular cluster of the Ionian Isles, and Heligoland. Proceeding onward to the American Continent, we are pretty nearly "here, there, and everywhere." Beginning in the north, we have the Hudson's Bay territories, and the Labrador Coast, chiefly valued on account of their fur-trade and important seal fishery; the island of Newfoundland, the seat of the valuable cod fishery, amounting to upwards of £2,000,000 sterling; the Bermuda Isles, of vast importance in case of any irruption with the United States; Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and the Sable Islands; Nova Scotia, and Western and Eastern Canada, supplying us with corn, very valuable timber (the trade of which is of considerable importance), potash, deals, &c., &c.; and where coal and building-stone abound. Continuing southerly, we come to the neglected but most valuable settlement of Honduras, in Central America, extending along the coast upwards of 270 miles, furnishing us with mahogany, logwood, cochineal, indigo, and sarsaparilla. And, here, supposing we include the West Indies, as they really are American islands, belonging to Central America, we have Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Kitt's, Tortola, Anguila, and the Bahamas, 16 in number,—from whence we obtain our principal supply of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, cotton, spices, &c. &c. On the southerly continent, our only Possession is British Guiana, comprising Berbice and Demerara, a territory of vast extent, resembling Belgium in general appearance, extremely fertile, producing coffee, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. But just round the most southerly point—Cape Horn—we have the Falkland Isles, 200 in number, of paramount importance in a naval point of view, and though as yet but in their infancy as emigrating settlements, not destitute of claims on the consideration of the emigrant capitalist. Such are our American Possessions, where future empires are growing up, to which the character and institutions of Great Britain are being transplanted.

But I have not yet done; nothing like it! Survey our African Colonies; the important one of the Cape of Good Hope, the southern portion of the African continent, whence we have wines, wool, aloes, hides, &c.; upwards, on the eastward coast, the recently-acknowledged territory of Natal, whence we may derive rice, tobacco, silk, &c. &c.; and on the western coast, Sierra Leone, established for the civilisation of Africa, and celebrated as the death-place of the

poetess L. E. L. ; besides the islands of Mauritius, supplying sugar; Ascension, a recruiting place to outward-bound vessels ; and St. Helena, to homeward-bound Indiamen—the death-place and prison of a prodigy of the present century. Wing again onward, and contemplate our sway in the next continent, Asia. Take breath—reflect on “the grandness and fertility of the plains of Hindostan”—our establishments along the Ganges—the Burhamputra—the Indus, an extent of country upwards of 1800 miles long and 15,000 broad, where we control the destiny of millions—the commerce with which countries produces an annual amount of upwards of £22,000,000 to the East India Company ; abounding in the most precious stones, as also in a variety of delicious productions ; from whence we obtain our largest supply of Colonial cotton, besides sugar, wool, beautiful shawls, ornamental Japan work, &c. &c. ; and acknowledge the potency, the ubiquity (if I may use the term) of our empire. Refresh yourselves in the shady and temperate climate of Ceylon (so advantageously situate in case of any revolt on the continent, and which, like Terra-del-Fuego to South America, forms the termination of the Peninsula of Hindostan), that paradise of an island, where hordes of elephants roam at large. Sniff in the “luxuriant aromatic gales of perfume on the hill shores of Malabar ;” take a peep at the Chinese, see us there among them at Hong Kong ; and now return to the fifth continent of the world, as it has been called—New Holland, or Australia.

And here you seem puzzled, and I don't wonder at it, considering you are now on the largest island of the world, very little less than Europe in size. But travel the coast from the west, where you may see a striking instance of what co-operative assistance and British perseverance will accomplish, in the settlement of Western Australia, Swan River, or Australind, as it is differently called, and which, though small, is yet thriving and healthy. Continue coastwise till you come to South Australia, a Colony germinated and principally kept up by the speculation of London merchants, supplying us with a large annual amount of wool, and now of tallow, which, if produced as largely as it has been, may render us independent of Russia for our supply of that article ;—keep up your cruise, and you see on the east coast the old settlement of New South Wales—Australia Felix, as it used to be called, till, I suppose, the thought occurred that it could not be the *happy* part of Australia, as many hundreds of our fellow-creatures are *there* to expiate their crimes to man ! Delightful as is this part of Australia, to remain even an imaginative spectator to the degradation and misery of convicts, bound not only with the chains of their own sins, but with those of the murderer perhaps, must be anything but pleasing. I must hasten you then, onward, across Bass's Strait to Van Diemen's Land, a convict island, momentarily again to contemplate the amount of crime committed at home, and the horrors of the slavery to which malefactors are doomed, and of which this is the scene of its enactment. One glance is sufficient,—despite the here and there honest, happy sheep farmer, ranging in patriarchal simplicity, “monarch,” I might almost say, “of all he surveys.” I have only now to direct you to New Zealand, those

two islands situate in the South Pacific Ocean, the fruits of the great navigator Cook's discovery, about which much gabble in the Lower House has recently taken place, and where you may see three or four settlements languishing and dejected, from the false hopes and fallacious principles on which its puissant, and, hitherto, sole supporting home progenitor has acted. If you are phrenologically disposed, as in all probability you are, you may stay and inquire how these savages rival all others* in their mental development.

I will return to European society,—not that I would have you think I fear the tomahawk, with which these same savages frequently perform operations belonging to the twin science medicine,—not on that account, but simply that I must leave this branch of philosophic inquiry to “a more convenient season,” and bring my subject to a conclusion.

The points to which I would now direct attention, briefly, are the extent, population, distance, nature of employment, and inducements to emigrate, which are held forth by our Possessions.

Beginning again in North America, the extent of our Possessions from the Labrador Coast to the United States' borders amounts to 3,000,000 square miles,† or upwards of 35 times the size of Great Britain. The population of this extensive part of our dominions is only 2,000,000, or the FIFTEENTH of that of Great Britain, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the square mile! The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy (as civilisation and cultivation extend, climate here, as anywhere else, will ameliorate), and the soil extremely productive; the pursuits are chiefly agricultural; but there are, besides, extensive fisheries, and coal mines, and stone quarries. The means of inland communication are numerous, along noble rivers, across the most majestic lakes of the world, by steam, and even by canals of considerable length, which have been executed by the colonists, as well as by excellent roads, chiefly of military formation, between the large towns that intersect the different provinces. The distance from England is overcome by a voyage of about 40 to 46 days on an average, at a cost, in the steerage, including provisions, of from £6 to £9. What is wanted is labour and capital, and for both the field is extensive. The price of land is fixed, in most instances, by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, except in one or two instances, where it was previously fixed by act of Colonial Legislature. In the Canadas the price is 6s. 7d., 4s. 11d., and 3s. 3½d. sterling per acre, according to locality, &c.; in New Brunswick, 2s. 8d., 4s. 6d., and 9s., upset auction price; in Nova Scotia, 2s. 6d.; in Prince Edward's Island, 10s.; and in Newfoundland, 2s. per acre.

Next—of Honduras, Berbice, and Demerara, I am unable to offer

* This is a *façon de parler*. The aborigines of New Zealand, although considerably superior to many other savages in their cerebral development, are, I believe, very much excelled by those of North America, and by the Coolies of Hindostan. The native Australians are the lowest in the scale of mental development.

† This is the extent given in Bigland's Geography; but I have not yet been able to reconcile it with the relative extent of the several Provinces of British North America as stated by Martin and others.

such positive details as on the other American Colonies; but according to the best authorities I have been able to consult, the extent of the former may be estimated at 300,000 square miles, or upwards of three times the size of Great Britain, and of 200,000 square miles that the latter, or upwards of twice the size of the United Kingdom. The population of either of these important Colonies is exceedingly limited; it may be said to average 1 to every 300 in British Guiana, and 1 to every 600 in Honduras! The climate of both used to be considered unhealthy, but that has been proved to arise from the want of cultivation and clearing. The principal occupations in Honduras are the cutting of logwood and mahogany, and the cultivation of indigo and sarsaparilla; in British Guiana, the culture of sugar, of tobacco, of coffee, and of cotton. To either of these Possessions, the class of emigrants most required are those having capital. The positive price of land I am unable to obtain; but parties are only too desirous of encouraging settlement thither, and it may be had for a mere song comparatively. Concluding this continent with the Falkland Isles, we have only here to observe, that this insular group is the most expensive to reach of all the Colonies; the principal pursuit for which they appear calculated is sheep farming; the extent of the two principal divisions into which the whole islands are classed, and called respectively East and West Falkland, is stated at 6000 square miles, which is equal to 3,840,000 square acres. The whole population, including the Governor, his family, and officials, is but 100! The voyage occupies about three months' duration, at a cost, in the steerage, of £20 to £25. The upset auction price of land is fixed at the minimum price of 8s. sterling, with this difference in favour of these islands over Australia, that for every £100 deposited a free passage for six is allowed instead of for four.

Let us take the African Colonies next into consideration. Here then, at the Cape of Good Hope, we have a most ample field for emigration, both of capital and labour. The extent of this Colony is 200,000 square miles, more than twice the size of Great Britain, the population, including native 150,000, at the fullest, not one soul to the square mile! Yet the climate is delicious, and the most healthy, as proved by the army returns of mortality of the different Colonial stations. Land is cheaper here than in any other settlement, the upset auction price being fixed at only 2s. per acre, while numerous instances daily occur of obtaining it at sixpence and ninepence; the time occupied in getting thither is two months, half that required to go to Australia, the expense exactly half, £10 steerage, and the advantage of so much less charges on the produce, and a so much less earlier arrival in the home market. So neglected and overlooked has this Colony hitherto been, that the Colonial Government are actually offering a bounty on emigrants, while societies consisting of the different large farmers in the several counties have been formed to bring over labour at their own cost! The principal engagements here are pastoral, the breeding of cattle, horses, and sheep; hence shepherds and farm servants are the class most readily absorbed. Artisans and mechanics, as builders, house carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. find ready employment also. As regards

A LECTURE ON EMIGRATION

the sister Settlement, Natal, a beautiful tract of country, of equal extent to Ireland, the advantages are still greater. The population is as 1 to every 1000 square miles! and land may be had at quite a nominal price. At present the advantages are more in favour of the capitalist than the labourer,—it wants settlers who can employ them. Its soil and climate are adapted to the depasturing of sheep, as at the Cape and Australia, and also to the growth of tobacco, rice and cotton. Mauritius, the only sufficiently important African island to command attention, is in the same predicament as Berbice and Honduras—its population is numerous, but I don't know how many; its extent, I believe, about 3,520,000 square acres, or 5,500 square miles. An active commerce is carried on with Australia and different parts of India in horses and mules, sugar and butter; it is also adapted to the production of the nutmeg and cinnamon.

But again, in Asia, we have Ceylon, represented by all who have visited it to be a terrestrial paradise, and generally the retreat of Anglo-Indians, after retiring from the Queen's and East India Company's service, in extent 24,664 square miles, only one-third less than Great Britain, with a population of about 15,000 Europeans, offering a delightful field of enterprise, either in commerce, or in the cultivation of the soil, producing coffee, spices, pepper, gums, ivory, &c., and affording the most valuable pearl fishery. The price of land from the Crown is fixed at £1 per acre; distant four months' sail from England; steerage passage price averaging £18 to £20, with provisions. Lastly, we come to Australia, which, if considered *in toto*, would alone admit of a continuous yearly emigration of 100,000, for upwards of 100 years, its extent being 2,500,000 square miles, that is, $41\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Great Britain. It is in fact a continent, of the greater part of which we know nothing, and to which if the entire population of these islands were removed, would yet be an emigrating spot for the other nations of Europe. The field here is limitless. All that has been done is to form settlements along its coast, which though in themselves of considerable size, as we shall presently see, are but patches of its whole. Western Australia, whose extent is equal to that of Great Britain, has a population of only 4000; South Australia, three times the size of Great Britain, only 16,000; New South Wales, twice the size of Great Britain, only 160,000, principally convicts or their offspring, who have reformed, and now are wealthy and industrious cultivators of the soil. In all these settlements the chief emigrants required are shepherds and farm servants, with a limited number of mechanics and artisans. Recent accounts state that a lead mine had been discovered, which had been pronounced by competent judges to be of excellent quality, and likely to afford a considerable supply. Upwards of three millions of actual money, at the lowest estimation, is computed to be invested in the Colony of South Australia alone, which will serve to show you how much further the extent may be carried. A fixed yearly emigration of between 10,000 and 30,000 has been going on during the last six years, and still an opening for others remains. The upset auction price of land is fixed throughout all the Australian Colonies, on the Wakefield

system, at £1 per acre, but generally fetches a higher price, except in Western Australia, which is less extensively patronised than the other adjoining settlements. The chief obstacle is the distance, 12,000 miles, requiring a voyage of four months, at an expense of £18 to £20 in the steerage with provisions.

Adjoining Australia is the penal Settlement of Van Diemen's Land, sometimes called Tasmania after its discoverer, in extent 24,000 square miles, with a population of 50,000, chiefly convicts or their reformed offspring. It was here that sheep farming was first introduced, and with such success that at the present time it supplies us with upwards of a million and a half pounds of wool. The price of land and cost of steerage passage are just the same as to any other of the Australian Settlements.

Within a week's sail is New Zealand,—two islands, the antipodes of Great Britain, and of equal extent, with a population of 13,000 whites! These are the most recent of our Colonies, being established since 1839 only. Capital is chiefly required there; accounts are anything but satisfactory from thence, still it is most important they should be fully supported and encouraged. An extensive bed of coal exists, which may render these islands the principal depôt for that commodity in the Southern Hemisphere. The voyage thither occupies five months generally, at an expense in the steerage, including provisions, of from £18 to £20.

Here, then, it will have been seen, our different Colonies are capable of an extensive continuous emigration; their extent is truly enormous, their population is insignificant. They are situated in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and America, and constitute in effect "a chart of the world in outline;" they offer openings for different trades and professions, and only want an infusion of population to become still more extensive outlets for commerce. We have seen that they produce corn of all kinds, wool, flax and hemp, the vine and the olive, vegetables and fruits of every sort, almost every kind of valuable timber tree, coal, building stone, lead, iron, the precious stones, and I know not what else besides. Ought we, then, to hear of so much misery and starvation in England, when we have so many outlets for our population? Ought we not to consider them as places provided for the redundancy to which we have attained? Ought we any longer to support 150,000 able-bodied poor in England and Wales, or to pay 14 millions of money annually for the support of pauperism? Viewed as parts and parcels of the British Empire, they ought to command more general attention, whether in an emigrating consideration or not. It is by the possession of them, that we are the privileged means of extending the blessings of Christianity and civilisation, and the chief agents for peopling the earth. Already our race are dispersed over almost every nook and corner of the globe, and our flag may be seen floating in every harbour. But it may be carried still farther. We may on the one hand be a powerful check to the accursed existing Slave-trade still carried on in Central and Western Africa, by the enlargement of our Possessions there; and

on the other, the bearers of the glad tidings of salvation to the countless millions of Asia. We may, in fact, take up the sentiments of Howitt—redeem our characters as Christians by a policy and conduct which shall be more in accordance with that profession, and so take away the stigma attached to our first establishment of Colonies. And may we not re-echo again and again the words of a gallant and distinguished member of the House of Commons,—“ In giving effect to extensive and improved plans of Colonisation, we are rocking the cradles of giant empires, we are co-operating in the schemes of Providence, and are its favoured instruments in causing Christian civilisation to ‘cover the earth as the waters cover the sea’ ?” *

PORT PHILLIP COMPARED WITH THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND OTHER COLONIES.

BY J. PORTER, ESQ.

In a series of papers of this nature, professing to be statistical, including a comparative view of other Colonies with New South Wales, it is not to be expected that the Cape of Good Hope should be overlooked, especially from the similarity of its climate and its productions to the Australian Colonies. In placing the Cape of Good Hope in juxtaposition with this Settlement, it is not my intention to act otherwise than that the true capabilities, energies, and available resources of each on the one hand, and the disadvantages upon the other, should be honestly and uninvincibly set forth. I think I cannot more legitimately carry this wish into effect, than by noticing a work published in London in 1843, purporting to be by John Centlivres Chase, Esq., Secretary to the Society for Exploring Central Africa, &c., but which I am disposed to think owes its paternity in a great measure to its ostensible editor, J. S. Christophers, Esq. of London, Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope; and if he has been guilty of *rather* over-colouring the picture, it must be pleaded in palliation that it has originated purely in that strange, inexplicable, and difficult-to-solve problem of human nature which ever regulates matters in which the first person singular is deeply concerned, and with Sam Slick we would say, “ *It’s curious, but it’s a fact.*”

However, I have to deal with Mr. Christophers in his editorial capacity, not in his Emigration agency capacity. Had he been in any way moderate in his laudations of the Cape—had he not paraded it forward as the only country under Heaven where industry and skill, combined with capital, had any chance of success—had he been less profuse in his praise of its climate and its productions, and,

* Col. Torrens, M.P., F.R.S.

above all, had he not brought it forward at the expense of other, and more especially of the Australian Colonies, I would have cheerfully left him to repose upon his laurels, and enjoy undisturbed the fruit and the reward of his *disinterested* labours.

The reader will find a grand specimen of his Baron Munchausen style in page 23 :—"Over all the Colonies of every country, as well as over every other part of the habitable globe, the Cape of Good Hope unquestionably stands alone unrivalled in respect of *salubrity*." This is all *fustian*, and I will dismiss it with that wise although antiquated caution which I have often heard administered by both saint and sage when any miserly dealer in truth seemed over-zealous to carry his economy in that branch too far, that "*he might tell it to the marines, for the sailors won't believe it.*" At page 174 we have another precious *morceau* :—"The clip of the present season, November 1841, to February 1842, a great part of which is already shipped from or stored at Port Elizabeth, is estimated at the lowest rate as likely to exceed *one million pounds* weight, worth, at the same proportionate valuation of the preceding year, £34,146, and it is even conjectured that there will not be sufficient shipping to take it away in time for the usual London sales." Now, this amazing amount of produce, requiring as it would a ship of ordinary tonnage to carry it to London, must lie in the stores at Port Elizabeth for a whole year, for it is of no use sending it forward if it is too late for the London wool sales, and consequently the settlers would be ruined, the servants, poor creatures! without their wages, and what, alas! would become of the Colony during this fearful suspense respecting the million pounds of wool, in case it should not be forwarded in time for the *London sales*? Ah, Mr. Christopher! you might have been providing shipping for the whole of the cotton crops of the United States, or for all the teas and sugars of India; but, pray, where were your ships that carried out the emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope? Mr. Christopher is wide awake: the guano trade was beginning to excite attention, so the wool of the Algoa Bay settlers might rot in the stores at Port Elizabeth; but *his* vessels were bound to Ichaboe, and the other guano islands on the coast of Africa, where they would be far more lucratively employed than a whole fleet of vessels would be in transporting this million pounds weight of wool to England in time for the London wool sales, and in time save the settlers from ruin!

It is too bad thus to be left in the lurch by one who had participated so largely in trotting these settlers out, and providing for them a first-rate diet on board his ships; all which was, no doubt, duly paid for, and which, for the guidance of future emigrants, is copiously set forth in this work of his. I fondly hope the settlers of Algoa Bay will not again find themselves in the same predicament; and I cannot help thinking, that if ever they are so situated, they must attribute it to themselves, or all the gloomy accounts that I have heard for some time back respecting the lowness of freight, and the scarcity of employment for vessels, must have been the "*baseless fabric of a vision.*"

My intention was to have compared the Western Province of the Cape of Good Hope with the Sydney District of New South Wales, and the Eastern Province with the infant Settlement of Port Philip; but from the meagre and unsatisfactory returns I can gather from the work in distinguishing between the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Cape, I have been induced to take a general statistical view of the trade of New South Wales, compared with a general view of the Cape of Good Hope, with all its facilities of communication and proximity to England, and then "*let the race be to the swift, and the battle to the strong.*"

I have no intention of going back to the establishment of either Colony, but will take that portion which will possess most interest in this country. The value of the exports of New South Wales was in

1831	..	..	..	..	£324,168
1832	..	..	..	..	384,344
1833	..	..	..	..	394,801
1834	..	..	..	..	587,640
1835	..	..	..	..	682,193
1836	..	..	..	..	748,624
1837	..	..	..	..	760,054
1838	..	..	..	..	802,768
1839	..	..	..	..	948,776
1840	..	..	..	..	1,399,692
1841*	..	..	..	..	1,023,397
Total					£8,062,457

This, it will be observed, is the *bonâ fide* produce of the Colony. I will quote from a table prepared by Mr. Chase, which shows the amount of exports, during the same period, from the Cape of Good Hope, in

1831	..	..	..	..	£184,851
1832	..	..	..	..	204,235
1833	..	..	..	..	263,327
1834	..	..	..	..	275,314
1835	..	..	..	..	250,278
1836	..	..	..	..	269,007
1837	..	..	..	..	275,624
1838	..	..	..	..	252,034
1839	..	..	..	..	241,309
1840	..	..	..	..	239,084
1841	..	..	..	..	245,356
Total					£2,700,869

No. I.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Value of Colonial Produce exported from Table Bay and Algoa Bay.

	Table Bay.	Algoa Bay.
In the year 1821	£ 130,578	£ 1,500
Do. 1842	167,134	112,871

* The decrease in the price of wool in the home markets in 1841, reduced the amount of exports, though the number of pounds was greater.

No. II.

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of the Produce of the Western and Eastern Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, respectively, exported in the year ending the 5th Jan. 1843.

Articles.		Produce of the Western Province from Table Bay.		Produce of the Eastern Province from Algoa Bay.		Excess Western Province.	Excess Eastern Province.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Aloes	lbs.	379315	£ 6874	283305	£ 5003	£ 1871	
Argol	lbs.	88366	1453	..	..	1453	
Salted Provisions	casks	619	2369	868	2420	..	£ 51
Butter	lbs.	15345	858	158682	7522	..	6664
Grain	muids	8077	4126	190	279	4147	
Bran	lbs.	318884	1191	..	..	1191	
Flour	lbs.	784950	9848	..	..	9848	
Ostrich Feathers	lbs.	816	3893	159	756	3137	
Fish, cured	lbs.	1615691	7088	80373	336	6752	
Fruits, dried	lbs.	172735	2173	..	..	2173	
Hides	pieces	7619	5911	29242	19313	..	13402
Horns	do.	22242	874	71045	1191	..	317
Horses and Mules	do.	515	14129	21	751	13378	
Ivory	lbs.	3146	611	8603	1686	..	1075
Oil, Whale	galls.	9004	1245	383	240	1005	
Whalebone	lbs.	8280	400	1267	65	335	
Skins	pieces	210131	14836	157491	14828	8	
Tallow	lbs.	51289	954	283344	4953	..	3999
Tallow Candles ..	lbs.	26921	800	15640	487	313	
Wool	lbs.	523057	30726	905736	46453	..	15727
Leather	hides	..	..	2825	2834	..	2834
Wine	galls.	521396	38608	..	..	38608	
Sundry Articles, } Colonial			7173	..	3754	3419	
Total Colonial Produce exported			156449		112871	87638	44069

The above shows the real produce of the Colony which has been exported, and the other column, in the statistical table of Mr. Christopher's work, relating to exports, has no more right to be included with the internal trade or produce of the Colony, than have the large amount of goods sent from Glasgow to Liverpool, for shipment to all parts of the world, to be entered as the trade or produce of Lancashire.

The return of the imports into the Colony of New South Wales, including the district of Port Phillip, was in

1831	..	..	..	..	£490,152
1832	..	..	..	..	604,620
1833	..	..	..	..	713,972
1834	..	..	..	..	991,990
1835	..	..	..	..	1,114,805
1836	..	..	..	..	1,237,406
1837	..	..	..	..	1,297,491
1838	..	..	..	..	1,579,277
1839	..	..	..	..	2,236,371
1840	..	..	..	..	3,014,189

Total £13,280,273

The return of imports to the Cape of Good Hope, for the same period—

1831	..	..	..	..	£345,051
1832	..	..	..	..	258,456
1833	..	..	..	..	395,889
1834	..	..	..	..	422,090
1835	..	..	..	..	432,901
1836	..	..	..	..	694,671
1837	..	..	..	..	783,735
1838	..	..	..	..	953,330
1839	..	..	..	..	879,260
1840	..	..	..	..	663,320
Total					£5,828,703

The exports from Algoa Bay were in

1835	..	..	..	..	£33,298
1836	..	..	..	..	47,307
1837	..	..	..	..	39,768
1838	..	..	..	..	52,412
1839	..	..	..	..	42,495
1840	..	..	..	..	61,105
1841	..	..	..	..	66,050
1842	..	..	..	..	121,547
Total					£463,982

The exports from Port Phillip were in

1837	..	..	..	..	£12,180
1838	..	..	..	..	20,589
1839	..	..	..	..	77,684
1840	..	..	..	..	154,650
1841	..	..	..	..	139,135
1842	..	..	..	..	239,936
1843	..	..	..	..	307,966
Total					£952,140

The imports to Algoa Bay were in

1835	..	..	..	..	£39,817
1836	..	..	..	..	59,245
1837	..	..	..	..	103,077
1838	..	..	..	..	131,162
1839	..	..	..	..	144,015
1840	..	..	..	..	88,665
1841	..	..	..	..	90,387
1842	..	..	..	..	160,588
Total					£844,956

The imports to Port Phillip were in

1837	..	..	..	..	£108,939
1838	..	..	..	..	171,061
1839	..	..	..	..	204,722
1840	..	..	..	..	392,026
1841	..	..	..	..	335,252
1842	..	..	..	..	277,207
1843	..	..	..	..	245,968
Total					£1,735,175

It will be seen, from these figures, that the exports of New South Wales, including the district of Port Phillip, from 1831 to 1841, both inclusive, amounted to £8,062,457; while, for the same period, the exports of the Cape of Good Hope were £2,700,869, leaving a balance in favour of New South Wales of £5,361,588.

It will also be observed, that the imports into the Colony of New South Wales, including Port Phillip, from 1831 to 1840, inclusive, were £13,280,273;* while, for the same period, to the Cape of Good Hope, they were £5,828,703, leaving a balance in favour of New South Wales of £7,451,570. The exports from Port Phillip alone, from 1837 (the first year of the establishment of this district) to 1843, amount to £952,140; while, from Algoa Bay, from 1835 to 1842, they amount to £463,982, leaving a balance in favour of Port Phillip of £488,158, and, in short, exhibiting a greater amount of exports, for the year ending July 1843, than the whole of the Cape Colony, including the Western and Eastern Provinces, for a similar period. The imports to Port Phillip alone, from 1837 to 1843, inclusive, amount to £1,735,175; while, from 1835 to 1842, inclusive, the imports into Algoa Bay are £844,956, showing a balance in favour of Port Phillip of £890,219.†

If Mr. Christophers, alias Mr. Chase, will play at bowls, he must expect rubbers. This comparison should not have been provoked—these facts speak for themselves, and are entirely independent of that bombast flourish-of-trumpet style with which Mr. Christophers has thought proper to usher in this his pet Colony to the notice of the British public. I have no wish to disparage the Cape of Good Hope: on the contrary, it is my earnest wish and desire that the Cape and every other dependency should prove a valuable acquisition to the British Crown, and a benefit and a blessing to all concerned; and I am happy in having it in my power to say, that the Cape Colony “*has increased, is increasing, and ought not to diminish.*”

“*There is ample room and verge enough for all*”—a clear stage and no favour—no stabbing in the dark—in short, no highly-coloured picture of one Colony to the detriment of another. Had the author or editor of this work acted upon this principle, he would have succeeded better in promoting the interests of the Cape of Good Hope, than endeavouring, at the expense and ruin of one Colony, to build up and establish his own.

A special pleader must have been retained (with what amount the brief might be indorsed, deponent knoweth not) for the Cape Colony in

* It must be observed that a large amount of capital was imported in the shape of bullion and bills, independently of this large sum, which found their way as remittances to England.

† It must also be observed that Algoa Bay was recognised as a dependency of the Cape Colony in 1821, when the exports amounted to £1500. The exports from thence in 1842 were £121,547, embracing, I presume, the crops and produce of the preceding year, as the amount given in 1841 is only £6050. The Western Province, having Table Bay as its outlet, exported in 1821 £130,578, compared with £167,134 in 1842—which shows an increase in its export trade and available resources of only two and a half per cent.

pages 215 to 221, where, amongst other means adopted to promote emigration to this favourite Colony, the emigrant proceeding to Australia with his family is "frightened out of his propriety," and even threatened with a fearful responsibility, in exposing the young and delicate branches of his family to the chances of destruction on such a lengthened sea-voyage, and proceeds with instancing some ricketty, ill-managed vessel to New Zealand, in which a number of deaths took place, and another to the Cape of Good Hope, where, as a matter of course, no deaths occurred—much, no doubt, in favour of the passage to the Cape. This "death's-head-and-cross-bones system" of argument from a hired pleader, it must be confessed, appears a clever and dexterous exercise of his calling; but to no one is it better known than to Mr. Christophers, that the inferences to be drawn from such statements by the unthinking and illiterate are downright absurdity, and wholly at variance with truth; and, as if the finishing touch had not yet been put upon that grim and gloomy picture, the great disproportion between the sexes, in Australia, is lugged in, to fill up its sombre outlines, and which is in perfect keeping with those exaggerations which appear in every section of the work.

Canada, forsooth, with its "*iron winters*," must become the field of fevers, and the grave of thousands, merely that the Cape of Good Hope may stand forth as the elysium of the habitable globe. Under such circumstances, I have therefore no reluctance in commenting freely upon such a publication, bearing as it does indisputable evidence of having had its origin in a selfish and interested spirit. It won't do, Mr. Christophers, it is laid on *rather too thick*; beware, then, of some one better qualified than I am, with some better knowledge of these localities, who may step forth to disabuse the public mind and frustrate the attempts thus openly made upon the credulity of the emigrant.

Mr. Chase, in his recapitulation at page 257, has one item, No. 11: "*It (meaning the Cape of Good Hope) is one of the lightest-taxed countries in the world;*" in reply to which I need only to refer to his own work, page 120, where there is an abstract of the revenue of the Colony for the year 1843, and there we find enumerated, assessed taxes £4,880, stamp duties £14,780, transfer dues £17,515, tithes £1,500—*making as a whole £38,675 of taxes!*

On my arrival in the Colony of New South Wales in 1839, when speculation and its attendant extravagances were at their height, the chase had fairly begun—in fact, I had only reached the ground on which the huntsmen were in pursuit of the game, and under unusual excitement, but I was in time enough to arrive at the death. That death, however, was prolonged, in consequence of the over-excited state of the bloodhounds; and even amidst the excitement of the course, and the display of energy and activity which characterised all, I was led to reflect upon the madness and folly which seemed to prevail amongst all, and which looked as if it originated in some morbid lunacy that was leading one and all in the pursuit to sure and inevitable destruction.

Now let the author or editor of this work beware how he is hallooing others on in the same destructive course; or, to drop the metaphor, let

him beware how he advises the unqualified introduction of labour and capital into the Cape of Good Hope, lest by so doing he force on a wild and reckless spirit of speculation which may ultimately lead the colonists into the same dilemmas as those in which the colonists of Australia have been involved. The relation of this fact at the present time is more particularly intended to benefit, as being the experience of one who was present at these excesses—who marked their progress, and witnessed the consummation—than brought forward as an argument or dogma for the purpose of retarding the progress of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or preventing the full, free, and fair development of their capabilities and resources.

For the satisfaction of those who may be disposed to compare Ceylon with some of the more recently-formed settlements in New South Wales, I subjoin a comparative statement of the Imports and Exports at the Port of Colombo for the quarters ending 5th April, 1842 and 1843, valued in sterling money.

IMPORTS.			
Value of Cotton goods from	1842	£3,398	
Great Britain	1843	29,220	
Increase		£25,822	
Ditto, ditto	India 1842	19,175	
	1843	19,324	
Increase		149	
Miscellaneous	1842	160,893	
	1843	176,803	
Increase		15,910	
Total Imports	1842	192,665	
	1843	225,347	
Increase		32,682	
EXPORTS.			
Coffee	1842	47,767 cwt.	
	1843	31,900	
Decrease		15,867	
Cinnamon	1842	63,355 lbs.	
	1843	47,000	
Decrease		16,355	
Cocoa-nut Oil	1842	133,987 galls.	
	1843	154,684	
Increase		20,697	
Miscellaneous	1842	25,066	
	1843	22,588	
Decrease		2,478	
Total Exports	1842	144,372	
	1843	111,850	
Decrease		£32,522	

Of New Zealand I profess to know little beyond the fact of its having turned out a delusion to the first founders, like almost all new Colonies, to which emigration was attracted from the glowing and flattering accounts put forth by interested persons. Hence it will be seen by-and-by, how far the New Zealand Company, in the character of monopolists, aided by petulance and passionate misrule on the part of Lord Stanley, the damming policy of the Colonial Office, and the adverse interests of a parcel of missionaries who exercised their *calling* and their *land-jobbing under the cloak of religion*, have contributed to give a colouring to it. In the mean time, if the Government intend to pursue the occupancy of New Zealand, and usher it forth to the notice of the emigrant as a pet Colony for enterprise, they would require, from the formidable character of the natives, to send out a sufficiently strong military force, to slay and subjugate, with fire and sword, if necessary, as we have been doing in the northern parts of India ; otherwise we can expect little protection to those who have been induced to emigrate to that quarter of the world, and their cultivation, their fisheries, and their homes, will cease to be a benefit to them. The New Zealand climate is peculiar, at all seasons, from the frequency of wind and rain, and may be classed as similar in its features to the Western Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, extending North to about the 40th degree of latitude, but healthy withal, and reported to be one of the most agreeable residences out of England.

The lamentable catastrophe and result of Captain Wakefield's intercourse with the natives, renders a large military force indispensable ; while the temporising effect of Captain Fitz Roy's administration has not diminished the confidence the New Zealanders possess of their superiority over us, and they will, doubtless, be goaded on to acts of violence and murder, when they are made sensible that the occupation of their country has the colouring of an experiment to carry out some superficial system of colonising remote regions, with a view to afford patronage to some *not over-zealous individual who may be at the helm of affairs*, and that the *paternal solicitude* for the well-being of the population, whether they are composed of the aborigines of the country, or emigrants who have flocked thither, under delusive promises, is a matter seemingly of secondary consideration with the official of Downing-street.

We have an instance just now of the *paternal care* exhibited for the welfare of our Colonies, in the refusal to entertain Mr. Hutt's motion for the introduction of wheat from the Australian Colonies and India at the same rate as that from Canada. It is truly monstrous to think that one Colony of the British Empire should have protection, and the other not, on an article of food necessary to man's existence and daily support ; but the contemptible arguments put forth by the particular persons whose interests, it was feared, would be affected by it, and the small disparity in the numbers when the motion was lost, leave a hope that so offensive a plea will be soon dissipated, and that Mr. Hutt has only to persevere a little while longer to accomplish the object of a deserving class of colonists, who can ill afford to contribute additional burthens to those necessarily incurred in conveying grain from so remote a quarter of the world.

The ordinary revenue of New Zealand is something less than £20,000, if we exclude the grant of £5,000 from the British Treasury, arising principally from the Customs, which have been abolished by Captain Fitz Roy *at one fell swoop*, who, in the plenitude and benevolence of his greatness, has substituted a property-tax. The expenditure of his government is considerably more, for which, and to meet the excess, he issued a paper currency, under the name and designation of assignats, or debentures, from a half-crown upwards, and although made a legal tender of, they have been depreciated nearly one-half of the value that was at first attached to them. Bravo! Well done, Captain! Who the devil ever heard of a property-tax in a new Colony, or of a paper currency, stamped with the authority of Government, *not convertible!* But you were, doubtless, actuated with a belief that you were putting into practice a bold, popular, parliamentary measure, which savoured of the income-tax of Great Britain; and that your name, like our Premier's, from the magnanimity of your motives, would be handed down to the latest posterity by the native chiefs, with whom you seem to be no remarkable favourite. Weak, pusillanimous man, of *small note or debenture notoriety*, you are, in your ignorance, more to be pitied than condemned for so gross a dereliction of consistency; but how did it happen that an irresponsible minister like Lord Stanley appointed one so palpably unfit for the government of a Colony? *The answer, alas! is, that he was a protégé, with whom we have no concern.* And so it has always been, my noble Lord.

Captain Fitz Roy's acts, or *antics*, it is presumed, are all legal, whether they have been in accordance with instructions from home or not; in which case, if those who emigrated thither had anything beyond what was left on their backs to cover their nakedness with, (for, be it remembered that hundreds, who had the means, have taken refuge in New South Wales, some in Van Diemen's Land, while the plodding and industrious Dutch,* who were wafted to the Colony under the hope of gain, have betaken themselves to Adelaide, after the loss of their all,) they would, doubtless, avail themselves of making the best arrangement they could with the native chiefs, for the transfer of their estates, which was legalised, seemingly, in a despatch emanating from the quarter-deck official, on the payment of *one penny per acre* by the purchaser, who, in due time, would receive a title from the Crown. Doubtless, *all the unpurchased river frontages and sea-board lands* of New Zealand, worth

* "We regret to state, that the forty or more German emigrants who arrived from New Zealand in the *Sisters* are in a state of great destitution: they have arrived here, we understand, without money, almost without clothes, and are entirely at the mercy of the community for a bare subsistence. The wife of one is now waiting in St. Mary's Hospital for her confinement, and is in want of almost every necessary essential to that period of peril and anxiety. We hope, however, that the proverbial benevolence of our community will not slumber on this occasion, but that something may be done for these poor foreigners, so that they may get employment—and they are steady, industrious, sober people; or should this fail, that they may be provided with means to proceed to South Australia, where there is already a little Colony of thriving German emigrants."—*Van Diemen's Land Paper*.

having, would be contracted for; for it is notorious that the chiefs were in the habit of conveying an extent of densely-wooded country, as far as the eye could reach, for a few blankets and tomahawks, with a suitable quantity of spirits and tobacco, the latter being intended to lull his senses, and render the savage, for the time being, pliable in the hands of the intending purchasers,—and to impress him, moreover, with the importance of speedily giving a title to lands, to which he had, at best, a questionable claim, by appending his rude mark to the document;—he was made to swallow potent draughts of the insinuating beverage, which being recognised by a *little brief authority*, the British Government is bound, as a matter of course, to support it. “Alack-a-day!” as a friend observed to me some time ago, when I was complaining of the monstrous injustice done to our Colonies, and to individual interests, “*it is altogether incompatible with the character of some of our legislators, and a thing not to be wondered at, for, being devils at home, you cannot expect they will be saints abroad.*”

Of Western Australia I also know little. Like New Zealand, it is too remote, and the intercourse is so unfrequent with Port Phillip, that it can scarcely be said to have existence. This *miniature* Colony, however, after a series of altogether unmerited disasters, is again emerging from a state of obscurity. From its favourable situation, it is admirably adapted for the sperm whale fishery. Its proximity to India renders it also suitable for the exportation of horses, the demand for which, and for fat stock, is great both there and at the Mauritius. A considerable trade in horse-flesh has lately sprung up with Sydney, which promises to be of great benefit to New South Wales. Here the climate is good, and similar to that of Sydney, in precisely the same latitude; the one being, however, on the extreme eastern, while the other is on the western coast of New Holland, and separated by an intervening distance of upwards of *two thousand miles*.

By a recent return, the ordinary annual revenue of this little Colony is something less than £7000, while its expenditure is about the same; and although it is forcing itself into existence, it does not partake of the advantages of Port Phillip in a pastoral or agricultural point of view, from the fact that its grasses are tainted, at some seasons of the year, with the presence of a poisonous herb fatal to sheep, which is not found in any other part of the Continent. On the other hand, the soil is sandy, and less adapted for the cultivation of grain than it is for the vine, the fig, and the olive, of which we may expect shortly a considerable export trade from thence. Indeed, it may be said that from the 25th degree of South latitude, over all that portion of the continent, extending to the southward, including Moreton Bay, Sydney, Port Phillip, South Australia, and the Settlement of which we are now speaking, the climate is admirably suited to the cultivation of the grape; and when sufficient encouragement is held out by Government in fixing a low minimum rate for lands in the Australian Colonies, a commensurate impulse will be given to the introduction of capital and labour, and consequently to the rearing of all those fruits for which we are now dependent on foreign countries. From the

absence of that earthy smell in her wines which characterises those of the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland will in time, doubtless, become as celebrated as Portugal for the more potent fruit of the vintage—as Spain and Sicily for the less astringent property of their grapes, and, in short, as France and the Rhine for the ever-exhilarating quality, delicious flavour, and extreme delicacy of their productions.*

DREAMING OF HOME.

I AM dreaming of the cabin where I was born and bred,
 And of the time-worn Bible in which my mother read,
 As the birds among the lilacs were nestling down to rest,
 And clouds of gold and violet lay melting in the west,
 And the winds among the roses and the chirping of the bird
 Were making all the music my childhood ever heard.
 I feel the print of sorrow grow deeper on my brow
 As long-lost friends come round me as they are coming now;
 But there are golden moments still o'er my heart that glow,
 Though love's young star set darkly in storms of long ago.
 I see the winding pathway and the shadow on the hill,
 Where we used to sit and listen to the singing of the rill;—
 I wonder if its plashing is as lovely in the light,
 And if the pebbles in it are as beautiful and bright,
 As they were in that glad morning I am dreaming of to-day,
 Ere a shade of coming shadows on my glowing future lay.
 I never watch the sunset in summer's pleasant eves,
 Till twilight dim and misty unfolds her starry leaves;
 But I seem to hear the stirring of an angel's viewless wing,
 And a low voice by me singing as my mother used to sing;
 I never feast in chambers wrought cunningly by art,
 But that cabin with its roses is with me in my heart.
 Should the path as I tread onward grow rough beneath my feet,
 And the pulses dull and heavy that so buoyantly did beat—
 Should enemies assail me, I'll shelter from the strife,
 In this, the sweet oasis in the desert of my life.

A. C.

* I observe, by recent accounts, that the Colonial Legislature of this *little* Colony have promulgated, by an act of *their own little magnanimity*, protective principles of trade, restricting at once the free intercourse with the neighbouring settlements, by imposing a duty of 15 per cent. upon grain *not the produce of the Colony*, while *their own production is also taxed*, which, I presume, is intended to create a revenue. The local resources of the Colony being inadequate to meet the expenses,—*unlike Port Phillip, which had a surplus of thirty-eight thousand pounds in 1844*,—they have levied duties upon all other imports, one of which is a rate of 5 per cent. on British manufactures, to the same effect that it has been deemed advisable to do at Adelaide. Truly, our legislators in these remote settlements are about as fickle and rampant in their management of Colonial affairs as the Secretary for the Colonies is known to be, and which confirms my previously-expressed opinion, that emigrants, before they adopt the final determination of leaving their own country, should look to the Colony they intend to seek refuge in, calmly, dispassionately, and deliberately—and, while rendering it practicable, by these means, to select such as, by industrious and economical habits, will guarantee to them, being secured in a situation of comfort and independence, in place of being pent up in Colonies where arbitrary misrule and misgovernment seem to be the order of the day, they would best promote their own and their descendants' interests, and lead to the hope that misfortune and beggary would be less an accompaniment, for the future, in the foundation of communities destined to act a very important part in the Australian Colonies.

NARRATIVE OF A STEAM VOYAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CAÏTRIES, ST. LUCIA,

DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1844.

BY THE HONOURABLE J. G. P. ATHILL,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF ST. LUCIA, AND A MEMBER OF THE
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THAT COLONY.

“ They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.”

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2nd, 1844; Thursday.—Her Majesty (whom may God preserve!) having been pleased to appoint me her Attorney-General for the Island of St. Lucia, it became necessary to select the best and most advisable mode for effecting the transport of my family and myself from England to the West Indies; eventually I decided upon the “Royal Mail Steamer,” announced to sail on the day with which my narrative commences, and with this determination, except for the exorbitant charges demanded when on board, and while unable to investigate the justice of the claim, for what the Company's agent at Southampton called *extra* luggage, but which luggage he admitted had *never* been weighed, I should have had no reason to complain. Doubtless, the charges of the Company, or rather their unchecked agents, are very high compared with sailing packets; but the certainty of their time, and the shortness of the voyage, united with every possible comfort and attention on board, go far to compensate for the difference in the fare, if not for the extortions of their underlings. Besides, the Company, in case of a family proceeding by their packets, are inclined to make a reasonable abatement in proportion to their numbers. This important point being decided, it occurred to me that, beaten as the path is, and weary as the reading world well may be of the countless voyages, travels, and journals wherewithal the teeming press of Britain hath in these latter days been deluged, an accurate and daily account of a run *on board one of the leviathan steam-ships* now plying between the mother-country and her West Indian dependencies, by a careful and disinterested party, might be of use, and afford some gratification, albeit small, to those who may be themselves destined to visit the same shores, or whose friends are even now treading thereon. Acting on this impression, I resolved to keep a faithful log-book, the offspring of which relation is the following plain, unvarnished tale, which I now deliver.

We embarked, six in number, (my two infant children and a drunken

nurse included,) at three o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 2nd of May, on board the *Severn*—and a noble ship that same *Severn* was to look upon! Few, I believe, have ever left the shores of Old England more pressed for time than it was my misfortune to be. Business of every kind, for others rather than myself—complicated too and amassed by the neglect—would I could say no worse!—of those to whom it was confided, and whose *duty* it was to have done what was *right*, so engrossed my every moment and every thought, that I sought the ship as an ark of refuge, but with the consciousness that I had left nothing undone.

Never did man-of-war or merchantman, steam-ship or sail-vessel, leave Southampton in better trim, or with wind and wave more propitious, than did the good ship *Severn* on this afternoon. We soon lost sight of that *ancient* forest, whose name, however, (like "*Lucus a non lucendo*") is still *new*,—the unchanged and everlasting memorial of the tyranny of forest law, the iron rule of the early Norman, and the righteous vengeance of the Almighty on him—the second of that fierce line, and the strictest enforcer of their sanguinary code. A strange feeling crept over me as I looked while coasting along on the ivy-twined and gnarled branches of those oaks of a thousand years, from underneath whose then sapling boughs the very game, perhaps, had started; the preservation of which afforded to the House of Normandy a pretext for the most inexcusable point in their whole legislative policy! We passed the *Needles* and parted with our pilot, and with him our last link with home seemed parted also. Day faded from our sight, and with day Old England and her cliffs, and woods, and shores, all faded too; and we took our farewell, and it may be our last look at that

"Home of the great—the good—the free!"

May 3rd, 1844; Friday.—Breakfast is over, ten o'clock has rung, and we are on the wide sea—"The blue above and the blue below," and the horizon in a defined unbroken circle around us. This is *new*, and what it wants in interest, it has in grandeur. The sea is always grand—it is sublime—at least to me it ever gives the idea of "sublimity," and that whether in repose or agitation. It is "*Power*"—the sense of Power in the Deity who made, and "*Power*" in this his mighty handiwork, that so strongly excites in my breast the idea of the "sublime," in looking on the vast-heaving ocean! Our crew and passengers number about 150 souls, men, women, and children,—persons of various religions, and countries nearly as various—French, Germans, Spaniards, a Portuguese, with a Spano-Brazilian, and a wanderer or two of the scattered tribes of Judah; to say nothing of the English, Irish, and Scotch, who formed after all but a small majority. Among our foreigners we count a French Viscount, a brace of Barons, &c. &c. These, I find, are for Martinique, a yet-permitted Colony of France. Can they hope to form there "*de novo*" an aristocracy of descent, or are they refugees of the old *régime*, who seek in the *New World* the ancient order of things?

"*Cœlum non animam mutant quæ trans mare currunt.*"

My party are not yet sick ; the ladies seem scarcely to believe that such a breach of etiquette towards old Neptune is pardonable. No doubt this is an homage which the ragged sea-god sooner or later exacts from every trespasser on his wide and waste domain ; still fashion must be a *very* tyrant, when he can so vex ladies because they have not paid their court in this *uncourtly* manner. It grows rougher. I am sorry to say, the poor ladies will (or I am mistaken) have little cause ere long to complain of being *unfashionable*. The hoary monarch has too much of the old school about him to allow the fair sex any cause of complaint on this score. Howbeit, in sober seriousness, I do believe that, in most cases, one half the sea-sickness whereof the unseasoned complain arises from or is augmented by imagination ; it is not *all* imagination—there are a few cases in which the imagination performs but the minor part in the nauseous drama. On the whole, I can concede to poor nature and *terra-firma* habits one moiety of the entire business, but for the life of me I can allow no more.

May 4th, 1844.—We are in “Biscay”—the sea rolling, but not (in my mind) *rough*. No ladies visible, and even men at a premium.

The appearance of the sea, and the sensation of the vessel, are different from those experienced in crossing the British Channel, or from Dover to Calais. There is not that chopping, nausea-creating feeling, which is experienced in smaller vessels on the coast, and between the Continent and England, or the British Isles. It is a long, full swell, over which the vast steam-ship rolls—not the lurching plunge of the small *home*, and (as I afterwards found) of the *intercolonial* steamers : I have suffered often from sickness at home in the latter class, but I have not felt a sensation *even approaching to it* since I embarked on board the *Severn*. However, all are not so well off as I am, so that I cannot say “*Ex uno disce omnes*.”

Conventionalism, and its chilling forms, is now wearing rapidly away, and we are beginning to know each other. ‘There are no less than four civil officers on the West Indian Establishment (including myself) on board, viz., the Superintendent and Consul-General of the Mosquito territory (late Chief Justiciary at Honduras), the Receiver-General of Jamaica, and the Colonial Surgeon of Trinidad. We rejoice moreover in a fair proportion of military and naval officers. There is much to be learned of men and manners even in this little floating world of ours. Men are seen closer, and thus we obtain a more clear insight into their characters and habits—but of this hereafter.

May 5th ; Sunday.—My first Sunday on the blue waters ! A noble sky—a fresh breeze right after us—and the sea rolling restlessly. We are now in the midst of the great Bay, the terror of early navigators, and the source of anxiety to many a frail craftsman of the present day. On rolls the vast ocean, and “Biscay (as well writes another) has many a heavy heart in its still vexed bosom.” But it is Sunday, and man may not forget Him “who made the sea, and all that therein is,” and whose “wonders are in the great deep.” We are summoned to prayer—decent and orderly. The crew “turned up” in their clean white dresses, and the vast awning spread over the quarter-deck. In the

centre stands the captain, with the next officer in command, and the Morning Service of the Church is read, clearly and devotionally. All, except the sick, and the Spanish members of the Church of Rome, attend; for the French, either from indifference, natural politeness, or mere curiosity, are present: the latter use their French and Latin Missals, and leave us to pray in our mother tongue. There is something inexpressibly striking in the novelty, and sublimity of such worship as ours this day: the great blue arch of heaven—nothing between us, *as it were*, and the eternal throne—for our temple-covering! the unchanging ocean—itsself no unapt emblem of eternity—spread, far as the eye can reach, around the cloisters of our sanctuary! and the waves, “the sound of many waters,” mingling their unpolluted anthems with our unworthy accents of prayer and praise,—meet homage to Him “who sitteth on the circle of the heavens.”

After service, we saw many porpoises and a large grampus near the vessel. We are not destined, however, to enjoy the presence of these denizens of the deep so frequently on board a steamer as passengers in sailing-vessels do,—the motion of the paddles, and the action, generally, of the former class of vessels, terrify them.

May 6th, 1844; Monday.—At midnight we passed Cape Finisterre—the *Finis Terra* of the Roman conquerors of ancient Spain. Biscay, with all its waters and its terrors, now is past, and we are running “south-easterly,” past the coast of Portugal. The change of temperature is very perceptible; but it is all of the pleasing kind—purer air and a clearer sky, with a buoyancy of spirit, derived from animal sensation, most grateful to every one. Even the ladies, who had been *hors de combat* since Saturday, have now ventured on deck, and seem to think “all is well.” Stretched on cushions across the quarter-deck, the white awning over, and the cool, elastic breeze around them, I am “free to confess,” as parliamentary men say, they form a very interesting and picturesque group. The grace of the reclining attitude, the parti-coloured dresses and shawls (like Joseph’s coat) “of many colours;” and, what with the little children playing freely and gladly around, as in some summer-field of Old England,—all combine to strike the senses, and form a very pleasing picture. Here are mothers with young daughters, and mothers with old daughters, and a young and beautiful wife, not coming under the second class, but who could not (or *seeing* is not *believing*) claim long the questionable dishonour of being “childless among women.” We have, moreover, an Anglo-would-be-French old maid, Mademoiselle de B——, who would fain have us believe that she is *young*, and (Heaven bless the mark!) *just* escaped from a French convent. “What an escape,” thought I, “*must the convent have had!*” This *fair* penitent was marvellously delicate, to boot—that is, *before the men*—in the eating and gastronomic departments; but, alas for romance and the ideal! this *lovely* dream of *unsubstantial* being, when the “lords of the creation” had descended to the saloon, for what, among men, is called dinner, sustained her tender and precious frame, *sub rosâ*, with whole sides of chicken, and—start not, reader—huge slices of *fat* bacon; these, replenished oft, and

washed down with double stout, and *wadded down* with a fair allowance of pudding and dessert, enabled this charming specimen of *lovely woman* to carry on sentimentally for a few intervening hours, and firmly, though delicately, to resist all the tender solicitations of the coarser sex "*to take something, however little !*" Poor thing ! she is likely to recover ! "Heaven tempers the wind to the shorn *lamb !*"

Tuesday, May 7th, 1844.—Last night we had rather a rougher sea—a kind of despatch sent after us, by way of memorial, from Old Biscay ; but this day is delightful, and we are all in health and spirits, thanks to the superintending care of the Almighty, whose "tender mercy is over all His works, in all places of His dominion." We are now in the latitude of Lisbon, and the climate delicious ; in forty-eight hours we hope to be at Madeira. Our commander (Vincent) and all his officers say they never sailed from England in such propitious weather ; the wind has scarcely veered a point since we left Southampton—nearly right astern the entire way. We confidently expect this to continue until we reach Madeira, and then the gently-blowing trade-winds will follow and escort us the rest of our voyage. This morning I had a conversation with a Spano-Brazilian on politics, &c. He is a vast admirer of the English Constitution ; so (with the exception of the French) I find all the foreigners, especially the Spaniards ; the former cannot overcome their early prejudices, and though they love our liberty, they like not ourselves, and while the form of our free Constitution excites their admiration, they do not relish its stability, and the firmness of that dynasty wherewith God has blessed our happy home—it presents such a contrast to their fluctuating sovereignty.

My Brazilian *friend* would fain have forced me into a polemical discussion ; but finding we could only *agree on premises*, and, therefore, could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion, and believing that, on the whole, such discussions (among the laity) are generally unprofitable and often injurious, I broke it off, and we remain'd friends.

We had abundance of fish this morning around our good ship—porpoises, &c., including a small shark. An officer on board fired at the porpoises and shot one. The unwieldy creature plunged, then turned on his back, and in a few moments, though life was not extinct, became the prey of the remainder of the shoal. This, I find, is an established custom among more than one species of the finny tribe. As we neared the latitude of the Mediterranean, many sail hove in sight. One came right under our bows—she was an English barque, home-bound ; a second showed Russian colours in return to our signal ; and a third, just at sunset, came within a mile, but who or what she was no one could divine ; we saw the men and lights clearly on deck. Our *sea-philosophers* seemed to fancy that she was an East Indiaman ; but further deponent saith not. The weather continues glorious, and all nature, animate and inanimate, alike seems to rejoice.

Wednesday, May 8th.—Another day, and we shall be at Madeira. This being my first foreign port, I plead guilty to strong natural curiosity, mingled with pleasure, in the prospect ; out of this to-morrow—"sufficient to the day is" the good (as well as "the evil") thereof."

There is some sea to-day, and the fish seem to have retired for a time. We made 170 miles yesterday. The air very soft, and the breeze most refreshing; white awnings cover the greater part of the deck, and render it still more grateful; every sense seems alive, and even the most delicate among the ladies on board admit that they actually enjoy the pure air, and the bright, clear sky. All these are sources of great gratitude. I think every one on board seems to *feel* this, and many speak of it, not like enthusiasts, but like sober reasoning men, whose religion is of the heart, not the noisy lip-service of those "who say but do not."

Thursday, May 9th.—On this day week we left England, and every hour since the goodness of God has been manifested to us. I am not given to superstition: if I was, I might think our continued mercy an omen or foreshadowing of good. I have lived long enough to *fear prosperity*, "to rejoice with trembling"! And now we are abreast "Porto Sancto," and Madeira, the grave of many of the best and loveliest of the children of our departed father-land is growing into sight. How many an eye has brightened, and hectic cheek grown deeper in its colouring, as their fated possessors have gazed on this their desired haven, but fated ere many weeks for ever to close upon their mouldering ashes. Alas! for beauty and for youth, consumption claims them too often for her own; and parents, and husbands, and friends, who, when all is over, would give, if they possessed them, worlds to recal the parted spirit, delay, procrastinate, and perhaps even grudge the cherished gold, till, tardily wrung out of them, "at the eleventh hour," they send a *living corpse* across the waves, when it is not in nature to arrest the disease, still less preserve the victim—thus only dooming the sufferer to a deathbed unsoothed by the hand of affection, and uncheered by the voice of love, while the spirit, pining for a home it shall never visit in the flesh, quits the wasted clay, and another tomb is closed over one whom a little care, a little prudence, or an earlier sacrifice of the mammon of this world, had spared for many a year to bless with her bright smiles and grateful kindness those whose affection and gratitude would then combine to raise a living and eloquent memorial. The new and exquisite sensation which voyagers experience on their first perception of a friendly shore, after being some time prisoners of the ocean, has been so often and so well described, that I shall not again attempt the task. I may, however, remark, that, for my own part, a more novel or pleasing impression was never before created in my mind, or one more fraught with rich and pure enjoyment, than that produced by the first sight of land—a sense of pleasure perpetually increasing as we neared and coasted along the shore. Porto Sancto is a wild and pleasing little island, and her town—she, like Madeira, rejoices in but one, and that one, like Zoar in the holy writ, may well be styled a *little one*—is a very clean-looking and picturesque object from the ship. The white houses, and the green and well-arranged vineyards, stretching in tiers one above the other, and gracefully climbing over trellis-work, prepared us for enjoying our hasty visit to Madeira, with its far greater and more varied attractions. The outlines of the rocky islands put me forcibly

in mind of the rugged peaks of the Kerry mountains in Ireland (well known to Munster circuit men and Killarney tourists)—the same *class* of irregularities, the same bold outlife and dark-brown clothing, and the same effort at forcing cultivation up their sides. I don't think this is fancy; I was particularly impressed with the resemblance, and so were others on board as well as myself. There are few, if any, more beautiful roadsteads in the world than *Funchal*, and few towns at home or abroad look better from the water than the city yeapt the same name; but wofully will that traveller be disappointed on landing, who builds his hopes and forms his judgment on such delusive appearances. *Funchal* is like a whited sepulchre—fair indeed outside, but inside it belies your too sanguine judgment. How often the material resembles the moral world! and yet who can gaze on those lofty hills clothed in red, and brown and green, and that most beautiful and shelving amphitheatre which they form, with *Funchal* sleeping at their feet, without feeling in the silent depths of his heart an exquisite perception of the beautiful and sublime? I can never divest my mind of the belief that in such scenes as these man's life must pass, however lowly his lot, more pleasantly, and (comparatively) more free from care, than in the rude and more bleak portions of our globe, in which he is doomed to dwell. • Like music on the ear, so communion with such sweet sceues of nature; should it fail, as fail it must, it is our destiny

“To *drive* life's cares *away*;
At least 'twould make them lighter pass,
Or gild them if they stay!”

When the steamer anchors, as is her wont to do, within a mile of the shore, the bay becomes forthwith alive with boats of all sizes and descriptions; some laden with fruit, others with caged Canary birds and straw hats for sale; some with rich and luscious fruits, while not a few clamorously demand the privilege of ferrying the passengers on shore. Go not *too* near the edge; dare it if you will, but blame not me if a good ducking rewards your rashness, for the good Madeirans will actually struggle for possession of *your person*, and you, God save the mark! to escape a more disastrous doom, surrender at discretion into the hands of the successful combatant. This danger overpassed, you land in a strange way; for on reaching the beach, two sleek little bullocks are harnessed to your boat—the crew hold it right on the keel, and thus, borne *Europa-like*, you step, perhaps on the first *un-European* shore which it has been your fate or privilege to visit.

The Governor's house is a fine handsome edifice close on the shore, and there are several excellent houses, chiefly the property of prosperous English merchants; but the town is dirty, like all Portuguese towns, and the streets so narrow that mankind rejoicing in long arms and attenuated fingers could almost shake hands affectionately over the heads of the passengers; and then the ascent is so steep, and the *pavé* so like oyster-shells turned edgewards up, that woe betide the tender-footed and thin-sandelled maiden who rashly essays for the first time her skill in climbing their sharp and rapid alleys! Howbeit, the good people here have horses, more useful than ornamental, and palanquins

with bearers twain, all ready for *moderate* prices (*i. e.* if an agreement be prudently made *at first*, but not otherwise,) to carry the fair and unfair sex, as best may please them, whithersoever they would go. We had not time to visit the famed nunnery of *Santa Clara*, which we would fain have done; but the charm of that lofty-seated nunnery, and once the charm of all Madeira, in earlier and happier days—the oft-written and oftener-spoken-of *Maria Clementina*—has yielded (all but a lingering ray or two of beauty) to time's decay; and so we, like the rest of the world, did not our ready homage yield, as in the days of yore, but consoled ourselves with visiting the lower convent of *Nossa Senora do Monte*, where nuns who did well to forswear the world, *when the world had doubtless long forsworn them*, greeted, but not gratified our eyes. They were, however, very courteous and created an *interest*—but no romance—sufficient to find favour for themselves in our eyes. The English hotel here is tolerably comfortable, and “mine host” most attentive; charges moderate as regards himself, and not only as regards himself, but, better still, as forcing the *right avaricious* Madeirans to accept moderate compensation, for these honest folk always endeavour to extort *more than double* their right from the unwary stranger. His wines—*i. e.* his *Madeira* wines, are *très bien*, provided he is duly impressed with the idea that you are a competent judge thereof. One gentleman of our fellow-passengers brought three kegs of Madeira with him; for a few days I saw them not, but, lo! one morning, when in latitude 29, my eyes in a lucky moment discerned them stowed away in his *own private aft cabin!* like guardian angels round his bed; so that his latest and his earliest looks during the remainder of the voyage rested on his treasures, and doubtless, in his dreams, he gloated on the luscious juice which was at some future day to feast, no longer his imagination, but his very body corporate.

Formerly the growth of the vine was much more attended to and encouraged in Madeira, and the annual produce of wine was about 30,000 pipes: it has, however, dwindled away to some 18,000 pipes; a sad falling off, and “a heavy blow and great discouragement” to the poor vine-dressers in the island. There is good reason, however, now to hope that the results of a recent treaty and excise regulation will promote the consumption of these wines at home, and thus cause a reaction in favour of the vine in Madeira and its dependent islands. The falling off in the wine-market has driven much of the land to be applied to other classes of cultivation, and coffee plantations of late years have been extensively adopted and with great success: the same cannot be predicated in regard to the sugar cane, which has not been found remunerative, and is therefore nearly abandoned as a profitable speculation. Madeira contains a population, by the latest estimate, of 112,800 souls; but this includes Porto Sancto, and one or two smaller islands. Funchal alone counts 20,000 persons in the above calculation.

But the steam is up, the signal flying, and we must either linger on in this “isle of beauty,” or join our gallant ship once more—we are not free agents—we are creatures of circumstances and things, which exercise a

control over us, which we, the *lords of the creation*, may not exercise over them, and so we follow our destiny, and the *Severn* once more receives us in her floating habitation. Every cheek seems brighter, and every heart more joyous, as we slowly move from the shore, and Madeira with her peaks and cliffs, her vineyards and coffee-fields, her convents and her whitely-shining Funchal, fades with the fading daylight from our view; we retire to rest, and on the morrow once again nought but the wide waste of waters surrounds us.

Friday the 10th, and Saturday the 11th. — These were wearisome days; sea days, without incident or change. I think our visit to Madeira has made us feel the monotony of a sea life more than before our arrival there; however, hope, as of old, springs eternal in the human breast, and I doubt not when we near Barbados a sensible revival will take place. Our time on board is divided pretty nearly the same way every day. At eight o'clock A.M. the great bell tolls the breakfast warning, and in half an hour the passengers are seated at the table. *The fast* being duly *broken*, all the passengers, a truant or two excepted, seem by common consent to collect on the quarter deck, which for nearly one hundred feet is covered all over with a famous awning; under which ladies recline—gentlemen sit or promenade, read, engage in conversation, amuse themselves with bagatelle and chess, or hold *sweet* communion with their own souls, if their thoughts be light and their consciences clear; if not, it is no province of mine to judge—I leave these dark communings to the victims whereon they prey, knowing well what a true and righteous judgment the silent monitor within is sure to pass upon each guilty one.

At twelve o'clock, luncheon (a *very* dinner in its kind, and in my mind an institution got up to destroy our *gout* for that ancient and more legitimate entertainment), is announced. Many, forgetful of breakfast, scarcely vanished, and not having the fear of an unrelished dinner some four hours afterwards before their eyes, rashly engage, *de novo*, in the destruction of cold meats and other viands. I, at first, seduced by the example of others, and “following the multitude to do evil,” made the experiment; a few days convinced me of my error, and the luncheon bell—charm he never so wisely—has no charm for me. I have convinced and converted several waverers by the force of my example and of my reasonings, I am happy to say, as not more than one-half of the *primitive* lunchers have preserved *their first faith*: this triumph of my principles is, in good truth, a great moral victory in my eyes.

Three and a half o'clock arrives, and the warning bell declares that in half an hour dinner will be spread in the vast saloon. Now do the luncheon supplanted men, and (oh! name it not!) *ladies*, for the sake of all decency and all romance, then wish from the bottom, not of their hearts, but their stomachs, that they could have self-denied their precocious noontide appetites and bided their time till *dinner*. Dinner, the sane and healthy man's meal all over the wide world!—had honestly provoked their *natural* appetite. How do they now exclaim against the *early* dinner-hour and the regulations of the vessel—while, would they but judge justly, an honest verdict would soon, *in foro conscientiæ*, be

pronounced on their perished appetite—*Felo de se*, died from want of self-denial—no power of resisting the gratification of the moment, and no regard of consequences! This may convey a useful hint to many hereafter—a hint, believe me, not to be lightly thrown away. At four o'clock precisely the dinner-bell rings, and certainly there is no cause of complaint, either as to the material or attendance in regard to this—the meal of the day. The meats were *fresh* and excellent all through, and well preserved in ice; and the pastry is really marvellous for a steamer. There is no drinking on board, and every one rises within fifteen minutes after the glasses are laid; all go on deck again; cigars are smoked, kindly intercourse freely indulged, and the time wiles away pleasantly enough until eight o'clock announces tea, the closing repast of the day. Between this refreshment and ten o'clock the passengers are variously engaged—some on deck, more in the saloon; books, backgammon, cards, &c. help to fill up the time, and at ten o'clock all *must* retire, for precisely at half-past ten o'clock the lamps fixed in the angles of the cabins are *suddenly* extinguished from outside, and the late retiree is left—a just punishment—in all the discomfort of utter darkness, without the possibility of obtaining any further light. Such is our daily routine of *business*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ON THE AGRICULTURE OF HINDOSTAN.

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(Continued from p. 16.)

WHEAT (*Triticum hibernum*, *T. monococcum*, *T. spella*, *T. æstivum*).—In Mysore there are two varieties known—the *Juvi Godi* and the *Holay Godi*. The first is the most productive.

In Bundelcund, two kinds of wheat are cultivated—the Kutree and Daoudy, or Desee, the last being that commonly cultivated throughout the Doab. The natives distinguish of it two sorts—the Dweel and the Doem; but General Hardwick, who paid some attention to the subject, thought the difference arises from the cultivation.

In Nepaul, Mr. Campbell says two kinds are cultivated—the red (*T. hibernum*), and called there Chau, Rato Gehoon, Parbutteah, and the white (*T. æstivum*), Polung chau, Newari—Sheto Gehoon, Parbutteah.*

Soil.—In the Doab, and other parts of Upper Hindostan, a light, rich loam is thought to suit wheat the best. Considerable depth of soil is also thought favourable to its success in Mysore, and the same opinion is held by the Afghani farmers.

* Trans. Agri-Horti. Soc. of India, vol. i. p. 102. He also says, there is a summer and superior variety cultivated in the hills N. of Cathmandu.

Preparation.—In the Upper Provinces, the field for its reception is ploughed at least six or seven times, and is well harrowed after the seed has been sown broadcast.

The field is irrigated about once every four weeks during the five first months of the crop's growth.

In Bundelcund, they are less industrious. The ploughing is only given once; and a man scattering the seed in the furrow made by the plough, it is covered by a second plough, which follows him. The surface is then levelled, and no further cultivation given.

The culms rise to a height of five or six feet, and the crop is ready for the sickle by the middle of March.

This kind is sometimes cultivated in lands which are not overflowed by the river; but it then requires irrigation.*

Seed.—A very intelligent native cultivator, who was a Subadar in the Government service at Benares, told Dr. Tennant, that a cutcha biggah (about one-eighth of an acre) of land requires for sowing twenty cutcha seers of wheat.

In Mysore, about two and a quarter bushels are sown per acre—the average produce of which space is twenty-six bushels. In some districts, a peck only is sown, and the crop five bushels.

In Nepaul, four seers are sown upon three hundred square yards, one patti upon a ropuni,—equal to about two bushels per acre.† The average produce is about two maunds.

Sowing.—The Kuteea variety is sown in Bundelcund between the 25th of September and the 10th of October, on lands which have been overflowed by the Jumna.

In the higher districts of Beloochistan, wheat is sown in August or September, and reaped in the following June. In the lower districts, it does not require more than six months to come to maturity.‡

In the Upper Provinces, it is sown at the close of October, and is reaped at the beginning of May. In Nepaul, the seed-time is from the end of November to the close of January.

In Mysore, the sowing takes place at the close of May or beginning of June. It is performed broadcast, and the seed covered by means of the hoe, and such as still remain on the surface are buried by means of the finger. In Nepaul, wheat is not liked, and the cultivation of it is much neglected.

After-culture.—In Mysore, after the seed has been sown, the plot is divided into spaces, about three cubits square, by means of small embankments, the surface smoothened by hand, and a little dung sprinkled over the surface. In the ensuing forty-five days the field is watered nine times; it is then weeded with the assistance of the spud (wura-vary).

Water is afterwards given only once a week. The crop is ripe in three or four months. It is reaped, and tied into small sheaves. After being stacked for four days, and then dried by the sun for one or two

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. of India, vol. i. p. 24.

† Ibid. vpl. iv. p. 78.

‡ Pottinger's Beloochistan, p. 324.

more, it is thrashed by beating the sheaves against a log of wood. To separate the awns from the grain, it is beaten with a stick.*

Wheat is the grain chiefly cultivated by the Affghans. Before they commence ploughing the soil on which this crop is to be grown, water is applied in every situation where it can be obtained. The ground is ploughed deeper than is usual in India, and the plough is heavier, yet one yoke of oxen is sufficient. The drill is unknown in Affghanistan, and sowing is entirely broadcast. The seed is covered by a plank being dragged over the surface. Watering is then sometimes repeated, but usually this is not done until after the plants have attained a good height and have been eaten down by cattle. In districts not covered by snow, or sufficiently moistened by the winter's rains, the watering is repeated during this season.

The spring rains do not prevent irrigation being necessary, this being performed once at least during that period; and some repeat the watering three times a month, until the corn begins to ripen.

The crop is reaped with the sickle, and the grain either trodden out by oxen, or forced out by a frame of wood filled with branches, on which a driver sits and guides the cattle who drag it over the corn. It is winnowed by being thrown up to the wind with a large shovel.†

Diseases.—Wheat, and indeed all the *Graminæ*, is liable to *mildew* in India, as it is in England, and the phenomena appear to be the same.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie and Major Sleeman remark upon this disease occurring in the neighbourhood of Jubulpore, where it committed fearful ravages on the wheat and ulsee crops.‡

Major Sleeman says, that the common belief among the natives was, that the prevalence of an east wind was necessary to give full effect to the attack of this disease upon the wheat, though none of them pretended to know anything of its *modus operandi*—indeed, they considered the blight to be a demon, which was to be driven off only by prayers and sacrifices.

It is worthy of remark, that hardly anything but the wheat suffered from the attacks of these fungi; the ulsee, upon which it always first made its appearance, as far as the Major's observations extended, suffered not much, though the stems and leaves were covered with them. The gram (*Cicer arietinum*) suffered still less; indeed the grain in this plant often remained entirely uninjured, while the stems and leaves were covered, in the midst of fields of wheat that had been entirely destroyed by the ravages of the same kind of fungi; none of the other pulses were injured, though situated in the same manner, in the midst of the fields of wheat that were destroyed. I have seen, adds our informant, rich sheets of uninterrupted wheat cultivation for twenty miles by ten, in the valley of the Nerbudda, so entirely destroyed by this disease, that the people would not go to the cost of gathering one field in four; and during the same season, its ravages were equally felt in

* Buchanan's Mysore, vol. i. p. 296. † Elphinstone's Cabool, vol. i. p. 484.

‡ Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. vi. p. 70.

the districts along the table lands of the Vindeya range, north of the valley, and I believe those upon the Sathpore range south.*

In Central India, the mildew is called *goonooah*, or *gurooa*.

Dr. Spry (who, by-the-bye, speaks inadvertently of the *pollen* of the fungus on the linseed imparting the disease to the wheat,) says, it is in those districts of greater alarm to the cultivator than all the other calamities of the season to which they are exposed. The linseed is considered to originate the disease, and that an easterly wind is particularly favourable to the diffusion of this epidemic. On such occasions, the ryots say, "the atmosphere is red with the poisonous element, dispersing it over every field."†

Wheat is very liable to the mildew in Mysore.

In the south-western parts of Mysore, the crop is also liable to be injured by a disease called there *ursina mare*; it is characterised by the plants becoming yellow, and dying in a single day.

BLACK TIL (*Verbesina sativa*, Roxburgh).—It is chiefly cultivated in Mysore and in the western districts of peninsular India. Very full particulars concerning it may be found in the third volume of "Buchanan's Mysore," in the "*Flora Indica*," and in Heyne's "Tracts on India." The latter thought it a species of *anthemis*.

Sowing.—About Seringapatam, as soon as the millet crop has been reaped, the field is ploughed four times in double that number of days, and the seed sown, a gallon per acre, during the month of August, after the first heavy rain.

In the neighbourhood of Poonah, it is sown during July and August.

Cultivation.—No manure or weeding is given, and indeed it will grow on the very worst soils. The crop is reaped in three months, being cut close to the ground, and stacked for eight days. After exposure to the sun for two or three days, the seed is beaten out with a stick. The crop in Mysore rarely yields two bushels per acre, but about Poonah the produce is much larger.

Use.—The seed is sometimes parched and made into sweetmeats, but it is commonly cultivated for its oil. This is used in cooking, but it is not so good as that of the Sesame. The bullock will not eat the stems unless pressed by hunger.‡

The following table exhibits the proportion of oil contained in 100 parts of each of the varieties of oil-seed examined, and also in a few of the commonest oil-seeds known in commerce, to show the relative richness in this produce of the Indian seeds:—

Suffed Til—White variety of <i>Sesamum orientale</i>	..	..	46·7
Kaila Til—Parti-coloured ditto ditto	..	..	46 4
Tillee, or Black Til—Black ditto ditto. This seed yields the Sesamum, or Gingelie oil, already extensively known in commerce	..	..	46·7
Bhoe Moong (Moong Phullee)—Ground nuts, produced by <i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	..	..	45·5

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. vi. p. 81-2.

† Spry's Modern India, vol. ii. p. 289. ‡ Buchanan's Mysore, vol. i. p. 110.

Wounded seeds—Obtained from the Poonnay tree, or <i>Calophyllum Inophyllum</i> , sometimes called the Alexandrian Laurel—a lamp oil	63·7
Kurunj seeds—From the <i>Galedupa arborea</i> , or <i>Pougamia glabra</i>	26·7
Ram Til—The seeds of the Huts Ellu, or <i>Guizotia oleifera</i> , usually called <i>Verbesina sativa</i>	35·
Poppy seeds— <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	43·
Silaam—An oil-seed from Nepaul	41·
Linsced— <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	20· to 22·
Hempseed— <i>Canabis sativa</i>	20· to 25·
Rapeseed— <i>Brassica napus</i>	33·
Poppy— <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	25· to 58·
Walnut— <i>Juglans regia</i>	50·
Colza seeds— <i>Brassica campestris</i>	39·
Mustard— <i>Sinapis nigra</i> , &c.	18· to 36·*

The foregoing are not all the seeds from which oil is extracted by the natives ; for, in addition to these, there are

Cotton seed oil—used even without being expressed, for their lamps.
 Castor oil—similarly used when expressed.
 Argemone seed oil—a lamp oil.
 Oil of *Melia azadirachta* seed—For medicine and lamps.
 Oil of cucumber seed—For cooking and lamps.
 Oil of Colocynth seed—a lamp oil.
 Oil of *Carthamus tinctorius* seed.
 Oil of *Bassia longifolia*—Used in frying cakes, &c.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN (*Zea Mays*).—The cultivators of the hills in Nepaul reckon three different kinds: a white-grained species, which is generally grown on the hill sides; a yellow-grained one, grown in the low and hot valleys; and a smaller one, called "*Bhoteah*," or "*Murilli Makii*," which is considered the sweetest of the three, but, from being less productive, is less generally grown on good lands.†

Soil.—It thrives best on a silicious, well-drained, rich soil. The finest Indian corn, Mr. Speed tells me, he ever saw, was in the Himalayas of the Sekim range, where the soil consists of a substratum of decomposed mica from the under or rocky stratum, with a super stratum of from three to six inches of decayed vegetable matter from leaves, &c. of the ancient forests.

Sowing.—Throughout Hindostan, June is the usual month for sowing.

In Behar about two seers are usually sown upon a biggah; in Nepaul twenty-four seers upon an English acre; in the vicinity of Poonah, one and a half seer per biggah.

Preparation and After-culture.—Before the seed is sown the land is usually ploughed two or three times, and no further attention given to the crop than two hoeings.

In Nepaul, where it is a principal of the crops cultivated, the seed is sown, after one delving and pulverisation of the soil, in the latter end of May and early part of June, in drills, the seeds being laid at intervals of seven or eight inches in the drills, and the drills an equal space apart.

The drills are not raised as for turnip-sowing, but consist merely of rows of the plant on a level surface; the seed distributed in this manner with the view of facilitating the weeding of the crop, not for the purpose of earthing-up the roots, which seems unnecessary. The Indian corn-sowing resembles that of the gohya rice, in the careful manner in which it is performed, the sower depositing each grain in its place, having first dibbled a hole for it five or six inches deep with the small hand-hoe. Each grain, when deposited, is covered up with the same instrument.

The after-culture of this crop is performed with great care in the valley, but much neglected in the hills, especially on new and strong lands. In the former, it undergoes repeated weeding during the first month of its growth, the earth being loosened round the roots at each weeding with the hand-hoe. After the first loosening of the soil, which is performed as soon as the plants are fairly above-ground, a top-dressing of ashes or other manure is given. By this mode, the crop gets the immediate benefit of the manure, which otherwise, from the extraordinary rapidity of its growth, could not be obtained by it.*

Harvesting.—In three months from the time of sowing, the seed is ripe. The crop is harvested by cutting off the heads. In Nepaul, these are either “heaped on a rude scaffolding near the cultivator's house, or, more commonly, they are suspended from the branches of the trees close by, where, exposed to wind and weather, the hard and tough sheath of the seed-cones preserves the grain for many months uninjured.”†

Use.—The grain, either cooked whole or ground into flour, is used in various forms as human food.

Cattle are voraciously eager to procure the leaves and stems, which are very sweet, and even the dry straw, which Dr. Buchanan surmises may be the reason why it is not more generally cultivated by the natives, as the difficulty would be great to preserve the crop. So slow is the progress of change here, that near Kaliyachak, though the people give all other straw to their cattle, yet they burn that of maize as unfit for fodder.

In Nepaul, “the stalks, with the leaves attached, often twelve feet long, cut by the sickle, are used as fodder for elephants, bedding for cattle, and as fuel. The Indian-corn crop within the hills of Nepaul suffers much from the inroads of bears (*Ursus Tibetanus*), which are very numerous in these regions, and extremely partial to this grain. The average return from this crop is seldom below fifty seeds, ranging frequently far above it.”†

Two more communications, on the Farming Animals of India, will complete this detail of its agriculture.

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. iv. 125-6.

† Ibid. 127.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ITS PRINCIPAL PORT.

At the desire of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Governor instituted a Commission to inquire into "the practicability, the advantage, and the probable expense of constructing a Breakwater in Table Bay." The Report of this Commission has been presented by His Excellency to the Council. The Commission reports favourably upon the project as to the practicability and the advantage, and, it may be added, the expense when compared with the cost of the two great works of the same nature at Cherbourg and at Plymouth.

Plans and estimates for the construction of the Breakwater, drawn by Lieut.-Colonel Michell, the Surveyor-general and Civil Engineer of the Colony, accompany the Report. The expense is estimated at £700,000—a sum much beyond the means of the Colony, and for which it is calculated there will be no return sufficient to compensate a private Company; therefore it is only in the hope of its being taken up as a "national object," at the expense of the mother-country, that the Commission put forward the plans and estimates. "It is with the conviction that many of the objects detailed are of high importance to the Empire, and the commercial world in general, that the Commission has proposed a plan to effect them all [the several parts of the work], in the hope that this undertaking will be aided and forwarded as a national object."

Constituted as this Commission was, its Report may be received doubtless with every confidence, and in the opinion that a safe harbour in Table Bay is a "national object," and of "high importance to the Empire and the commercial world in general," the Commission will most probably meet the perfect concurrence of every person who considers the subject; but at this moment, when the attention of the Government is occupied by the projected harbours of refuge nearer home, it is hardly to be expected that Parliament would consent to give, or that Ministers would ask, a sum of £700,000 for a harbour at the Cape of Good Hope. It is therefore to be feared that, for the present, this scheme must be laid aside.

Of the perfect ability of Lieut.-Colonel Michell as an engineer to make these plans and estimates there is no question, and, aided as he was by the local experience and professional knowledge of Captain Bauce, the Captain of the Port, the design of the Surveyor-general may be taken as the best possible to accomplish the object. The estimated cost, £700,000, which includes the necessary lighthouse, is small compared with that of the two other great works of the same nature already alluded to: the Breakwater at Cherbourg is reported to have cost upwards of £1,600,000, and that at Plymouth was estimated at £1,171,100.

When we consider the enormous extent of ocean to which the pro-

posed Breakwater in Table Bay will be exposed, and the fury of the north-west gales, the whole effort of which the Breakwater must resist, we cannot but feel surprise that the estimate should be so low as £700,000. The action of the ocean will fall more directly upon it than on the work at Plymouth—and there, in the heavy gale of the 19th January, 1817, stones of from two to five tons weight were thrown over to the north side, so incalculably great was the power of the waves. Both at Cherbourg and at Plymouth, unlooked-for injury was done by gales during the construction. Colonel Michell, however, has had all this, of course, before him, and therefore we must suppose that, as nearly as human foresight can calculate the expense of such a work, the sum named, £700,000, would be the probable cost of a breakwater of sufficient extent and solidity in Table Bay; but perhaps we should take it rather as the minimum, than as the maximum, *possible* cost.

Seeing the great difficulty to the present execution of the project,—I say the present, because I feel confident that, next after the harbours in the Channel, the formation of a safe harbour in Table Bay will have the support of every person whose attention may be given to such matters,—I am induced to submit another scheme, which I cannot but think merits the consideration of the Cape Colonists; namely, whether it would not be practicable to connect Cape Town and Simon's Bay by a railway. I would propose that it be constructed on the atmospheric principle, as being the most economical, both in construction and working. The great saving in construction would be had in avoiding the deep cuttings, which would be otherwise necessary in the pass of Muisenberg, and in the single line of rails.

To attempt any calculation as to the expense of such a railroad, without a survey made with the view to its construction, would be impossible; but, with the assistance of the published Reports of the railways already completed, there would be no great difficulty in making a sufficiently accurate estimate, without any expensive operation, on the spot. The advantages which might be looked for from such a railway, are—First, that Cape Town would have a good port in Simon's Bay. The distance in time may be called twenty minutes, and therefore, owing to the much less distance from the shore at which vessels may safely anchor in Simon's Bay than in Table Bay, the communication between the shipping and the counting-houses, and the stores of the merchants, would be as perfect and rapid as at present; messages might be sent and answers received, goods embarked or disembarked, and stored, in as short a time as can now be done to and from vessels anchored in Table Bay.

Secondly, Simon's Town, and the capital vested in buildings there, would resume the importance and value of former times, and this without injury to Cape Town.

Thirdly, the country about the eastern margin of False Bay would * have an easy access to the markets, for the disposal of the produce required for supplies for the shipping, by small craft from Gordon's Bay, Pringle's Bay, and other coves on that shore; and, for produce intended for Cape Town, by these and the railway.

Fourthly, the coasting vessels from the eastward would be saved the passage round the Cape of Good Hope to Table Bay, their cargoes being forwarded by the railway from Simon's Bay.

To the northward of Table Bay there is Saldanha Bay, as fine a port as any in the world; it would be worth while to ascertain at what expense a railway could be laid between Cape Town and that harbour. The distance would be about three times as great as that to Simon's Bay, but the cost perhaps would not be tripled. But little use has heretofore been made of Saldanha Bay, owing to the want of a sufficient supply of fresh water, to remedy which defect, however, but little has been done. Sir John Barrow speaks of Saldanha Bay and of the country in its vicinity thus:—"It was a favourite subject of conversation with the late Colonel Gordon, and some other Dutch gentlemen, to turn the course of the Beeg River into Saldanha Bay, by which they would not only furnish a plentiful supply of water for a town, garrison, and shipping, but would, at the same time, open a navigation into the interior of the country, particularly into Zwartland, the granary of the Colony."

"The general surface of the country between the Beeg River and Saldanha Bay is flat and sandy, exhibiting, however, a continued forest of shrubbery. It is very thinly inhabited, on account of the scarcity of fresh water. The ground, however, is uncommonly fertile. The usual returns of wheat are from fifteen to seventy fold: barley yields from thirty to forty. They use no manure, and in some places the soil is so loose and sandy that the operation of ploughing is unnecessary." * * "Notwithstanding the fertility of the ground, and the facility of tillage, a very inconsiderable quantity of grain is produced, owing to the distance and heavy roads to the only market in the Colony."—*Barrow's Travels in Southern Africa*, vol. i. p. 364, 365, and 366.

In the United States of America, long lines of railway are laid at a very small cost, more roughly, doubtless, than our magnificent railroads in England, but still usefully perfect. It would be desirable to ascertain whether in so dry a climate as that of Southern Africa, the wood railway proposed some time since would not be applicable; and when Burnetized, the light and cheap woods seem to become as hard and durable as any.

There seems to be a dread on the part of the proprietors of houses and land in and about Cape Town, that the formation of any other town in the Cape District must be injurious to their property; and when some time since it was reported that a fine spring had been discovered at Saldanha Bay, the cry was immediately raised, "This will ruin Cape Town." Nothing can be more groundless or absurd than this fear of a rival. Cape Town possesses advantages which Saldanha Bay and Simon's Bay have not. The position of Table Bay, its easy access, and the great abundance of perhaps the finest water in the world, will ever make it the most desirable port for the passing stranger who simply calls for refreshment. Cape Town will not only suffer, but, on the contrary must considerably benefit by having healthful and thriving sisters at the neighbouring bays.

As it was at the time that Sir John Barrow wrote, so is it now, that

the want of roads keeps back the industry of the Cape agriculturist ; unless he have the power of sending his produce to market, labour and industry would be thrown away. This inability to reach the market acts injuriously too upon the training of the young farmer, who does not acquire that thriftiness and enterprising industry, which could not fail to follow upon seeing profitable returns upon the sale of his grain, his wool, his butter, &c. A road-making Governor would be the greatest blessing the Secretary of State for the Colonies could confer upon the Cape of Good Hope.

S.

AUSTRALIAN SKETCHES.

BY THOMAS M'COMBIE, ESQ.

No. III.—THE MERCHANT'S BRIDE.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN the brave city of Sydney, there is a certain street, which shall, for various reasons, be nameless, which contains several long ranges of small shops. These shops are rather limited in their accommodations, having only two small apartments, of about five feet four ; but the rent being proportionally moderate, they are much sought after by the restless inhabitants of those parts, for the very reason that they can have a *try* at some business with very limited means. If the *spec* answers, well ; if it fails, they do not lose a great deal. In appearance they are not unlike the bazaars of the East, or the London Arcades, only that each of these marts in question fronts the street.

We are about, with the permission of the reader, to change the scene of the story to the interior of one of these places of business. The appearance of the front part, or shop, would indicate that it was one of the endless number of auction-rooms in and about Sydney. The stranger is altogether astonished at the number of auction-marts in an Australian city ; but every people have their foibles, and one of these is the fondness for purchasing every article at auction. The stores and shops are left in the background, for poor and rich prefer to have a thing knocked down by an auctioneer. In the town of Melbourne, even before it was half its present size, it was far from unusual to have fifteen separate auctions in a day. This led to very bad results : many persons who would have been better employed at shepherding, or cutting down timber, expecting to make a living in idleness, became hangers-on at these sales, buying here, selling there : from this they became sharpers, and set to live by their wits. The thing has now wrought in a manner its own cure, and the fewer auctioneers that are in business the better. That many are highly respectable is true : that that many turn to it when every other thing fails, and are half swindlers, is also true.

The articles strewed about the small apartment dignified by the name

of Auction Mart were of so heterogeneous a kind, as literally to put our powers of description fairly at fault. There were kettles, ovens, furniture, old moth-eaten garments, decayed cheeses, Scotch caps, ale, books, shoes, &c. &c. &c. : the only wonder of the beholder was, that such a small apartment could possibly be made to hold so much. It was nine o'clock in the morning ; the shutters had been taken down, although hitherto no person had appeared ready to transact business. The door, which closed the front room from the more sanctified apartment, being half ajar, showed the inmates were busily fortifying themselves for the labours of the day, by partaking of the good things of this life. These were, a short, very knowing-looking individual, with very dark moustaches ; dressed in a strange, indescribable garment, doubtless intended to pass for a coat ; it appeared to have been made upon the principle of a sailor's pea-jacket, only the cloth was finer, and it had triangular pockets. Upon the person of many individuals, it would have appeared absurd, and have excited laughter ; but it rather became its present wearer, and added to his "game" look. Upon his head was set a little glazed hat, in shape the same as may be seen in England, formed of felt, and much patronised by dustmen and gentlemen of similar avocations. The limbs were encased in a pair of light inexpressibles, so remarkable for their extraordinary superfluity of accommodation, that when seen from behind, one was ready to suppose the wearer to be a kind of half-civilised Turcoman or Osmanlee. Reader, I sigh as I record it—such is the transitory nature of human greatness, there are sad reverses of fortune to be met with in the New World as well as in the Old—this was no other than our old acquaintance, the redoubtable Thiny Field, the swell. Yes ! like many other great and powerful individuals, he had met with bad luck. He was so *wide awake*, and had managed to *walk round* so many individuals, that it came to this in the end—no person would deal with a man who was certain to humbug them. He sank from a merchant to an agent, and (for in his fortunate days he had never been provident) at last to his present employment. Notwithstanding all his misfortunes, he appeared to keep on wonderfully. He ate as much, smoked as much, slept as much, and, when he could get it, drank as much as ever, and appeared, especially in the way of talk, to have lost none of his former spirits,

The only other individual in the room was a sulky, obstinate-looking Irishman, who was preparing breakfast. The duties of this person were of a more onerous and multifarious kind than those of any ambassador or prime minister in the world. He was at once cook, *house-maid*, errand-boy, footman, clerk, porter, shopman, book-keeper, and occasionally washerwoman to the establishment of Thiny Field. So it may readily be supposed his office was no sinecure. That last person was only a few minutes up, and seemed, from his jaded look and inflamed eye, to be suffering from the previous night's convivialities. He partook but sparingly of the savoury victuals which were placed before him, then lighted his cigar, and ordered his assistant, by the name of Michael, to bring him his boots.

The sullen-looking servant-man took no notice of this request, but

went on with his breakfast doggedly, as much as to say "he'd see him hanged first."

"Bring me my boots, you stupid devil!" cried Mr. Field, in considerable wrath.

"I'm not a devil!" replied the assistant sullenly.

"But I say you are a devil," said Mr. Field.

"I'm not a devil."

"You *are* a devil."

"I'm not a devil."

Mr. Field could not make a better of it at the moment, and was under the necessity of exhaling his ire in tobacco-smoke.

The other went on eating his breakfast slowly, as if he was enjoying the thing uncommonly.

Mr. Field waited for some time in silent expectation; but the other kept chewing away, to all appearance absorbed in the deepest meditation.

"I say," broke out Mr. Field again, "just let me know when you have finished, Michael, and I will come and wash up the plates for you."

"I won't be done till I'm finished," replied the other.

"And when will that be?" inquired Mr. Field.

"Just when I'm done."

"I will murder you one day for your impudence," said Field.

"No, you won't."

"How do you think so?"

"Because you are too frightened."

Here the altercation was broken in upon by one in the front apartment inquiring for Mr. Field, and he was under the necessity of shuffling away without his boots.

The person who had entered was a tall, thin man, dressed with considerable pretensions; but the *swell air* did not suit him. He appeared to be uneasy and wince under close observation, and wanted that free and easy carriage which so particularly distinguished Mr. Field. Be that as it may, it was easy to perceive (had there been any one standing by) that Thiny had some object in being civil. He welcomed him warmly by catching hold of a walking-stick, or rather part of a walking-stick, and they had a mimic fight for a few minutes, as if from sheer exuberance of spirits; then they sank down, partly exhausted, upon a deal-box, shook each other warmly by the hand, and entered into conversation.

"Well, how are you, old fellow?" inquired Mr. Field.

"Oh, tidy, thank you. You sent me word to call this morning, did you not?"

"Yes; Mackie and Cartwright have commenced an action against me, and I want to see what is to be done."

"Well, go on."

"Wise and Tomlin had a consignment of slop goods, and not remitting, a power of attorney was sent to Mackie and Cartwright to take the goods out of their hands. It would have been all right, only it would

appear that that skin-flint Mackie has a down upon Tomlin for some words he had said reflecting upon the sister of his sweetheart. You will have heard of Miss Harriet Williams, whom Mackie was so spoony after, but who, by the way, had she lived, was to have been married to me? Now Tomlin is not particular, and he was in a funk, as he had a month before returned a sale to the parties at home, which he was well aware would not go down with old Mackie. Now Tomlin, thinking I had some influence with him, came and informed me of the circumstance, saying, *of course*, that it was a mistake of the clerk, and he knew nothing about it until some time afterwards. Thinking I would be able to make it all right with old Mackie, and as I saw a chance of knocking twenty guineas out of Tomlin, I took the responsibility of the transaction upon myself, and told Tomlin to put me down as the buyer of the invoice, and if Mackie inquired of me, I should say it was all right. Unfortunately, some officious fool had gone and told him what I said about him, in jest, at the party, and Mackie now considered it necessary to be very indignant about Tomlin's transaction, and swears he will indict us for swindling."

"Did he call himself?"

"No, he sent a clerk, who inquired if I bought such an invoice of Wise and Tomlin. I replied, 'Yes,' when he requested to see the entry in the books. This I could not show him, nor could I inform him to whom they were sold."

"Then what did you say?"

"I wanted him to take tip, offering to stand five guineas, and a nobbler of brandy, every day we met for a month, if he would go back and swear to Mackie that I had shown him the entries; but he declined. I more than half suspect Mackie has found out the party who bought the goods in reality, and will bring a criminal action against Tomlin and myself for conspiracy."

"It's an ugly piece of business," said the other.

"Yes, I wish I could get some one saddled with my share of it," replied Field.

"Did you hear of Tomlin who bought the goods?" inquired the tall attorney.

"Yes, Silver and Bowman."

"Then you might see if they have had any conversation with Mackie, and perhaps you may get them to say that they made the purchase of you, as a broker, or something of the kind. What sort of a fellow is that surly-looking tiger you have got?"

"Can't say."

"Would he swear that he heard you and Tomlin make the purchase?"

"Not he, faith," replied Field; "but then there is French, Tomlin's clerk—by Goll! he would swear through a nine-inch brick wall."

"Well, I will consider it over, but I do not like it, it's a bad business."

CHAPTER IX.

At a distance of six miles from Sydney, stands a tavern very much resorted to by settlers and graziers; it is a low one-story building, partly

of brick and partly of weather-board. Before the door is a large area, with two trees, into which iron hooks have been driven, forming a simple and ingenious contrivance for fastening horses; to the right of the main building is a garden, and to the left a range of out-buildings; a heavy sign-board indicates to the passer-by, that he sees the "None-so-good Damper," a noted house for good cheer. The reader is to be introduced to an inner apartment of this celebrated post-house. The number of horses, many of them jaded and weary with hard riding, which stood outside around the trees already indicated, as well as the noise and confusion which issued from the interior of the building, made it evident that the travellers there congregated were not fasting.

In a back apartment two individuals were seated at dinner: one of them, who occupied the place at the head of the table, was the reader's old acquaintance, the famous Thiny Field. From the extraordinary behaviour of Thiny, it was evident he had been indulging freely in some kind of exhilarating beverage, and, in fact, it must be allowed that this was one of his chief failings: and more, he was far from being very particular as to what he said when in this state. A young man, some stranger whom he had met with by accident, and pressed into his company, was laughing outrageously at the strange antics of Thiny: notwithstanding all this mirth, however, he appeared far from being comfortable, and looked several times towards the door, as if contemplating a bolt. The house was very full, and the waiter did not appear quite so attentive as Thiny could have wished, for which he gave it him, as he expressed it, hot and warm over the coals, and, to bring him to his senses, *shied* the carving knife and fork at his head. He was extremely facetious, ordering dozens of wine, bottles of brandy, pots of ale, tumblers of toddy, and, in fact, everything he could think of, all which the young man appeared to consider a splendid joke, and partook of everything that came to the table, although it was evident he did not much relish the company he found himself in. Thiny ordered about four loaves of bread, and cut them all up into thin slices, to the intense gratification of the amused waiter; he wriggled about from side to side of his chair, attempting to make a speech, then halting with that foolish kind of imbecility common to men in his state; for it could not be denied for a single moment, that Thiny Field was gloriously drunk.

A stranger happened to stroll accidentally into the room, not being aware perhaps that it was occupied; he was a stout, portly, solemn-looking man, dressed in a light *blouse*, and appeared to be a farmer or grazier on his way from town. When he saw the room was already occupied, he would have retreated; but Thiny having seen his face peering in, demanded of him imperatively what he wanted, and how he was.

Thinking it might be some person who knew him, the grazier entered; he happened to have a walking-stick beneath his arm, which as soon as Thiny saw, he started up, and screamed out, "Are you a constable? By Heaven, I won't be taken!—come on, I will fight to the last! I'm game, by Jove!" The intruder declined any connexion with the constabulary; but notwithstanding all his asseverations, he could hardly

quiet the suspicions of Thiny, who gave many sly looks towards the stick which the honest grazier carried under his arm.

"I am so frightened of them horrid wretches of constables! they want to nab me—you do not know me; you know I cannot preach or sing psalms, but I can-----Shut the door. Hang it! there may be ladies--- I mustn't—no; but if you had been, as I have been, with a bayonet entering your ribs, and being choked and dying from *cholera morbus*, all at once, you could but say yes.---Oh, you're a sentimental gentleman, I presume!"

"No, my art is painting," replied the stranger.

"Oh! you are a friend of Joe Hudson, then, the man wot was lagged. I'll be painted: bring me forty pipes of tobacco, and sixty little girls to smoke them."

"Well, I must go."

"No---no---don't."

"Is that a constable? if it is, I must crush him—I won't be taken, I will cut."

"Might I inquire what the constables are after you for?" said the stranger.

"Nothing, only knocking twenty ribs out of a man; it is too bad, ain't it? Well, I must mizzle."

"Hadh't we better pay the bill first?" said the young man.

"Most certainly, of course, pay by all means, keep the penny stirring; and if you have any silver out, just let me have a few shillings, for I'm blowed if I have a rupee."

"The bill, sir," said the waiter, entering.

"What is the amount?" replied the young man with a countenance the very picture of anguish.

"Twenty pounds, six shillings, and threepence, sir."

"O yes!" said Thiny, "shell out. How much, waiter?"

"Twenty pounds, six shilling-, and threepence, sir."

"You be whipped!"

"Well," sighed the young man, "it has been an expensive lark." And so it had.

CHAPTER X.

WE must bid adieu, with the reader's permission, to Thiny Field, and leave him for a short time rustivating at the "None-so-good Damper," while we return to the city.

In a small parlour of a sweet little cottage, the front of which was overgrown by woodbine and decked with flowers and evergreens, sat Mr. Mackie. The time was twelve o'clock, or midnight; but for nine months in the year, night is as day in Australia, and the horrors of a midnight in cold, stormy, northern climes are unknown. From his deep abstracted manner, it was evident that his thoughts were wandering far from his present abode. Before him was the tea-service untouched. The table was littered with letters, a mail having just arrived from England; most of them, as it was evident from their voluminous shape, formal address, as well as the marks Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, No 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., were connected with business. All such had been thrown

aside for one letter of very unpretending appearance, but which absorbed his attention.

Time passed away, until the dial-plate of the gold repeater, which lay open on the table, indicated the hour to be four. At length he arose, opened the casement, and stood with folded arms in the open air. The moon was full, and lighted up earth and sky nearly as vividly as day. Mackie gave one look of pleasure at the tender sky overhead, and the fine scene spread out before him ; in a moment his thoughts had wandered to other scenes.

"My brother George here writes me," mused he, "that times have become so fearfully bad at home, he hardly knows what the world will arrive at. Thousands, he says, 'are starving for lack of food.' More fools they! Why cannot they go abroad and cultivate the countless millions of acres, presently uninhabited, and yielding no sustenance to man? Why should they centre all their hopes and wishes within one little, narrow island, when the world is before them? He says he has lost his cheap farm, and been obliged to remove to another, which is neither so good nor so cheap; and in consequence of this misfortune, he is afraid---so he says---that he may not be able to make a sufficient provision for his family. What stuff! Provision, forsooth! Give them a good education, and send them forth to seek their fortunes, with a clear head and a sharp wit. Provided for, indeed! And his letter is enough to make one melancholy; because the country at home is beginning to feel the effects of high civilisation and over-population, accompanied by the mania for over-speculation, and the insane ambition of the members of every class of society to contend with or outdo their neighbours in extravagant housekeeping, and useless or meretricious finery---and is hence placed in a peculiar position for a certain period. My brother thinks the world is coming to an end. Then, again, nearly half of the inhabitants of Great Britain are weavers, or employed in the other branches of manufactures. Every one, in fact, who cannot obtain employment in the country, presses to the large cities for bread, and the young and active, instead of emigrating when they find no room at home, enter into a branch of business eagerly, which must always be hazardous to a poor man; because, when the country appears in a state of unusual prosperity, men will over-trade: it is the nature of man to grasp after gold; and when money is to be acquired, no natural law or reason which can be adduced to them will prevent men from embarking in operations beyond their depth. Then comes the reaction; for there is a natural law which acts so as in a manner to keep the trade of the country on a fair equilibrium, and every departure from the laws of prudence is followed by a salutary correction. But, when the country is labouring under severe commercial depression, the poor man is starving. When the engine begins to go wrong, the poor weaver or manufacturing labourer is the first to feel it, for many thousands are at times turned adrift in a single day. In the worst of times, an agricultural labourer is seldom without bread: the engine is often adjusted before the pressure of the bad times is felt. Far better for a full half of this number of artisans, that they had emigrated in their young days, which would have been an equal

benefit for themselves and their country. The only thing which can take off the superabundant population of Great Britain is war or emigration : the last must, to be an effectual remedy, be a constant stream, going forward gradually, from day to day, and from year to year.

"However much every good and right-thinking man must deprecate a war, there cannot be a doubt that it would be the most effectual agent for thinning the country. Emigration, however, must be the grand remedy : the men at home are too much impregnated with vulgar prejudice for their native land, and it is natural for every one to love the country where he was born and reared ; but this feeling ought not to overpower the dictates of reason and common sense. Why is the self-educated and talented Elliot silent on this subject ? why does he not lecture the working-classes, whom he evidently loves as if each were a brother or sister, upon the advantages of Emigration to themselves and their order ?

"Then my brother George to make such an outcry about his family ! What do they want ? Must each one be an independent gentleman or lady, with fine clothes, fine houses, and everything that wealth will procure ? I am angry with him, to pamper his children, and stuff their heads with vain conceits. If I had life to begin, I would only wish a good education, and I would not fear the world---the East, the West, anywhere ; or if a subsistence could not be earned for this poor body, then an ounce of cold lead, and I would laugh at the world. But I am not the person in question, and what makes me fret about George ? Poor fellow ! How vividly do I remember him ! I can fancy that I see him now, the same as when we parted. How vividly his tall form is imprinted on my memory ! I think I view him as on the evening when we bade each other farewell, in one of those dull, misty evenings in November. I took my place in the Plymouth coach, and he returned, shivering, to his warm, comfortable lodgings. His every feature---nay, his every motion, as he turned away, is familiar to me. How many changes and reversions have I experienced since then ! while he returned home, and I dare say has never been thirty miles from it since. I wish I had not opened his letter to-night, for it makes me unfit for any business. I must write him, and chide him kindly for giving so much attention towards securing a provision for his children.

"I have been considered selfish and overreaching in this city, because I have fought those with whom I had to deal, with their own weapons ; but how different is the fact ! I have only wished for money, that I might feast my eyes with certain classic and Oriental scenes, which have become enthroned in my imagination as the head-quarters of romance, something more like faery land than earth---a thing to dream of, not to see. But as for loving gold for its own sake, is what my mind, under any circumstances, never could be brought to do. Books and flowers, music and paintings, I do love ; a beautiful woman, an ingenious child, an open countenance, the sea, the blue hills, the darkening forest, and, ' more than all, a noble action : ' each and all of these delight me ; but

for gold, culled from every clime—nay, mountains of it—I would not give a single straw.

“And so this is my marriage-day ! I am more than half inclined to doubt my prudence in this affair : but it is too late now to think of that ; I must go forward. And yet, I think, I acted too precipitately ; but, when my first love died, the sister I am about to marry sympathised with me so sincerely, that I was naturally drawn towards her, and she had me within her meshes before I was even aware of my danger. She will, after all, make a prudent wife : she is far more artful than her sister, and has been taught prudence by misfortune. I suppose I must chance it. And farewell to all my darling hopes of visiting the *Ægean*, and sailing over ‘ Geneva, Como, the Larian lake,’ or to glide in a gondola through the ancient streets of the ‘ glorious city in the sea,’ and gaze on her lonely, deserted ‘ marble palaces !’ then to wander on to Marmora, and all over Greece and Turkey,—then *the East*—Calcutta, and the many strange Oriental cities in the interior of India. From a boy, anything connected with the Oriental world has led me a willing captive. But, I suppose, with marriage will come worldly prudence and common sense. I would give half of what I am worth, to be free of my engagement ; and yet I have no cause of complaint, but that I am a curious, fickle-minded being.

“Then, there is Biggs returned with the slaver—such a beauty as I could roam for life in : and the fool has the vessel registered in his own name ; but we must change it. And yet the man is honest : but, now, I cannot fathom him. He seems altered since he went away : something must have been preying upon his mind. Perhaps he was anxious, from being entrusted with such a large sum of money, for the creature is in the main honest ; and yet,---but I don’t think he can have any scheme : and the vessel may have a new register when she returns from China. But I must have, if possible, an hour or two of rest : so, for bed.”

For many hours Mackie lay, weary, tossing to and fro on his couch, courting sleep, but in vain. His pulse was feverish, and his head and joints ached with a dead and excruciating pain : in fact, like many deep thinkers, he suffered from mental and physical exhaustion. At length he fell into a light and fitful slumber---a sort of half-waking, half-dreaming sleep : strange and beautiful images passed in review before him, as from a far country,

“ Shapes of the elder time—beautiful things,
That men have died for.”

These images gradually disappeared, and he thought he sat side by side with his lost Harriet. He felt her warm breath on his cheek ; his fingers wandered among her hair, braided with flowers ; his heart felt as if the sun once more had entered and brought life and hope. For once he felt happy.

Then the fair scene waned. The two bright eyes that had shone like peerless diamonds, became dim ; the long, dark, rich tresses, curled up like snakes, writhing and mocking at him : he was in a charnel-house, surrounded by skulls, and dry bones, and loathsome things.

The figure was still near him, and he shuddered as he saw her approach to clasp him in her long hag-like arms. "Aha! so this is your bridal day. Yes! and you forgot you were under a promise of marriage to me—do you? Aha! you will have two brides now, you false wretch!" She encircled him in her arms, until the snakes which braided her hair crawled over his body, and he awoke. The grey dawn was succeeding the darkness; the cock crew; day was at hand.

"Thank God for light!" exclaimed Mackie; "but it was a fearful dream."

CHAPTER XI.

WE must now return to Thiny Field, whom we left enjoying himself with the good things of this life, and the healthy air and fine scenery around the rural retreat of the "None-so-good Damper," and avoiding any person who, in his idea, bore the smallest resemblance to a constable, with the most ostentatious caution; for Thiny had a most religious antipathy against that fraternity, which was no way diminished by the knowledge that there were warrants out to arrest him, for one or two large sums of money, as well being then threatened with a criminal information for something which bore a great resemblance to swindling. So poor Thiny was drowning his grief, as the reader has already seen, by drinking at the expense of any person who was fool enough to join a person who did not possess a farthing in the world.

It was about six o'clock in the morning, that our friend Thiny, who had been stretched upon his face under a large gum-tree, about a mile from the "None-so-good Damper," gave one or two heavy groans, and began to make a most strenuous endeavour to get upon his legs. He struggled for some time without success, but at length got his body into an upright position, when in stooping down to pick up his cap which had fallen off in the struggle, the earth appeared to him to have taken some vertiginous fancy, and away it went whirl, whirl, and our poor adventurer gave a somerset which would have made his fortune in a circus; his heels danced high in the air, and he fell heavily upon the ground without any apparent sense or motion; he might have been a somnambulist, or one beyond the reach of cares and constables.

In this posture he lay for about twelve or fifteen minutes, when, after he had emitted one or two groans, he renewed the struggle to raise himself to an upright position. This he accomplished at last, and opened his eyes on the wide expanse of earth and sky around him, no doubt astonished to find himself in such an extensive bed-chamber. He had accidentally taken up his night's lodgings within a few yards of the Sydney Road; so that notwithstanding the singular indistinctness of vision and confusion of ideas under which he laboured, he had the faculty of perception clear enough to take the direction of the town, and he started fair. Never, however, had a vessel more difficulty in beating up against adverse winds and currents than had he in keeping on his way; he tried it now on this tack, now on that, but it would not do—he "fell off," as they say at sea, and reeled from one side of the road to another as if he had in very truth been under the influence of enchant-

ment. He would recover pretty well for a few minutes, then in an instant the world was whirling round, and the trees dancing about with horrible contortions; he felt an ethereal lightness of body, his head seemed a feather, he was exalted and flying in mid-air—then it was all over, he fell slap against the earth in a twinkling, and was beating against the hard road with his two hands just as if he was doing a day's work, and the Government had paid him so much to Macadamise the road—which, by the way, in many parts would have received considerable improvement from the operation. Then he was attacked by a gurgling sound in the throat, and appeared all but suffocating.

"Halloo! old fellow," cried a swell settler, dressed in a white frock bound by a magnificent leather belt, and sporting tremendous moustaches; "halloo! what brick have we here? how beastly drunk the feller is! rise, I say, or you will be ridden down;—as I live! it is Thiny Field! Is that you, Thiny, or has some person borrowed your what do you call it—jacket?"

"It ain't me," replied a languid voice; "are you a policeman?"

"Come, come, Thiny," replied the other, coaxingly; "I say, where did you get so cursedly drunk?"

"I ain't drunk," replied Thiny; "that is, not now. I am just going to get sober again."

"Well, my good fellow, we will not quarrel about the degree of drunkenness—I am a bit of a lushington at times myself; but, hang it, man! I never saw any person such a figure—your clothes have had such a long spell of mother earth, that it is easy to see where you have spent the night—I should say in making astronomical discoveries, or gazing on the open sky."

"Oh, no, you old brick! if it is at drinking, or raking, or anything in that way, I can do it as well as any one; but if it comes to praying or psalm-singing, I can't do it." Here Thiny gave a stumble, which nearly brought him on his face. "Ah! stand up, small beer! I have got a bad leg, and cannot stand on it. Are you a constable? how I do hate these constables! Could you oblige me by the loan of a pound or two, as I have not a shilling? I will pay you when my annuities come to hand."

"I have no doubt you will, but it would be a long time to wait. I am afraid my patience would be tired out. But I will see you cleaned, for old acquaintance' sake. So jump up, and I will lead the horse with you to the 'None-so-good Damper.'"

The swell settler made Thiny drink sundry glasses of soda-water, and wash his head in cold water. After these operations, Thiny, who by the way was pretty well hardened to overnight dissipation, felt much relieved, and was soon able to take his way to the town in better condition for the journey. It is true that he felt at times a strange tingling about the ears, and the earth seemed often to be taking a dance; his sight, too, was bad, and his eyes very much inflamed. However, he held his way manfully until within about two miles from Sydney, when he felt faint and hungry; he sate him down by the way-side to cogitate upon the best way of recruiting his strength. At a short dis-

tance lay a beautiful villa, its parks and gardens glittering gaily in the morning sun. Thither Thiny bent his steps, determined to task the hospitality of the wealthy owner for a breakfast. True, he was not honoured with his acquaintance; but that was a trifle, and Thiny laughed at trifles. The house, like most near Sydney, was built after the French cottage style; the door stood invitingly open, the rattling of dishes and knives and forks, as well as many other well-known symptoms, indicated to Thiny that the family were enjoying their morning meal. Thiny boldly entered, and found himself in a large room where two gentlemen and half-a-dozen ladies were seated at breakfast. The reader must be aware that Thiny prided himself not a little upon his oratorical abilities, and when every one looked up surprised at his unexpected entrance, he gave his hand a flourish, and putting his hat upon a peg in the room, he spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—You see before you a poor devotee to the divine art of painting, who has had the great misfortune to be benighted in the woods. Hungry and weary, I am yet happy that the circumstance occurred, as it has given me the pleasure of falling in with such respectable men and such beautiful women as are here before me. I am well aware you are glad to see me, and return you my most grateful thanks. It is a pleasure to find oneself in such a respectable house as this; I do like a nice clean house, with a nice peg to hang my hat upon. (Here he looked upon the old beaver which adorned the wall of the room.) Yes," continued he, looking at the young ladies amorously, "I do not care how long I remain; I will stop with you altogether, if you like."

Every person appeared surprised when Thiny opened with this oration; the young ladies tittered and appeared to think it a most exquisite joke. The gentlemen, however, appeared to have formed a different opinion; one of them became excessively red in the face, and seemed to be fermenting his passion. When Thiny ended, he broke out into a violent fit of rage, which all the efforts of the young ladies were unable to assuage.

"You low, petty, swindling auctioneer! how dare you intrude yourself into my family? what prevents me from ordering my servants to horsewhip you? I will send you out head first."

"Oh, father! how can you speak so harshly? Never mind him, sir; he is hasty, but he does not mean to insult you."

Even Thiny Field, careless and reckless as he was, felt hurt. He assumed an air of gravity, nay even of dignity, and taking his hat from the wall, replaced it upon his head, and looking the other in the face, replied—"I see you know me, sir, and you know also that you dare not have said this to me once. True, I have been unfortunate in this part of the world; but my father was a magistrate for the County of ———, and you will find my name there at this day. What I said was true, that I did lose my way; but had I known that in this hospitable country there existed such a rude person as you, believe me, I would have starved first, before I tasked your hospitality! Good morning."

"Oh! do not go!" cried one or two of the young ladies, in tears.

"Call him back, father, and make a proper apology. We will never be happy again. Do not leave, for God's sake, young gentleman!"

For once in his lifetime, however, Thiny Field found his feelings master his prudence. Had he returned, he would have been certain of a good breakfast, for the old gentleman offered to make any apology; but he would not return. He strode towards the town, and neither looked to the right nor the left, but walked sullenly forward with his hat slouched over his eyes. Several men rode by; one or two called after him, but he gave them no answer, and stalked forward, heedless of everything. At length, he arrived at the suburbs of the town, and after passing one or two straggling rows of houses, he knocked at the door of a small cottage, and entering, found himself in the presence of the tall lawyer who has been already mentioned to the reader.

"Why, Field, you are the very man I wished to see. What makes you look so glum?—no other bad news?"

"No; but I had a quarrel with that old disagreeable fellow, Weatherall."

"Pooh! but what I was afraid of has in reality occurred: there is a criminal warrant out against you, at the instance of Mackie and Cartwright."

"Well, I am ——! Did you ever see or hear anything like that? To think of the characters of Mackie and Cartwright, how they have schemed and chiselled every one in the place, to pretend so much indignation at what I dare be sworn they have themselves practised every day of their lives! I am surprised at that Mackie to treat an old friend so."

"You need not be surprised at anything. Can you come the sentimental strong?"

"No, I am afraid not," replied Field: "if it was raking or drinking, I could do that with any person; but for weeping and sighing, I can't do it—that is not like an artist."

"Well, you must try your hand at it,—it is now your only chance. You must be aware this is Mackie's marriage-day; he is to spend the day alone with his bride on board the Albatross, the vessel which belongs to the firm,—a slaver, I have heard she was, and commanded by that eccentric old seaman who formerly had the Dusty Miller—what was his name? who was supposed to be lost."

"Biggs, or, as we wags used to name him and his ship, 'The Two Brigs.'"

"I do not think that was in my time."

"No, you were a shoemaker, I believe, then, and had not entered upon your professional studies. His wife died of consumption many years ago; in fact, she was past the chance of recovery before she came into this country, although she lingered for some time. Old Biggs hates me for some joke I perpetrated regarding him."

"Well, he be hanged!"

"With all my heart; but what am I to do, then?" inquired Thiny.

"You must go on board the Albatross, and fall upon your knees before the lady, and touch her dress with your mouth, in token of your

entire submission ; then you must pray, and implore her to save you from ruin."

"Ah, I had better go to Mr. —, the actor, and take a lesson first," replied Field.

"You may laugh or not, just as you please," said the thin lawyer, "but allow me to tell you it is your only chance. You must do it, or go to Norfolk Island ; for if once in the hands of a constable, nothing can save you."

"I would shoot myself sooner than go to that den of iniquity."

"Well, do as I bid you, and you may get out of as ugly a business as ever I came across."

"I must, then ; but that Mackie may get in a rage and split—and—well, there is no help. I must screw my courage up with brandy. By the way, have you any loose silver in your pocket ? Could you let me have a few shillings until evening ?"

"Oh, yes ! do not forget to come and tell me how you succeed ; and if you are fortunate, we will have a jolly lark, and you will teach me to play single-stick. Good morning, old Field."

CHAPTER XII.

THE Albatross was one of the very finest of perhaps the finest class of sea-boats—Baltimore clippers.* She lay at anchor in Port Jackson, and many was the eager eye that gazed with delight upon her just proportions and elegant outline ; in fact, during the time she lay there, all eyes were turned towards her with pleasure—she was the magnet that attracted all. Mackie was passionately fond of beauty in whatever object displayed : he loved floral and vegetable beauties—the beauties and sublimities of nature—fine pictures, poetry, music, beautiful women, and last, he ardently loved to gaze upon a noble vessel. No one, therefore, could admire the Albatross more than her owner, and he had her fitted up in a first rate style, regardless of expense, for he loved her, and would have spent every farthing of what he possessed to fit her up according to his own taste.

About two o'clock on the day which the reader has been already informed was Mr. Mackie's marriage-day, a boat was seen to pull off towards the part of the bay where the Albatross lay at anchor. It needed no cicerone to point the way ; there could be no mistake as to the vessel, for even a careless observer would have detected her among a fleet. At a distance, her bulwarks appeared to kiss the lip of the water, which gave her something of a sinister look ; then the eye gazed with pleasure at her long tapering spars, which raked aft, so as almost

* The Baltimore clippers are allowed to be the fastest class of sea-boats. There is now, however, a class of vessels trading on the British Coasts which are nearly, if not altogether, equal to them for speed, and carry a fair cargo. These vessels are fine at the bow and deep at the stern. These ought, from the craft of their construction, to receive more notice than has hitherto fallen to their lot from the nautical world. William Hogarth, Esq., an enterprising and extensive merchant and ship-owner, was the inventor.

to lean over. A stranger would suppose her to be, from her length and appearance, a vessel of 250 tons; how surprised, then, would he be when he neared her, to find that she had a false bow and stern, her bulwarks running straight from end to end! Her burthen was but 100 tons, yet her masts and yards appeared made for a vessel of 500 tons; and the sails she spread were enormous. She bore the character of being unparalleled for speed, ploughing the sea like a water-sprite, or her soaring namesake—the haughty Albatross.

The boat arrived at her side, and one passenger—no other, in fact, than the identical Thiny Field—ascended the ladder of ropes suspended from the side and jumped on deck. Even Thiny Field, in that moment of excitement, was very much surprised to find he was in an armed vessel: around him lay six or eight large guns, which were concealed by a false rail, while strange, wild-looking beings walked to and fro on the deck forward. This, however, was but momentary; for on turning towards the after-part of the vessel, his eye fell upon Mackie and his bride walking arm-in-arm across the deck: it was a moment of great anxiety for him, and he was nearly turning back, and beating a hasty retreat to the boat, when the thoughts of Norfolk Island and a chain-gang inspired him with fresh courage. Now, Mackie had observed his arrival, and, unaware of his object, he determined to send him a polite request to favour some other party with his presence; poor Thiny came forward with a very demure look, and falling upon his knees before Mrs. Mackie, was about to open the scene, as he would have said, when a slight accident occurred, which had no mean influence over the success of his suit. Upon grand occasions Thiny was accustomed to have recourse to brandy as a stimulus, and he now happened to have a bottle in his pocket, of which he had now and then been tasting as he came along. Just then, when the astonishment of Mrs. and Mr. Mackie was at its height, and the minds of every person on board was wrought up to the very acme of curiosity, Thiny, in going down rather hastily upon his knees, had the misfortune to smash the brandy-bottle, and out streamed the precious fluid down his snow-white trousers, which he had borrowed for the occasion. Thiny looked so very foolish, not knowing what to do or say, that the sailors burst into involuntary convulsions: Mackie and his bride tried hard, but it would not do; and, at length, each of them sat down and broke into long and loud repeated fits of laughter, and Thiny, seeing how the wind was veering, almost laughed himself.

Mackie was not a hard-hearted man when he came into contact with the object, however much he might reason upon a principle. He had formed a determination not to hear Thiny, and the accident recorded above, slight in itself, had the effect, accompanied by the entreaties of his wife, of softening his wrath at the mal-practices of Thiny; for Mackie disliked swindling, although he would scheme and endeavour to outwit any person with whom he had dealings; and there was likewise this in his favour—his character was far higher abroad than at home: he never wronged the absent.

When the fit of laughter had subsided, Thiny was heard; and as Mackie was disposed to be favourable towards him, he offered to screen him for a day until the Albatross sailed, and gave orders, either to land him at Hobart Town, or put him on board some coasting vessel bound for that port. There was a warrant issued, or about to be issued, for his apprehension; but he would see that there was nothing done against him. He then called Mr. Butler, the clerk, and ordered him to go to his solicitor, and inform him if the warrant was not issued against Mr. Field, to allow it to lie over if possible for a day—"But take care and not inform him you saw Field here." Butler, as he passed, lifted up his eye, as much as to say, "You are a fortunate man to get so well out of a bad business;" and Thiny got time to whisper, "Tell Tomlin all is right;" when Butler took his seat in the boat and departed.

Time passed away more agreeably than might have been expected. Thiny had the good sense to keep as much in the background as possible; and Mackie, having once forgiven him, was not the person to hurt his feelings by any unnecessary severity of deportment. There only appeared one person who was dissatisfied, and that person was Biggs; he disliked Thiny Field, and was at no pains to conceal it. When Mackie, therefore, asked Thiny to join him at dinner, Biggs openly objected to the arrangement, threatening to deprive the party of his presence if Thiny joined them. Mackie replied, that "he was a presumptuous fool, and to keep his place;" to which Thiny added, "he should go and sun himself in the main-top for a few hours, and make himself useful as a weathercock." Biggs took this in great wrath, and was about to take his boat and go on shore, when, thinking he might make Thiny uncomfortable by remaining, he went below, and took his place at the head of the table. He did everything he could to annoy him, but Thiny appeared to have no earthly recollection that there was such a man as Biggs in the world. Finding all the innuendoes he could level at Thiny fall to the ground unnoticed, Biggs kindled, and at length broke forth to open insult. Thiny asked in the most respectful manner to be allowed the pleasure of drinking success to Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, when he was very sharply pulled up by Biggs, who asked him "what right he had to propose a toast that it was *his* place to do?"

"Because," replied Thiny, "if you forget yourself, it is my duty, however humble my situation, to pay due respect to the ladies of the company."

"What!" said Biggs, "you!--you are nobody! I would make you jump out of your skin for sixpence."

"Whatever I be, I will beat you at anything you like."

"Well then," said Biggs, "I will wager you a five-pound note, that I come down from the main-top cross-trees before you."

"Done," replied Thiny.

"Done," said Biggs, tabling the five-pound note with a slam.

"Done," said Thiny, tabling a piece of brown paper, which he knocked down with a violence that almost shivered every glass on the table.

Biggs objected to the brown paper, as not being current for five pounds in any part of the world to which he traded: until Thiny,

therefore, could stump up, he refused to pay. Mackie settled the dispute by becoming agent for him, and guaranteeing that Biggs should be paid if he gained the wager. After dinner, they all adjourned to the deck to decide the bet. Biggs proposed coming down the back-stay hand-over-hand, or rather by the run, and he expected Thiny would have to run down the shrouds; but in the event of his attempting to come down by the fore-stay, Biggs had given the sailors private directions to have it well coated with tar. Thiny was aware of this, for he had been a sailor in his youth, and he whispered Mackie to place a tub of water beneath the part of the deck where he considered Biggs would reach if he came down the fore-stay. Away ran Thiny up the shrouds to take his place; and away followed Biggs at his leisure, chuckling at the trick he was about to play Thiny Field. He was not a little surprised when he found Thiny had taken his place by the back-stay, where, to use his own words, "he held on like grim death." Biggs was getting frightened for his five pounds; he entreated Thiny not to risk his life by attempting to go down the back-stay; but Thiny was deaf to his solicitations. The word was given, and whirl, whirl, came Thiny, and reached the deck in a moment, while Biggs, being fairly caught in his own snare, came wallowing down the rope, and being a heavy awkward man, the figure he cut was exquisitely ridiculous. He reached the deck at length, where he was treated to a gratuitous plunge-bath; he arose perfectly furious, but, as he had given the hint himself, he could not say a word to any person. He had been "sold," and what made the disgrace tenfold more galling, was the consciousness that not a soul in the vessel but rejoiced at the success of Thiny, for Biggs, being of an ungovernable temper, was disliked by every person on board.

Mackie and his bride now made arrangements for returning on shore; and he informed Thiny he might land when it was dark, and make the necessary preparations for an immediate departure, as the Albatross was to sail in a few hours after sunrise on the following morning. He then gave Biggs his parting instructions, and bade him and Thiny Field good-bye. As he took his place in the boat beside his blooming bride, he almost envied the lot of the light-hearted, careless Thiny, who had it in his power to go where he listed, and wander the world over, while his lot was tame and dull in comparison.

THE PROGRESS OF WEALTH, POPULATION, AND TRADE IN CANADA.

THE Canadian papers which have come to hand by the last few mails have been so full of interesting details and statistics relating to the agriculture and commerce of the Province, that we have found it difficult to keep pace with the journals, and have therefore thrown together into an article such documents and extracts as seemed most suited for general reference and information. We commence with the statement of the revenue of the Province for the past year.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1844, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st of Jan. 1845.

Dr.	EXPENDITURE.	CURRENCY.
		£ s. d.
To Interest on the Public Debt	122790 11 6½	
„ Amount of Schedule A	50000 0 0	
„ Amount of Schedule B	33333 6 8	
„ Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in Canada East	4239 0 6	
„ Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in Canada West	12772 13 5	
„ Charges by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada	86706 9 5	
„ Charges under the Estimate of 1842	1945 14 2	
„ Charges under the Estimate of 1843	26013 14 5	
„ Charges under the Expenses of 1814	52261 4 6	
„ Unfunded Debt Balance	3926 18 11½	
„ Sinking Fund New Account of Guaranteed Loan ..	54068 13 4	
	448091 6 11½	
„ Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Fund	183197 5 5½	
Total Currency	631288 12 4½	
Cr.	REVENUE.	CURRENCY.
		£ s. d.
By Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st Jan. 1844	115505 2 10½	
„ Net Customs in Cash	£317498 1 6½	
„ Ditto, in Bonds	112221 9 10 }	429722 11 4½
„ Net Excise	34370 5 0	
„ Net Territorial	5180 18 6½	
„ Lighthouse and Tonnage Duty West	601 4 10	
„ Bank Imposts	10492 15 5	
„ Revenue from Public Works	25624 11 1½	
„ Militia Commissions, Fines and Exemptions	48 15 0	
„ Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	3214 18 10½	
„ Casual Revenue	5094 2 11½	
„ Interests on Public Deposits	1430 6 5	
Total Currency	631288 12 4½	
Feb. 1st 1845.—By Balance brought down	183197 5 5½	

Inspector-General's Office,
Montreal, 1845.

W. B. ROBINSON, Inspector-General.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Public Works, and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works, in the Province of Canada, between 1st Jan. 1843, and 31st Jan. 1844.

WORKS.	Gross Amount.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Welland Canal	16159 6 0	297 2 8	15862 3 4
Lachine „	7322 2 1½	2252 13 7	5069 8 6½
Chambly „	352 5 2	274 0 3½	78 4 10½
East York Road Trust	600 0 0	...	600 0 0
West York Road Trust	600 0 0	...	600 0 0
West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge	120 0 0	...	120 0 0
Gore District do.	1000 0 0	...	1000 0 0
Do. Turnpike Road	88 10 0	...	88 10 0
Chatham Bridge	344 8 3	...	344 8 3
Brantford Bridge	944 19 3	100 0 0	844 19 3
Cobourg Harbour Company—Tolls	745 2 2	...	745 2 2
Do. Interest on Loans ... ..	...	...	...
Oakville Harbour	384 1 4½	75 0 0	309 1 4½
Toronto Harbour	571 15 0	94 13 5	477 1 7
Trent Bridge	130 18 1½	...	130 18 1½
Kingston and Napanee Road	1200 0 0	...	1200 0 0
Port Hope Harbour	600 0 0	...	600 0 0
Burlington Canal	1918 5 3	99 6 5	1918 18 10
Saint Anne's Locks	618 16 0½	155 5 7	463 10 5½
Kettle Creek Harbour	904 4 0½	45 4 3	859 0 3½
Total in currency	34604 13 3½	3393 6 2½	31211 7 1
Loss—Balance outstanding, but accounted for subsequently to the 31st January, 1844 ... ..	...	...	5134 15 1½
Total Revenue in cash currency ... ..	...	...	26076 11 1½

JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector-General.

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 1841.

STATEMENT of Amount expended by the Board of Works in the Province of Canada, under the authority of the Act of 4 & 5 Vic., cap. 28, between the 1st Jan. 1843, and the 31st Jan. 1844.

River Ottawa	£18561 4 7	St. Lawrence Improvements ..	141763 12 0
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec	14274 7 9	Burlington Bay Canal	4667 17 6
New castle Dist. Improvements ..	26218 5 9	Cascade Road	8394 14 7
London, Chatham, and Amersburgh Road	9674 15 1	Main North Toronto Road ..	223 6 10
London and Sarnia Road	12984 0 1	Baie des Chaleurs Road	10934 5 2
Welland Canal	149158 7 1	River Richelieu	28 7 2
Lighthouses and Harbours, and Roads leading thereto	60196 16 0		531347 3 5
London and Brantford Road ..	28390 10 8	Add amount expended in 1841 and 1842, as per published Statement F., in Accounts of 1842	186137 11 8
Hamilton and Dover Road ..	23268 12 0		
Military Road, L'Original	132 15 0		
Lake St. Peter	19618 1 1		
Gosford Road	2867 5 1		
		Total Currency	£717484 15 1

JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector-General.

Inspector-General's Office, Montreal, 1844.

Imports into Canada from 1838 to 1844, both inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
Vessels with cargo ..	406	432	535	537	548	574	592
Do. in ballast.....	685	715	897	921	533	845	828
Madeira Wine .. Gall.	10397	31850	22551	12545	24030	11238	120664
Other Wines..... "	258022	361144	288405	202176	276432	254975	262607
Rum, East India "	43271	49483	13801	99131	26279	7913	3007
Do. B. Plantation "	637465	110135	45220	7356	26067	23799	120680
Foreign Spirits.. "	362735	601729	535174	282889	221873	149215	26179
Whiskey	15371	16193	23783	167	9066	572	16428
Molasses	69257	82920	146379	78691	117966	137540	222836
Sugar, refined .. Lbs.	1769247	1675697	1745822	2878717	1911670	273131	1692659
Do. Muscov. }	4772863	5340301	7471317	9548119	6837940	{ 7352513	{ 8177581
Do. Bastard }	43139	24723	171741	210933	60806	575022	3336103
Coffee	1041915	971797	736556	1057455	1475306	152060	432105
Teas	63526	25490	62078	141003	778367	778367	937774
Tobacco, Manu. "	8791	5180	175392	41446	147718	94378	633512
Do. Leaf.. "	33405	....	6121	4994	....	72890	304022
Do. Plug.. "	308983	484662	445025	349728	417060	4094	....
Salt.....Min.						641100	27752
Value of Goods paying 2½ and 5 per cent. duty...	£1152183 12 1	£1768311 5 9	£1876360 2 6	£1963493 18 6	£1761732 1 8	£1270294 19 1	£204469 13 8
Value of Free Goods..	178934 0 7	139112 12 0	120542 18 1	120221 17 6	70639 5 3	11118 0 0	68767 0 0

EXPORTS from Canada for the Years 1838 to 1844, both inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844
Ashes, Pots..... Bbls.	19896	17435	13113	14688	18043	22004	} 35743
" Pearls	9558	8005	11385	7329	9598	12912	
Butter Lbs.	80536	72248	403730	211497	542511	374207	460800
Beef Bbls.	439	2310	3685	2968	9608	7125	5568
Barley Min.	146	100	60	4504	867	6940	63755
Flour Bbls.	59204	48427	315612	356210	294799	209957	415167
Oatmeal	522	50	6008	4567	6754	5327	6725
Pease Min.	1415	2855	59878	123574	78985	88318	130355
Pork Bbls	8868	6479	11230	14795	40208	10684	11164
Wheat Min.	none.	3336	142050	562862	204107	144233	212183

COMPARATIVE RANGE OF PRICES of the Leading Articles of Export in Canada for the Years 1843 and 1844.

DATES		1843.				1844.			
		FLOUR	WHEAT	ASHES		FLOUR	WHEAT	ASHES	
				POT	PEARL			POT	PEARL
April	24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 9	5 9	26 3	26 6
May	12.....	22 6	4 3	28	28	27	5 7½	26 6	26 9
"	26.....	22 6	4 3	26 6	27 3	26 6	5 6	25 6	26
June	10.....	23 9	4 9	26 6	26 7	26	5 6	24 3	25 6
"	26.....	25 6	5 3	25 3	26 9	25 6	5 6	24 3	24 9
July	11.....	27 6	.....	25 3	26 3	25	5 4½	21 6	25
"	26.....	24	.....	24 3	25 9	25	5 5	24 3	25
August	11.....	26	.....	23 6	25 6	24 9½	.....	24	25
"	26.....	27 6	.....	24 6	26 6	23 9	.....	24	25
Sept.,	10.....	26 6	.....	25	26 6	24 7½	.....	26 3	26 3
"	26.....	26	5 3	25 3	26 9	24	.....	26 4½	26 9
Oct.	11.....	26 6	5	26	27 6	24 6	5	25	25
"	27.....	26 3	5	26 3	28 3	24 4	4 9	24 9	25
Nov.	10.....	26 6	5	25 6	27 6	24	5	24 3	24 6
"	26.....	27 3	5 3	24 6	26 6	24 6	4 10½	22 6	23 3

NOTE.—The quotations for Flour and Wheat are, in all cases, for the best brands and quality.

Stock of Lumber in the Port of Quebec on the 1st Dec. 1844, with a Comparative Statement for the last Six Years.

	Stock, 1838	Stock, 1839	Stock, 1840	Stock, 1841	Stock, 1842	Stock, 1843	Stock, 1844
Oak Timber.....	469570	604285	1172113	6743156	1731326	1361281	857721
Elm ".....	86349	200395	1167985	1768316	1410522	1107864	559840
Ash ".....	149185	40131	149185	169909	148446	71378	77490
Birch ".....	38287	15184	22798	9552	57877	14356	26189
W. Pine ".....	1316594	1773603	2279843	4150527	7151459	2352472	2552994
R. Pine ".....	2988064	2343690	1522448	1292350	4392131	3474500	2969668
Standard Staves.....	1503.5.2.26	1642.3.3.5	1115.4.2.9	1311.1.3.24	1832.3.2.17	1261.6.1.10	820.2.0.14
W. O. Pun. ".....	1162.8.2.4	2465.1.2.29	1232.7.3.1	366.3.1.22	1921.0.3.13	1837.6.1.19	1327.9.1.0
R. O. ".....	81.8.2.25	169.6.1.9	200.5.1.16	286.1.3.6	1172.4.0.0	793.2.1.5	484.3.3.13
Barrel ".....	921.9.3.4	431.3.1.20	408.3.1.19	673.7.2.17	1841.7.0.27	1681.0.0.13	1659.1.0.11
Ash ".....	1.7.0.20	91.1.1.29	149.1.0.1	58.6.0.18	47.3.0.27	86.3.2.0	52.6.1.2
Pine Deals, Stand...	690384	643330	365125	61200	427573	648920	680590
Spruce ".....	286175	424661	301227	47776	103342	80330	432100
1½ and 2 inch Plank.	59172	27510	7690	16313	22352	14275	8894
Ash Oars.....	6495	4538	787	9615	26109	19315	16393
Handspikes.....	39443	18375	1820	6266	33015	32639	25886
Lathwood Cords.....	386	793	24½	276	921	399½	788½
Masts, Pine.....	11	136	361	1302	1262	727	727
Spars.....	961	3138	17	940	2658	990	1538

IMPORTS in 1842 into Quebec and Montreal. Value of Merchandize, paying 5 per cent., and Free Goods only, under different heads.

	5 PER CENT.	FREE GOODS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From Great Britain	1703660 18 4	41841 11 8
„ Ireland	9575 0 10	25 0 0
„ France	3614 15 11	.. .. .
„ Spain and Portugal	480 7 0	.. .. .
„ Hamburg	2660 9 7	31 8 1
„ Antwerp	205 11 4	.. .. .
„ B. N. American Colonies	16584 7 7	15138 9 2
„ British West Indies	850 17 11	.. .. .
„ United States	4520 6 0	5462 8 0
„ South America	5680 19 8	.. .. .
„ Foreign West Indies	341 9 0	.. .. .
Imports at Gaspé	6545 15 5	2874 6 1
Do. at New Carlisle	7042 3 1	5266 2 3
Total Imports paying 5 per cent. ..	1761733 1 8	70639 5 3
Do. do. paying no Duty	70639 5 3	
Total	1832372 6 11	

The import of the following articles is not included in the above:—Wines, brandy, gin, cordials, rum, whisky, molasses, sugar (refined or raw), coffee, teas, tobacco, cigars, snuff, salt; nor does the above include the imports inland from the States, at any port along the extensive line of Frontier. The smuggling along that Frontier is immense coming and going. Some idea may be formed, from the preceding statement, of the value of this English country.

From the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the mode of sale of public lands in this Province, just published, we find that the number of acres surveyed and disposed of were as follows:—

It appears that there was originally surveyed in Upper Canada,	Acres.
including the surrender by Indian Tribes	18,153,219
In Lower Canada	17,685,642

Total surveyed 35,839,191

Which has been appropriated and disposed of as follows:—

IN UPPER CANADA.

For support of Protestant clergy	2,407,687
For Education—King's College, Toronto	225,944
Upper Canada College	63,642
Grammar schools	258,330
Indian reservations not disposed of	547,916
May still be considered as useful	808,540
In addition to which there has been disposed of:—	
To the Canada Company	2,484,413
U. E. Loyalists, and for various claims	10,403,663
Land remaining on hand	15,000,000
	14,389,076
	18,153,219

IN LOWER CANADA.		Acres.
Jesuits' estates not appropriated	.	664,080
Indian reservations and St. Maurice	.	87,000
Seigniorial tenures, granted to individuals	7,496,000	
Free and common soccage, granted to individuals	3,847,629	
Included in the above	1,684,233	
On hand	3,907,000	

16,934,862

Purchased from the Indian Tribes since 1818 . . . 17,685,942

Which is included in the lands disposed of. . . 11,277,280

Remaining on hand—surveyed lands in Upper Canada 1,500,000

Remaining on hand—surveyed lands in Lower Canada 3,907,000

5,407,000

Unsurveyed lands in Upper Canada . . . 13,592,320

Unsurveyed lands in Lower Canada . . . 107,856,000

121,455,320

INCOME FROM LANDS AND TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

The amount received from the Territorial Revenue in 1843, was

£27,223 7s. 10½d.—In 1844 . . . £5,180 18 6

Balance in hand of Commissioner . . . 13,150 2 11

In all . . . £18,341 1 5

There remains due for sale of Crown Lands . . . £53,932 1 0

Deduct bad debts . . . 24,932 1 7

Available, and will hereafter yield interest . . . 30,000 0 0

IN UPPER CANADA—SURVEYED LANDS.—1,500,000 acres unappropriated, from which the amount of Scrip now issued, £40,000, at 8s., should be deducted, equal to the upset price, to 100,000 acres, leaving in all

1,400,000 at 4s. . . £280,000 0 0

Amount due for sales of Crown Lands . . . £53,033 1 7

Less supposed to be bad debts . . . 23,933 1 7

30,000 0 0

£310,000 0 0

UNSURVEYED LANDS . . . 13,220 acres,
valued as follows :

1,421,440 north of the Huron Tract, between
St. Vincent, Saugin and Goderich, at 7s. 6d.
per acre . . . £533,040

7,697,920 north of Colbourne, Victoria, Mid-
land, Bathurst and Dalhousie Districts,
at 2s. 6d. . . 962,240

1,495,280 0 0

£1,805,280 0 0

4,472,960 acres deducted as bad land.

IN LOWER CANADA.—3,907,000 acres surveyed lands are unappropriated, from which £118,458 15s. 10d. in Scrip, at the valuation of 4s. the present upset price, must be deducted, equal to 592,293 acres.

3,314,707 valued by Surveyor General
at 2s. 6d. . . £414,338 7 6

8,500,000 unsurveyed in a depth of 15 miles
in rear of seigniories and townships,
2s. 6d. . . 1,062,500 0 0

6,000,000 N. E. part of District of Que-
bec, 3s. . . 900,000 0 0

750,000 S. E. section of St. Francis and part
of Quebec, not distinguished, at 4s. . . 150,000 0 0

2,526,838 7 6

Which, if invested at 5 per cent. will yield . . . £126,341 18 4½

LAND AND TERRITORIAL REVENUE FUND.

In Upper Canada, £1,805,280, at 5 per cent.	£90,264	0	0
In Lower Canada, £2,526,838, at 5 per cent.	126,341	18	0
	£216,605 18 0		

TERRITORIAL REVENUE—IN UPPER CANADA:

Woods and Forests		£50,000	0	0
IN LOWER CANADA:				
Seigniory of Lauzon	£3,000	0	0	
Forges of St. Maurice	500	0	0	
King's Posts	600	0	0	
Quints	1,500	0	0	
Lots et Ventes	5,000	0	0	
Water Lots	500	0	0	
Interest on debts due	2,400	0	0	
		13,500	0	0
Per annum		£280,000	18	0
The first charge on this fund will be the annuity to the Indian tribes		£6,655	0	0
And payment of Common Schools		50,000	0	0
		£56,655	0	0

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT showing the Monies expended upon each of the Public Works, from the commencement of the Work up to the 1st July, 1844.

Welland Canal	£238,995	14	10
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St. Lawrence Canals, viz.:

Prescott to Dickenson's Landing	£13,490	19	4
Cornwall (to the time of opening the Canal in June, 1813)	57,110	4	2
Cornwall (to repair Breaks in the Banks since the above period)	9,925	16	4
Beauharnois	162,281	19	5
Lachine	45,410	11	2
Expenditure on Dredge, Outfit, &c., applicable to the foregoing in common	4,462	16	3
Lake St. Peter	32,893	19	3
Burlington Bay Canal	18,539	11	2
Hamilton and Dover Road	3,044	16	5

Newcastle District, viz.:

Scugog Lock and Dam	6,645	8	1
Whitlas Lock and Dam	6,101	7	11
Crooks Lock and Dam	7,849	9	6
Heely's Falls	8,191	5	1
Middle Falls	219	2	8
Ranney's Falls	228	6	8
Chisholm's Rapids	7,599	14	0
Harris' Rapids	1,591	9	6
Removing sundry impediments in the river	185	17	0
Port Hope and Rice Lake Road	1,439	16	4
Bobcaygean, Buckhorn and Crooks Rapids	12	0	0
Applicable to the foregoing Works generally	6,674	1	2

Harbours and Light Houses and Roads leading thereto.

Windsor Harbour	15,355	18	3
Cobourg Harbour	10,381	6	3
Port Dover	3,121	10	4
Long Point Light House and Light Ship	2,163	8	5
Burwell Harbour and Road	136	10	0
Scugog Road	1,201	6	3
Port Stanley	16,242	10	10
Rondeau Harbour Road and Light House	60	4	2

Port Stanley Road	£24,385 13 5
Expenditure on outfit, &c., applicable to the foregoing in common	2,328 13 7
River Ottawa	35,603 16 3
Bay of Chaleurs Road	15,726 16 11
Gosford Road	10,801 10 19
Main North Toronto Road	686 19 4
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec	20,850 19 11
Cascades Road	13,287 19 6
London and Sarnia Road	19,037 5 11
London and Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburgh Road	12,789 0 1
River Richelieu	92 4 0

Certified to be a true Abstract of the Accounts of the Board of Works,

THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Sec. Board of Works.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY, President Board of Works.

STATEMENT of the amount of Capital invested in Navigation and Manufactures
in Western Canada.

89 Steamers, of the value of	£293,000
5 Lake Propellers	11,000
5 River do.	4,000
80 Schooners, from 30 tons and upwards	100,000
200 Barges	60,000
Small crafts under 30 tons	12,000
	<hr/>
	£480,000

VESSELS BUILT IN 1844.

Steamer Canada, (Lake Erie)	12,000
Schooner Maid of the Mill	800
	<hr/>
	£492,800

VESSELS LOST IN 1844.

Sir F. Bond Head, Highlander, John Walsh, Native, J. Simpson, and Primrose—660 tons	6,660
	<hr/>
	£486,140
Mills, manufactures in the Home District, £291,000—assuming this to be one-fourth of that description of property in Canada West, will give, in round numbers	1,200,000
	<hr/>
.Total	£1,686,140

The Upper Canadian manufacturers are complaining of a want of protection being extended to them; and to show that their complaint is not without foundation, we direct attention to the following duties imposed by Great Britain and the United States on a number of articles, compared with those which are levied in Canada.

DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.
Men's boots	2s. 4d. per pair	1s. 9d. average	6s. 3d.
Leather	4d. per lb. . . .	4d.	3d.
Cotton manufactures	10 per cent. . .	12 per cent. . .	50 to 80 per cent. according to value.
Do. made up	20 do. . . .	12 do. . . .	do.
Candles, tallow . . .	1d. per lb. . . .	1 do. . . .	2½ per cent.
Do. sperm	6d. do. . . .	3 do. . . .	5 do.
Tallow	2s. 2d. per cwt.	2s. 8d.	5s. per cwt.
Manufactured wood	. . . . .	9 per cent. . . .	30 per cent.
Lumber . . . . .	. . . . .	5 do.	20 do.
Woollens	15 per cent. . .	12 do. . . .	50 to 80 per cent. according to value.
Do. made up	20 do. . . .	12 do. . . .	do.
Iron . . . . .	. . . . .	12 do. . . .	17 to 25 dollars per ton.

CENSUS OF LOWER CANADA.

The Committee to whom was referred the several returns and enumerations made by the Commissioners, after stating that their duties present a very minute and distinct investigation, report as follows:—

Your Committee deem it proper to submit to your Honourable House what may be considered as an approximation to the real result of the statistical information which it was the object of the above-mentioned census to obtain. Your Committee do not vouch for the accuracy of the details, as they are fully aware, from many particulars that might here be alluded to, that the Commissioners appointed to make the returns, or their assistants, have not throughout been governed by one general rule, and that therefore serious and important discrepancies must necessarily occur.

Your Committee notice that the decennial returns of the population taken in the United Kingdom are submitted to a most rigorous examination, and the results are not made known until, in many instances, a year or more has elapsed. Such a delay in this Province need not be required; but to ensure accuracy and to afford to the Legislature the opportunity of amending the Act 4 & 5 Vict., cap. 42, which will again be in operation in the year 1847, your Committee deem it advisable to recommend that the returns now referred to them should be thoroughly investigated during the ensuing recess by the Clerk of Special Committees, who was, in the year 1831, employed by both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Lower Canada to examine and report on the Census Returns then laid before that Legislature, and who should be required to make out a recapitulation by parishes or townships, counties, and districts, and to point out any apparent errors, and, if possible, to correct or reconcile them before the next session, and to submit such a report upon all the details embodied in such returns as will place before the Province a statistical document that may be at all times serviceable; and, at the same time, the last Census Returns of Upper Canada for 1842, submitted to the Legislature in October, 1843, might be submitted to a similar investigation, with a view of arriving at the same result.

Your Committee cannot conclude these remarks without mentioning it as

their opinion, that no good result will be obtained from any future Census Return, unless a uniform system, subject to forms and instructions issued from a competent authority, be adopted throughout, and strictly adhered to, followed by a careful examination of the returns made by the Commissioners, before their accounts are paid, with a view to the correction of errors or omissions, and by a systematic investigation to ascertain that the several columns, where items ought to agree in reality, answer to the general recapitulation, or some reason be assigned for a contrary result. The expenses incurred by the Province for this information (which, on the present occasion, will amount to £4,800) warrant such a strict adherence to general rules, so as to obtain an accurate return.

Your Committee would further recommend that the several returns, as submitted to your Honourable House, be forthwith bound up in such number of volumes as may be found most convenient, having reference to districts and localities, with a view to their preservation, and for future reference in all matters of statistics.

1. In reference to the number of Dwellings:—

There are, of Houses inhabited	106,803
" vacant	4,041
" now being built	1,613
Total dwellings	112,487

2. In reference to heads of families and their qualification as electors:—

There are proprietors of real estate	76,032
" Non-proprietors of real estate	37,113
" Tenants having votes in towns, &c.	8,296
Total heads of families	121,441

3. The total population:—

Actually resident at the taking of the returns	687,598
Temporarily absent at the same time	6,051
	693,649

And at this fixed number your Committee have founded all their succeeding remarks; but allowing for omissions, and a slight increase by emigration, the population may be reckoned, in round numbers, at 700,000.

4. On the subject of national origin:—

Natives of England	11,886
Ireland	44,012
Scotland	13,341
Canada, of French origin	510,565
British origin	85,075
Continental Europe, or otherwise	2,353
United States of America	11,943
	687,175

Leaving a balance unaccounted for, if the residents only have been distinguished, of	523
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Or, if the residents and absentees have been taken into account, of	6,574
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5. As to allegiance :—

The number of aliens not naturalised is . . .	1,505
Leaving for natural-born or naturalised subjects . . .	692,144
	<u>693,649</u>

6. As to the ages and proportions of the sexes :—

Age.		Males.	Females.
1 year and under		16,450	16,954
1 " " 2		11,853	11,938
2 " " 3		12,974	12,779
3 " " 4		12,436	12,276
4 " " 5		12,517	13,194
Total under 5		<u>66,230</u>	<u>66,241</u>

Age.			
5 and under 10		46,490	46,517
10 " 15		45,727	44,586
Between 5 and 15		<u>92,217</u>	<u>91,103</u>
Total under 15		<u>158,447</u>	<u>157,344</u>

Age.		Males.		Females.	
		Unmar.	Mar.	Unmar.	Mar.
15 and under 21		39,513	2,111	38,169	6,705
21 " 30		20,023	22,999	17,345	30,909
30 " 40		5,982	38,502	5,891	32,221
40 " 50		3,250	25,657	5,083	22,143
50 " 60		2,158	15,096	2,355	12,412
60 and upwards		2,857	18,420	7,693	10,118
		<u>73,783</u>	<u>112,765</u>	<u>74,446</u>	<u>114,508</u>

		Unmar.	Mar.	Total.
Total Males 15 and over		73783	112665	186548
Females "		74446	114408	188954
Total unmarried		148229		
Married			227273	
Total over 15				<u>375502</u>

		Males.	Females.
Total over 15 years of age		186548	188954
Under 15 years of age		158447	157344
Total general of Sexes		<u>344995</u>	<u>346298</u>
General Total		691293	
Leaving unaccounted for		2356	
		<u>693549</u>	

Of those under age there are 2,111 males married and 6,705 females married, being a total of 8,816 married minors.

7. As to afflictions:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There are of Deaf and Dumb . . .	447	278	725
„ Blind . . .	273	250	523
„ Idiots . . .	478	472	950
„ Lunatics . . .	156	152	308
Total . . .	<u>1354</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>2506</u>

Your Committee would here mention that the proportion of Deaf and Dumb to the whole population is as 1 to about 957—a greater proportion than prevails throughout all Europe (1 in 1537), and the United States (1 in 2000), or the whole world throughout (1 in 1556), and is only exceeded by the solitary cases of Switzerland and Baden, where the proportion is respectively 1 in 503 and 559.

8. As to religious denominations:—

There are of the Church of England . . .	43274
„ „ Scotland . . .	26725
„ „ Rome . . .	571714
British Wesleyan Methodists . . .	10814
Canadian Wesleyan do. . .	3010
Episcopal Methodists . . .	711
Other Methodists . . .	1318
Presbyterians generally . . .	5231
Congregationalists and Independents . . .	3890
Baptists and Anabaptists . . .	4067
Lutherans . . .	96
Quakers . . .	144
Moravians and Tunkers . . .	2
Dutch Reform Church . . .	10
Jews . . .	154
Other religious denominations . . .	7099
Totally unaccounted for . . .	15390
	<u>693,649</u>

9. The number of persons of colour is 140 males and 121 females, making a total of 261.

10. On the subject of the occupations of the population, there are returned—

Male Farm Servants . . .	5967
Other Male Servants . . .	5390
Female Servants . . .	11,510
Engaged in Trade and Commerce . . .	3739
Paupers . . .	4563

11. In reference to the cultivation and occupation of the soil:—

The number of occupied acres is . . .	<u>7,540,450½</u>
Of which are under cultivation . . .	3,083,949½
And not under cultivation . . .	4,456,400½

12. The produce of the preceding year (1843) has been returned as follows:—

Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	914,909
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,221,710
Rye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	310,458
Oats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,988,933½
Peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,428,303
Indian Corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143,947
Buckwheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	365,744½
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,914,639½
Total Winchester bushels									<u>21,365,913½</u>

The number of beehives kept was 7896, and the quantity of maple sugar made was 2,346,293 pounds.

13. The return of live stock, &c., is as follows:—

Oxen, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	559,626 head.
Horses	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	144,530
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	601,243
Swine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	197,517
Total									<u>1,593,916</u>

14. In relation to home manufactures, your Committee find that in 1843, there were manufactured in the family:—

Of fulled cloth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	773,127½ yds.
Linen or cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	849,562½
Flannel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	641,817½
Making a total of								<u>2,264,537½</u>

And here were produced of wool 1,209,782½ lbs.

15. On the important subject of education, your Committee have ascertained that there are—

Sixty-three Colleges, Academies, Convents, &c., and one thousand five hundred and sixty-six Elementary Schools, making a total of—

1629 Educational establishments, at which

31,432 males and
25,146 females are taught, making a total of
56,578 in attendance thereon.

16. The Returns report—

Taverns or houses of public entertainment	.	.	.	1039
And stores where spirituous liquors are sold	.	.	.	792
Total				<u>1831</u>

17. In reference to the Manufactories, there are, of—

Grist Mills	. . . . .	417	with 849 run of stones
Oatmeal do.	. . . . .	111	
Barley do.	. . . . .	48	
Saw do.	. . . . .	895	
Oil do.	. . . . .	30	
Fulling do.	. . . . .	155	
Carding do.	. . . . .	165	
Thrashing do.	. . . . .	451	
Paper do.	. . . . .	7	
Iron Works	. . . . .	79	
Trip Hammers	. . . . .	18	
Nail Factories	. . . . .	7	
Distilleries	. . . . .	37	
Breweries	. . . . .	29	
Tanneries	. . . . .	325	
Pot and Pearl Asheries	. . . . .	423	
All other Manufactories	. . . . .	136	
Making a total of		3333	

We take the following sensible article from a late number of the *Montreal Transcript* :—

The Quebec papers give the names of a number of vessels which have sailed from different ports in Great Britain and Ireland with emigrants, from which we learn that 3,263 persons are now on their way to seek their fortunes in this Colony, and to obtain, away from their native land, the comforts of body and the mental repose which have been denied them on the soil of their fathers. This is always cheering news, and it is more than usually so at the present moment, because the state of this Colony is such that there is no reason to suppose that these persons will not be well provided for. The progress the Colony is making under a Government which offers no pretext for political agitation, materially widens the field for the emigrant. He may now land on our shores pretty well certain that he will find a home. If he have capital, the cities will afford him ample opportunities of investment—if he bring with him industry and a knowledge of the mechanical arts, there is little fear that he will find employment.

In saying this, we do not speak of extraordinary profit and remuneration. Canada is too near Europe—too close to the United States—for such hopes to be realised. We mean merely that fair reward to which labour is entitled, and which it does not always meet with at home. Our opinion is, that the condition of every industrious mechanic and labourer must be improved by emigration to this Colony. There is more elbow-room here—a wider field for energy and exertion. There is above all more to hope for. No man need sit down in gloomy despair, toiling on from day to day, and week to week, without the slightest prospect of ameliorating his condition. There is none of that horrible uncertainty—that wavering between starvation and the dread of the workhouse, which depresses hundreds of thousands of human beings at home. To the honest, the sober, and industrious, the present is more pleasing, and the future more bright.

The rate of wages for common labourers at the present time varies from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day. The City Corporation are paying the former sum, whilst on the Canals the latter is paid, and in some cases, we believe, higher. But this is for mere labourers—the rudest description of work, such as every man possessed of ordinary strength can perform. For a higher order of industry, as a matter of course, the rates are higher. The following, we believe, is about a fair statement of what mechanics and artisans are receiving in this city at the present moment :—

Masons	. . . . .	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.
Plasterers	. . . . .	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.

Bricklayers	6s. 6d.
Painters	6s. 6d.
Carpenters	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

The sums expressed here are Halifax currency, which places the value of the English sovereign at 24s. 4d. Allowance must, of course, be made for this; but, on the other hand, nearly all the necessities of life will be found to be much cheaper in Canada than at home.

It is only proper, however, to state, that in the cities generally house-rent and fuel are very high, and this is particularly the case in Montreal. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that whilst such a vast number of buildings have been erected in this city within the last two or three years, no one has thought of erecting a cheap class of houses, suited for the convenience of respectable mechanics, and which might be let at from £15 to £20 a year. We know that the greatest inconvenience is experienced by this class of persons in consequence of this want. They say, and truly, that there is no medium between the house of the wealthy merchant and the miserable hovels which are to be found in the suburbs, into which half a dozen families sometimes cram themselves. This is a great drawback to their comforts, but it is one which a year or two must remedy. When it is found that the large and expensive mansions which have lately been erected in such numbers do not let, those who have money to spend in building will lay it out in erecting the cheaper description of houses which are now so much wanted.

But returning to emigration—It is certain that the situation of this Province was never more inviting to those who have small capitals than at the present moment. The union of the Provinces, and the political results which have followed it, have shaken off the lethargy under which Canada so long laboured, and have infused a new spirit into everything. From being distracted with internal divisions—almost ruined in trade—discontented, and despairing, the Colony has become peaceable within, prosperous, and hopeful. Every day this spirit exhibits itself more and more. If it were not marked in the altered tone of the public press, the improvement of our cities, the extension of our trade, it would show itself in those vast schemes which now occupy the public mind for lines of railway communication with the Atlantic on the one hand, and with the Lakes and fertile regions of Upper Canada on the other.

Such being the case, are we wrong in saying that the prospects for the emigrant are cheering? We know that it is a serious thing to invite men to leave their homes—that it is a serious thing to excite hopes in breasts that may not as yet dream of change—but are there not grounds to warrant us in doing it? And above all, we could wish that something could be done to bring the peasantry of England—little given to change or wandering—in greater numbers to these shores. But in this respect, the Government has never yet done its duty. It has never done its duty to the mother-country or the Colony. It is now two years ago since one of the ablest speeches ever delivered on the subject of emigration was delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. C. Buller, who showed how that which is now the “shame of England” might be made her pride and boast—how the mass of poverty and misery which disfigures her valleys and plains, and which every three or four years rises up to perplex her statesmen and terrify the nation—how all this poverty and wretchedness might be converted into a golden harvest for her profit, and those who now feed on the industry of others—consuming and not producing—might be raised to the rank of an independent and contented people in her own Colonies. But to that speech, and the calculations which accompanied it, the British Ministry have made no reply. The emigration system is still on its old footing, and the poor of the mother-country are left to find their way here as they can, unaided and unassisted. Still, in spite of all this, they do come, and when they get here—thanks to the fertile soil and the natural advantages of the country, they generally do well. But this does not exonerate the Government. Much as they have done in other respects for Canada, they have not done enough for the home population in respect to her. They have, indeed, yet to discover her real value, and this they will not do till they adopt a more uniform and extensive system of emigration.

(To be continued.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

BY CHARLES F. ELLERMAN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF "THE AMNESTY; OR, THE DUKE OF ALBA IN FLANDERS;" &c. &c.

CHAPTER III.

The Mail and its Inmates--Mrs. Smith and all the London Smiths---The Smiths' Crest and Coat of Arms---Corpulent People require no "Nautilus"---Departure from London.

A FEW months after my return from Paris, I resolved to gratify my long-excited curiosity by visiting the tropics. Man is ever prone to change: he loves excitement and novelty, and, although he will not confess it, knight-errantry. Can we be surprised that there are so many Don Quixotes---an order as imperishable as superstition---when we have steam at our fingers' ends, to waft us from the frigid to the torrid zones in search of adventures?

"Adventures, indeed!" replies the Cockney. "Why, I can meet with them in a *Buss* from Limehouse to Chelsea, without going to the tropics; and as for stage-coaches, there was a time when the most extraordinary adventures took place in stage-coaches, but the railroads have put a stop to them."

So they have; for one has barely seated oneself, taken a pinch of snuff, looked at one's fellow-travellers, ere we find ourselves at our journey's end---as wise as when we left. But I went by coach to Portsmouth, as there was no railway, and my adventures form the subject of the present chapter.

Understanding that there was a fine ship, copper-fastened, standing A. 1 at Lloyd's, and a noted fast-sailer, laid on for the Havana, I went to the broker's, in the City, to secure my passage. On my arrival there, I requested to have a peep at the list of my fellow-passengers; and a snappish young cur, seated upon a high stool, with a pen stuck behind his ear, unceremoniously threw a sheet of paper upon the counter, saying,

"Those are the *gents*."

"You are a nice young gentleman," thought I, "and very well drilled."

Looking at the list, I found the following names :

Mr. Torquato MacGuinness, A.M., F.A.S.S., &c. &c. ;

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of London ;

Miss Clarissa Hardy ;

Captain Bombastes ;

With about ten more. I then engaged mine, promising to meet the ship at Portsmouth, where she was to call for her passengers.

Having secured a place in the mail, I bent my way to the *Spread Eagle*, one dismal night in the autumn of ———, and found the guard actively at work piling trunks and boxes on the top of the coach. The sky had been overcast all day long ; and a nasty Scotch mist, the precursor of wet weather, was drenching the Londoners to the skin. My carpet-bag was unceremoniously pitched into the boot, and as I had no idea of getting a wetting, I jumped upon the steps, with the intent of throwing myself into the furthest corner. Prudence, however, whispered "Look before you leap." But then it was so confoundedly dark and misty, that I could barely see my nose.

Satisfied that the coach was empty, I dived into it *sans cérémonie* ; but, to my horror, I came in contact with something which, protruding, like a bale of wool, was so elastic, that I was actually thrown with my face against the opposite seat, while the words "Murder ! Oh ! he has killed me !" saluted my ears.

Alas ! I discovered, to my ineffable surprise, that I had attempted to seat myself, not upon the *lapse* of time, as the little boy said, but upon the lap of a most corpulent lady, whose breath I must have knocked out of her body.

Her groans and moans were most distressing, and made me feel very uncomfortable at the time.

"For heaven's sake ! do not cry murder ; it will all be right presently."

"Oh, I shall die ! I know I shall !" said she.

"So you will, but not just yet ; that event is deferred *sine die*. Now, calm yourself. I assure you, I saw nothing."

"But you ought to---to---look, sir."

"I know I ought. I did so, but could not see. Are you better?"

"Oh, my poor stomach !"

"I hope your system is not deranged. Shall I call for a light ?--- Lights here !"

"No, never mind ! Oh, my . . . the lights. But call for my husband. Oh, dear me !"

"What's his name ?"

"Mr. Smith."

I popped my head out of the coach and shouted, "Mr. Smith ! Mr. Smith !" as loudly as I could roar.

"Hallo ! who wants me ?" cried a voice.

"Coming !" shouted a second.

"I'll be with you in a moment !" said another.

"Well, well," thought I, "there must be an Irish echo here, or else there are more Smiths than one in the neighbourhood."

Presently, three men---the one a waterman, so called because he gives *ay* to the *osses*---the other a cab-driver, and the third a scavenger---touched their hats, each saying, "My name is Smith, your honour."

"This lady wants her husband; *his* name is Smith. Have any of you the felicity of claiming acquaint---"

"Sir!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith.

"Madam, these men are all Smiths. You requested me to call; here they are. What more can I do?"

"Oh, that fool of a Peter! He's always away when he's most wanted!"

"Shall I call again?"

"Oh, no! Do send those men away!"

"Men!" exclaimed one of the trio, catching a glimpse of her features as a policeman with his lantern passed on the opposite side, which for a moment threw a faint glimmering ray into the coach,---"men! we be gentlemen!"

"I dare say you are," said Mrs. S.

"I know we be. I suppose you belongs to the hairystocracy, that you insults the middle classes. Oh, if I meets with your nobby husband, I'll show him what's what!"

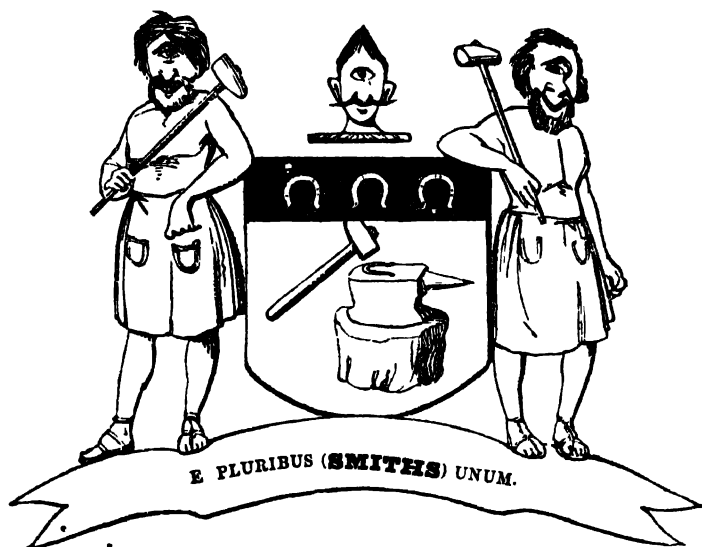
"It's all a mistake, my lads," said I, giving them a shilling. "Go now and drink the lady's health; and if you *should* meet with *the* Mr. Smith, tell him that he is wanted immediately."

With many thanks they promised to fulfil my injunctions, and we were not sorry to get rid of them. Anxious to reinstate myself in the lady's good graces, I offered many apologies, and having so far succeeded, pointed out to her all the disadvantages attached to *popular* names.

"I advise you to change your name, and might recommend Goldschmidt if it had not too Jewish a sound, and *Schmidt* being the German for *Smith*. Hammersmith again recalls your name, and puts one in mind of hammers and suspension bridges, whilst Fitz-Anvil, though more aristocratic, is a very close shave upon Apollo's Phrygian name. What do you say to Cyclops?"

"Really sir---"

"Really madam, I think I would make it Cyclops. It hints a lineal descent from old Vulcan, who you know had royal blood flowing in his veins, and he existed long before the Norman Invasion. Of course you must have an appropriate coat of arms, a thing quite indispensable in England. Let us see a giant's head---with only one eye cocked over his nose, smiling contempt, for your crest. Now for the coat of arms. The field (*argent*) emblazoned with three horseshoes, and an anvil (*azure*); a hammer (*sable*) strikes a glowing horseshoe, from which numerous sparks (*gules*) fly *dexter* and *sinister*. The shield supported by two colossal figures, presumed to be Vulcan's journeymen, in academical postures, wielding huge sledge-hammers, and wearing the Polka aprons for decency's sake."



"As for the motto, it requires consideration. Ah! I have it,—
'E PLURIBUS (*Smiths*) UNUM.' What do you say to this?"

"That you are talking a pack of nonsense."

"Well, there is some sense in being able to talk nonsense; and as my sole object is to amuse you, it will enable you to forget the violent concussion;—had it taken place at sea—"

"Oh! do not talk of the sea; I shall have enough of that to-morrow—and, I fear, for a good many to-morrows."

On hearing my companion utter these lamentations, it immediately struck me that she was *the* Mrs. Smith whose name was inscribed on the broker's books.

"Pray, madam, are you going to the West Indies?"

"Alas!—yes."

"I thought so—knew it was you. How fortunate to have made your acquaintance previous to embarkation!—we sail together."

"Indeed, sir! I only wish we had been introduced to each other under more auspicious circumstances—that concussion—"

"Ah! it was a fearful one, but it would have been worse at sea—we should have sunk, and no one ever heard of us."

"How awful!"

"How shocking!—Have you a Nautilus?"

"What's that?"

"A life-preserver, called after a little animal you will see in the tropics, about as big as a walnut. But I beg pardon: quite forgot that corpulent persons do not require them; no fear of their sinking if ship goes down. I have one, for spare folk like myself always sink like oyster-shells. I mean to wear it round my waist all the passage, and inflate it when necessary."

"How absurd! how can a little thing no bigger than a nut support you?"

"Absurd! Now, Mrs. Smith, don't say so. It's all very well for you who could not sink, even if you tried, to laugh at life-preservers, and those who wish to preserve life: perhaps you have heard of the wonderful story?"

"What story?"

"Why the story of the man who could not sink?"

"No, never in all my born days."

"Shall I narrate it?"

"By all means," said she, taking off her bonnet, and laying it on the vacant seat before her.

"A gentleman—I must call him such, although he was neither tall nor thin, which alone constitutes gentility—a gentleman who was as broad as he was long, one day engaged his passage on board of a vessel, bound from Mobile to Charleston. They had only been two days at sea, when it came on to blow a frightful gale, and as the stout personage, much against the Captain's inclination, insisted upon being on deck to witness all the fury of the storm, a sea struck the ship---shipped him off his legs, and fairly, to the dismay of all present, washed him overboard."

"Bless my soul!"

"Ah! you may well bless your soul, for *he* swore awfully."

"The ship was scudding under bare poles at the time, and the Captain was unable to put the ship about. Of course they gave the passenger up for lost."

"Poor man, how very shocking!"

"They were mistaken however, as you will see in the sequel. After floating about in the Gulf of Mexico for seven days, and, of course, as many nights, he was picked up within sight of the Havana."

"You don't say so!"

"Oh yes, he was picked up, only a little the worse for wear and tear."

"But the man was dead, sir!" ejaculated my companion.

"No such thing, madam. You must, however, recollect that this happened off the American coast, and strange things occur in that land of Jonathans, where helpmates are servants, and servants slaves."

"Well, the Mr. Lambert was hooked or harpooned, the sailors having mistaken him for a whale. Fortunately the hook went through his coat-tails, grazing his skin, and he was hoisted on deck. At first the sailors thought he was the man of the sea. You know the song 'O man of the sea,'—of course you do. The tars were alarmed beyond measure, when he called for drink. He emptied a quart pot at one draught."

"Dear me! But how did he manage to live so many days?"

"Ah! there's the rub. It puzzled everybody. In the first place, like yourself, he was so very stout, he could not sink, so he floated about like an empty bottle, with his chest and head out of water. I must now inform you, that the oysters in those parts are as large as some of our plates and dishes. Our '*fat friend*,' after rolling, pitching,

plunging, and shipping tarnation quantities of seas, for four-and-twenty-hours, began to grow very hungry. He grasped at the sea-weed, as it dodged past him; but on tasting it, he found it too tough and bitter. He next attempted to catch some flying-fish, as they flew past him; but the sly fish kept too sharp a look-out, and avoided him. Frantic with hunger, he knew not what to do, and in his despair was about to resign himself to his cruel lot in the most unchristian-like manner, by cursing the hour in which he was born, and the day when he set foot on board ship, when a wave suddenly struck him on the larboard side, and pitched him head over heels like a buoy."

"A boy, sir! Nay, nay, I see that you are quizzing me. It is all a hoax. Just now he was a fat man—now you have made a boy of him. I shan't listen to you any longer, I shan't."

This was said as if Mrs. Smith *really thought* that I was joking her. I could not help smiling at her *naiveté*, and forthwith explained the difference between the *living boy*, and an *inanimate buoy*. This of course set matters to rights, and she requested me to go on with my story.

"In the act of rolling over, he fancied that he caught a glimpse of strange things that were affixed to his boots. He rubbed the salt water from his eye-lashes---watched a favourable opportunity---managed to lift, though, not without considerable difficulty, one of his legs out of the water—when, to his inexpressible joy and surprise, he perceived---what do you think?"

"I cannot imagine," replied Mrs. Smith.

"I should say not, for it's only within the reckoning of a Yankee. He guessed that they were strange things, but calculated that a score or two of oysters had attached themselves to his boots and breeches."

"Lork! how extraordinary!"

"Was it not? So what do you think he did? Why, he took his bowie knife out of his pocket, caught hold of an oyster, whipped it off his boot, opened it, and of course devour'd the fish. Then, as if to testify his joy, he pelted the flying-fish and sea-gulls with the shells."

"That is, without exception, the most wonderful occurrence I ever heard of. How I should like to see the gentleman! I wonder he has not shown himself at the Adelaide Gallery!"

"So do I. He'd beat the infant S. ppho to shatters."

Mrs. Smith was perfectly astounded. She wondered and wondered, until at last she wondered whether he saw the sea-serpent. I resolved to carry on the joke, and replied,

"I should say not, or else, considering his voracious appetite, he would have swallowed it, as Jonah did the whale."

"I beg your pardon, sir—Jonah never swallowed the whale, but the whale Jonah," replied Mrs. Smith, who piqued herself on knowing the Bible by heart.

"It *may* be so," was my reply; "yet I have heard a different version of that fact."

"Do you doubt the veracity of that holy book?" inquired she.

"No, madam. My only doubts are as to the feasibility of the thing;

and Jonah might just as well have swallowed the whale, as the whale Jonah. Are you not aware that the king of the deep lives upon suction, and cannot even swallow a shrimp, much less a bloater?"

"Well, sir, it was a miracle."

"So it was, as you will hear, and it happened in America. An English missionary, one of a set of humbugs who are as plentiful as carrion-crows in *distant* parts—and what good they do, save gulling John Bull, and swindling him out of his cash, the Lord only knows! for neither I nor sensible persons have ever yet been able to find it out—An English missionary, I said, (termed Mr. Sleekhead, no doubt because the hypocrite wore his hair gummed down upon his brow, to assume the most sanctified appearance,) one day called upon a *black nigger*, (for there are white ones in coal-pits,) and found him bent upon reading the Bible. The black fellow, on hearing the approach of footsteps, raised his head, saying,

"'Morning, Massa Sleekhead! top ob de day to you!"

"'How do you, Mr. Castlereagh?' This was the name the nigger had assumed: they always like grand names. 'What are you reading about?"

"'Me reading 'bout Massa Jonah."

"'Ah, Jonah was a good, but an ill-used man."

"'So me see. Like yourself, Massa Sleekhead. Some persons no believe de good you do. Massa Jonah de best man in de world in dose days; you in dese. So de wicked pick one great quarrel with him; and as Massa Jonah no show de fight, dey toss him into de sea. Den Jonah began to bewail, and de big whale tinkling him called, he swallowed Jonah; den Jonah swallowed de whale, for Jonah was debilish fond ob fish!"

I really cannot say what effect this anecdote produced upon my charming listener; for, at the very moment that I concluded, I felt some one place his hand upon my knee. Turning sharply round, the proboscis of an individual came close to my mouth; and I verily believe that, had it come the eighth part of an inch nearer to my teeth, as I was closing them after uttering the word fish, I should have had a bit of flesh between them. Never had nose so narrow an escape before.

"Law! Polly," exclaimed a shrill voice---"Law! you nearly bit my nose."

"Hallo! I'm not Polly," said I.

"I beg your pardon, sir. Polly, my dear, where are you?"

"Here. *That* is my husband, sir," said she, addressing me.

"Oh, Mr. Cyclo---I mean, Smith," said I.

"Yes, sir, that is my name."

"I'm glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Smith. We have had a legion of Smiths here just now."

"How so? was anything the matter with the coach, or did the horses want shoeing?"

"Oh, no! Mrs. Smith wanted you. A concussion took place between us---coach very dark---could not see---forgot to feel---nearly killed Mrs. S.---all right now---wanted her husband---called you---

dozens of people came here---all Smiths---hard work to get rid of them---threatened police---wife frightened to death---paid them off---cut their sticks---all right now---no damage done---wife in good humour again."

Mr. Smith could neither make head nor tail of my story, and wanted an explanation; but his good lady prevented me by an entreaty to ride outside. The *worst* half declared to his *better*, that she should stop where she was; and fearful lest his wife should repeat her request, he vanished from the door, and clambered on the top of the coach, as fast as the slippery steps would permit, just as the guard shouted out, "*Gents, take your places!*"

I naturally inquired why she preferred riding outside in the rain, to sitting in a comfortable corner. She briefly replied, that she detested close air, that she had a very weak stomach, and that she feared a spider-legged *vis-à-vis*. Then she had a perfect horror of snoring companions, and was frightened lest her selfish co-travellers would insist upon the windows being up all night. I was about to promise her that mine should remain open, when the third passenger entered the coach. This individual was armed with a large cavalry sword: he carried two sticks of different sizes, a telescope, and an umbrella.

"Ah!" thought I, "this is, no doubt, Captain Bombastes."

After treading upon my toes, he groped his way into the corner opposite Mrs. S., and pitched himself into it. He had barely seated himself, when he fancied that he was sitting upon some other person's property. Raising himself a little, he caught hold of a string, and dragged Mrs. Smith's bonnet from under him: it was as flat as a pancake.

"What the devil is this?" demanded he, holding it up.

"Oh, my bonnet! my poor little bonnet!" exclaimed she, almost going into hysterics.

"Very sorry---yes, very sorry---'pon my honour, madam, I did not see it," said the *militaire*, dropping the bonnet, without any ceremony, on her lap.

"Really, sir, no one sees to-night! Oh, dear! what shall I do?---It came from Vyse's; cost Peter five-and-thirty shillings."

"Who's Peter?" asked the officer.

"My husband, sir. Who *else* would you suppose?"

"Eh! not the apostle. Well, he can buy you another, can't he?"

Mrs. Smith was in too great trouble to reply. Her fingers were busy attempting to re-open the flattened bonnet; and she kept muttering, that she had never been so unfortunate in all her life---no, not even when she pledged her hand to the tyrant who would not let her ride outside. I was quite amused to see the cool impudence and *nonchalance* of the military nob, who was quite insensible to his *vis-à-vis*'s trouble. Of course he could not feel as she did; he never had worn, perhaps never had purchased a bonnet. I however offered my assistance, and, by dint of turning and twisting, we managed to repair the damage.

"I think," said he, "it will do as well as ever; and now that you have settled the bonnet, I shall make myself comfortable for the night."

Having announced his intention, he commenced operations by pulling off his cravat, then his boots; during which process, he accidentally

kicked Mrs. S., but begged her pardon. The lady was quite shocked, and asked me in a whisper, whether I thought that he was going to undress. Scarcely had the words escaped her lips, than she received another kick.

"Bless me, sir, why you have kicked me again!"

"Have I? Oh, excuse me, madam. Ah---one's off---oh---almost another kick, oh!--no room---damn the bootmaker!--oh---I'll cut the fellow---too tight in the instep. Hang the fellow!"

"Oh! oh!" ejaculated Mrs. Smith, "I shall be kicked black and blue."

"Beg pardon, I do---yes, do love to make myself comfortable. Confound stage-coaches!--no room---couldn't swing a cat. Here goes!--he's off. Now, ma'am, we're all right."

"I hope so," sighed Mrs. Smith, who no doubt thought she had never met with such queer devils as her two companions in her life.

"Faith, I'm not though!--forgot my coat. Will you be kind enough to lend a hand?"

"Most willingly," replied I, and we set to work, whilst Mrs. S. incessantly called out, "Mind my face---take care of the glass." It required a good deal of grunting, tugging, thrusting, and heaving, before "all was right." The guard then closed the door, and we drove off to the "Elephant and Castle." As soon as we arrived there, our charming companion, no doubt with a view of getting quit of us, got out of the coach, when the guard opened the door to admit the fourth traveller. A terrible scene took place between man and wife, the coachman taking the husband's part, swearing that she would catch her death of cold. At last she was got in again, and the last passenger, who was enveloped in a Spanish cloak, having taken up his position for the night, the guard shouted---"All right!" Then---

"Smack went the whip, round went the wheels---"

Dame never was so sad,

"The stones did rattle underneath,"

While Mrs. Smith went mad.

CHAPTER IV.

Rough Roads and Mrs. Caudles---Arrival at Portsmouth---The Steamboat---Portrait of a Publisher's Literary Friend---Sea-sickness versus Poetry---Departure from Cowes.

AFTER calling Peter a *fool* and a *tyrant*, ("oh! that woman's love!") we expected that Mrs. Smith would hold her tongue, and allow us to go to sleep. Alas! her *larum* never ceased, and her tongue clacked like a mill. My male companions either were, or pretended to be fast asleep, and poor I was forced to listen to the clatter of an insipid woman. Like most vacant minds, she was always wondering: she wondered how people could sleep out of their beds; why they should snore; why she had been such a noodle to leave London, and go to the West Indies. She wondered if she should catch the yellow fever---if she should be able to bear the smoke, and learn Spanish. I asked her if she had ever heard of a certain satirical gentleman called Young, who had written essays on women?

"Oh yes," said she, "I have often heard of a Mr. Young, a friend of my husband's; but I never knew that Mr. Young, of Philpot Lane, wasted his precious time in abusing ladies. Men of business have other things to think of."

"You are mistaken," said I, "for *the* Mr. Young I allude to sleeps with his forefathers, but has rendered himself immortal by writing poetry."

"Poetry! La! who cares about poetry now? Peter hates poets, and nobody reads poetry."

At this moment, Donna Luna slyly peeped from behind a cloud, and I could see the eyes of the gentleman in the ample cloak fixed upon Mrs. Smith, which proved that he was *not* asleep. "This man," thought I, "is the man of letters, and Mrs. Smith is abusing poets." Clack---clack---clack went her tongue. "How the devil can I stop her clapper?" thought I. "Humph! I must quote the poet."---

"Mrs. Smith, I am very sleepy, and I think *you* ought to be. Before I doze off, I must tell you what Young says of prattling women; after which, for Heaven's sake go to sleep, like a dear, dear woman."

"As I cannot sleep, I must talk!" said she; "and as for *your* Mr. Young---"

I heard the man in the cloak groan.

"This," said I, "is what the poet says---alluding to a certain Mrs. Caudle, (for there were Mrs. C.'s in those days,) he continues---

"Not far beneath her" (*Mrs. Caudle*) "in renown is she
Who through good breeding is ill company—
Whose manners will not let her 'larum cease,
Who thinks you are unhappy when at peace—
To find you news who racks her subtle head,
And vows that her great-gandfather is dead."

"Ah!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, as soon as I had ceased---"Ah! my poor dear great-grandfather, I must tell you a story about him."

"Oh Lord!" exclaimed I, "this is too much of a good thing. Hang your great-grandfather!" I raised the collar of my coat, pulled my cap over my eyes, and stopped my ears with my finger-tips. I could see Mrs. Smith's lips move for nearly half an hour. She twice touched my shoulder, thrice looked me in the face, and thinking that I was asleep, resigned herself to the arms of Morpheus, wondering, no doubt, if those of Neptune would be half so agreeable. Thank Heaven, she never opened her eyes until the coach stopped at Portsmouth. The first person I saw was Peter, who awoke his wife; we then descended, and while the luggage was unloading, Mrs. S. told her husband that I was also bound to the West Indies. We exchanged cards. Mrs. Smith then informed me that she was going to her brother's house, to fetch her niece, one of the prettiest girls in Portsmouth, who had been in delicate health, and was to accompany them. She would feel great pleasure in introducing me to her.

We now learnt that in consequence of the tremendous gale which had blown for the last three days, our ship had left Spithead, and was riding at anchor off Cowes---that we should be obliged to take a steamer to

convey us on board, in order not to lose any time, as the ship was bound by charter-party to start that very day under a heavy penalty. We resolved to break our fast previous to embarkation, and Captain Bombastes, Mr. Torquato M'Guinness, and self, went to the —— Hotel for that purpose. The thoughts of a pretty girl, made me thoughtful. I wondered what she was like, if she had

“Grace in all her steps—heaven in her eye,”

or whether she was like her aunt; if her tresses were auburn, her nose Grecian, her lips ruby, and whether her smile might captivate a cannibal. I should almost have forgotten my breakfast, had not the Captain put me in mind of it. At last we took our departure, gained the steamboat, but the Smiths were not on board. The Captain, after waiting half an hour, said he could wait no longer, and was giving orders to let go the hawsers, when the words “Stop, stop!” saluted our ears. Mr. Smith was running with all his might; at a little distance we perceived his better half, followed by a younger lady, who appeared to be convulsed with laughter. When Mrs. Smith reached the boat, she was breathless, puffing like a racer, and throwing herself upon a bench, she began abusing her husband, and rebuking the young lady for laughing. I naturally thought, “This is her niece;” but as she wore a thick veil, I could not discern her features. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith, who had been in the cabin, now reappeared on deck.

“How do you feel, sir?” inquired I.

“I'm all right, at least for the present; but that cabin is so close, and the swell—”

“Don't talk about cabins and swells, Peter---the sheer mention is enough to make me sick.—Oh, sir!” said she, addressing me, and pointing to a Kentuckian, “look at that nasty man! I wish he would give over spitting. Do speak to him.”

“'Twere of no use,” said I. “I believe he is an American, and Yankees cannot live without expectorating, which is a part of their nature. When you go to America, you will see spitting-matches.”

“Oh dear me---oh!!”

“What is the matter?”

“That swell.”

“Which swell,” inquired the young lady, gazing on the man in the cloak, with his shirt-collar turned down.

“The sea, my dear. By the bye, I quite forgot to introduce my niece—Miss Clarissa Hardy.”

I bowed, and so did the gentleman with the collar turned down, whose appearance, now for the first time, excited my attention. His features were rather prepossessing, but he wore his hair too long. His cap was fashioned like that of a Gottenburg student; his rusty cloak had seen better days; his trousers were antiquated and pigeon-holed; while his boots bore witness to the soaking of the previous evening. He put me very much in mind of an unfortunate individual whom I once saw in a celebrated publisher's office, not a mile distant from New Burlington-street, and who, *wretched man!* considered himself an author,

because he had translated some foreign works for *the great publisher*, and pompously called them *our works!* In short, he was *the publisher's* translator and hack. Poor fellow! he lived in a garret, near Covent-Garden market: he blew his fingers in winter to warm them, and thawed the frozen ink-bottle by coddling it against his fleshless bosom. I do not think that his appearance will be easily obliterated from my memory; nor can I forget the feelings which animated my breast, when contemplating the *degraded* but *talented* publisher's literary friend---a being who translated a printed sheet for twenty shillings, and corrected MSS. at the rate of five shillings per sixteen pages! May the Almighty take compassion upon the publisher's literary friend, or friends; for *the publisher's* heart is a heart of granite, and he would skin the most unfortunate of all bridges, Westminster Bridge, were there a hide upon it.

But to return to our mantled friend, whose hobby, we soon discovered, was to quote Shakspeare, Byron, and others, at each observation we or he made. Every word he uttered was succeeded by an appropriate line; and finding listeners, he opened the sluices of his imagination, and great was the rush of quotations: it was a perfect deluge!

"This man," thought I, "will drive us all mad during the voyage. I must indeed give him his *quietus* at once. I'll watch an opportunity."

We had scarcely left the harbour, when Mr. Torquato MacGuinness, like the double stout, got up; he caught hold of Mr. Smith's arm, saying,

"Look on, sir; here's the place."

"What place?" inquired Mr. Smith, trying to get on his legs.

"The place to get a good view of the harbour. Stand still."

"I would if I could," said Mr. Smith, catching hold of a bench, which giving way, he rolled head over heels into a coil of ropes.

"How fearful!" exclaimed the poet, unmoved.

"Are you hurt, Peter?"

"Hurt! no; but I am all over tar."

The poet was going to say something about a jolly tar; but the boat gave a *fearful* lurch, and pitched him to the other side. The boat, on starting, was only going at half speed; but, so soon as we were clear of the shipping, the captain shouted, "Go ahead!"

"That's right," said the Yankee; "nothing like going ahead," and he spat most furiously over the stern.

"Now we are off!" said the poet, who, after humming a tune, deliberately delivered the following appropriate and well-known lines:

"Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float
Upon the wanton breezes. Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour maritime invade
The nose of nice nobility. Breathe soft,
Ye clarionets---and softer still, ye flutes,
That winds and waters, lull'd by magic sounds,
May bear us smoothly to the *Tropic* shores."

"Beautiful!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith.

"I suppose they are your own?" inquired Mr. S.

"Why---aha!---hem! . . . I wish the boat would not roll so."

"I reckon they be," said the Yankee.

The man of letters looked delighted.

"Who was your publisher?" inquired Miss Hardy.

The poet looked as if he could not help it. .

"I think I have seen them in print, sir," said I.

The poet looked aghast. He gave me an unforgiving look, rushed with both hands extended---not to clasp my throat, but to seize the standing rigging: thrusting his poetical head of hair over the ship's side, he made a most awful face, and, in less than a second, the fish had the full benefit of his effusion, which was neither pirated from Scott, Byron, nor Wordsworth---it was a real *casus belli*, and Neptune, with very little trouble, became sole possessor of the copyright. Miss Hardy could not help laughing.

"You 'll laugh yourself sick," said her aunt---who looked so.

"Now for a parody on that gentleman's composition," said I. "I am certain it will prove consistent with the occasion."

"Make haste," said Miss Hardy, "or you will have no listeners."

"Most true," said I, observing certain symptoms.

"Now draw the valve, and let the steamer plough
The roaring, foaming billows. Strew the deck
With basins; and thou, good steward, look sharp,
Lest some weak stomach the clean deck design
Most geographically. Breathe soft,
Thou northern blast, and let our insides rest,
Lull'd by the magic charm of *eau-de-vie*,
And without *retching* let us *reach* our ship."

The sheer necessity of retching set them all, save Miss Hardy, a-going, until we came into smooth water. I shall not tire the reader with an account of our embarkation, the arrangement of sundry articles in the cabins previous to setting sail; suffice it to say, that, a few hours before sunset, we passed the Needles, and were standing out to sea, with a fair wind, all sails set. As the sun sank below the horizon, the white cliffs of Old England grew dimmer and dimmer, and my last thoughts, as they disappeared, were, "Shall I ever see them again?"

OUR NOTE-BOOK.

THE WILD HORSE OF TEXAS.—We rode through beds of sun-flowers, miles in extent, their dark scedy centres and radiating yellow leaves following the sun through the day from east to west, and drooping when the shadows fell over them. These were sometimes beautifully varied with a delicate flower, of an azure tint, yielding no perfume, but forming a pleasant contrast to the bright yellow of the sun-flower. About half-past ten we discerned a creature in motion at an immense distance, and instantly started in pursuit. Fifteen minutes' riding brought us near enough to discover, by its fleetness, that it could not be a buffalo, yet it was too large for an antelope or a deer. On we went, and soon distinguished the erect head, the flowing mane, and the beautiful proportions of the wild horse of the prairie. He saw us, and sped away with an arrowy fleetness till he gained a distant eminence, when he turned to gaze at us, and suffered us to approach within four hundred yards, when he bounded away again in another direction, with a graceful velocity delightful to behold. We paused—for to pursue him with a view to capture, was clearly out of the question. When he discovered we were not following him, he also paused, and now seemed to be inspired with curiosity equal to our own; for, after making a slight turn, he came nearer, until we could distinguish the inquiring expression of his clear, bright eye, and the quick curl of his inflated nostrils. We had no hopes of catching, and did not wish to kill him; but our curiosity led us to approach him slowly. We had not advanced far, before he moved away, and, circling round, approached on the other side. It was a beautiful animal—a sorrel, with jet black mane and tail. As he moved, we could see the muscles quiver in his glossy limbs: and when, half playfully, and half in fright, he tossed his flowing mane in the air, and flourished his long silky tail, our admiration knew no bounds, and we longed—hopelessly, vexatiously longed—to possess him. We might have shot him where we stood; but, had we been starving, we could scarcely have done it. He was free, and we loved him for the very possession of that liberty we longed to take from him; but we would not kill him. We fired a rifle over his head; he heard the shot, and the whiz of the ball, and away he went disappearing in the next hollow, showing himself again as he crossed the distant ridges, still seeming smaller, until he faded away to a speck on the fair horizon's verge. —*Kennedy's Texas.*

THE MOSQUITO COAST.—The Commission sent out by the Colonization Society formed at Berlin, to the Mosquito Coast, for the purpose of selecting a suitable spot for the foundation of a German Colony, has returned home; and its president, Baron de Fellechen, has made a detailed report to the society, which includes the following facts:—The Commission was favourably received by the queen, a fine tall woman about forty, who came on board their vessel in a canoe, forty-eight feet in length by six feet wide, and formed out of a single trunk of mahogany. She eagerly hailed the establishment of a Colony in her dominions—assuring the Germans that her husband, on his deathbed, had recommended her to encourage, by all means which might present themselves, the introduction into the country of European civilization, and offered them gratuitously an immense tract of land, forming a triangle, with its base on the sea, and the point piercing far into the interior. This land, says the commission, is of excellent quality, able to produce abundantly all the fruits and trees of the tropics. One of the queen's three sons, a boy of fourteen, was in an English establishment, on the right bank of the Blewfield (?) river, for his education. The Commission brings home some particulars of the climate and zoography of the country, contradicting the popular and long-received idea of Mosquito-land. The climate, says the baron, is mild,—its most intense heats so tempered by the proximity to the sea as scarcely to exceed those of Southern Germany. The members assert that they experienced none of the annoyances

described by other travellers : of the venomous insects by which the country has been said to be infested they saw nothing,—and brought back their veils uninjured, never having had occasion to use them. So with the other venomous tribes ; their races are nearly extinct, and they had much difficulty in procuring three rattlesnakes for the Berlin Museum. They saw but one Cayman—and that one only three feet long.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of this Society, a paper was read on the means of forming and maintaining troops in health, by Assistant-Surgeon Balfour. The inhabitants of towns are the individuals whose position most closely approximates with that in which troops are placed ; and the mortality in the prime of life is nearly one-third greater than among the rural population. The deaths among the Foot Guards amount to twenty one-sixteenth per thousand annually, and sixteen per thousand may be fairly received as the average of the civil inhabitants of Britain. We thus obtain a standard by which to contrast the loss of life in Britain with that to which our armies are subject when serving in foreign countries. The following is the result of Mr. Balfour's researches :—

Country.	Annual mortality per 1,000.
New South Wales	14.1
Cape of Good Hope	15.5
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	18
Malta	18.7
Canada, Upper and Lower	20
Gibraltar	22.1
Ionian Islands	28.3
Mauritius	30.5
Bermudas	32.3
St. Helena	35
Tennaserim Provinces	50
Madras Presidency	52
Bombay	55
Ceylon	57.2
Bengal Presidency	63
Windward and Leeward command	85
Jamaica	143
Bahamas	200
Sierra Leone	483

PRESENT TO MEHEMET ALI.—We were highly gratified with the sight of a splendid testimonial to be presented by the Hon. East India Company to Mehemet Ali, manufactured by Mr. B. Smith, of Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is a fountain in silver, of most elaborate design, having in its interior an hydraulic machine, which for two hours sends forth its rose or other perfumed waters, with three chambers or receivers ; at each corner is a vase of flowers in frosted silver, and at its base an inscription on either side, in Turkish, Arabic, Latin, and English. It is 10 feet high, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and of the immense weight of 10,400 ounces, or 7 cwt., and costs 7,000 guineas. Two workmen are to leave this country for Cairo on the 26th ult., where His Highness has been pleased to signify his intention of receiving this magnificent work of British skill, alike worthy of the known liberality of the donors, and calculated to impress the venerable recipient with a still greater regard for our countrymen, who must never forget his magnanimity when our troops were battering his walls at Acre—he never permitted a post to be delayed, asserting it was not the English people that opposed him, but the government.

REVIEWS.

6

The Bokhara Captives. Second Edition. London: Chapman and Hall.

CAPTAIN GROVER has felt himself called upon to publish the details of the recent Meeting at Exeter Hall, and the correspondence that has ensued relative to the unfounded charges made against him by the Rev. G. Stoddart; we recommend the subject to a careful perusal.

The Political Dictionary. Vol. I. Parts V. and VI. London: Charles Knight & Co.

This is one of Messrs. Knight's useful hand-books of reference, full of valuable information, carefully arranged and condensed. We turned to the head "Colony," an article which appears to have been well digested, and from which we make a few extracts:—

"The meaning of the word (Colony) was extended to signify the country or place where colonists settled, and is now generally applied to any settlement or land possessed by a sovereign state upon foreign soil. Thus Ceylon and the Mauritius are called British Colonies, though they are not solely colonized by Englishmen, the former being chiefly inhabited by natives, and the second by French or descendants of French colonists and Africans. The present notion of the word 'Colony' (as determined by the general use of the term) seems to be a foreign country, either wholly or partly colonized, that is to say, possessed and cultivated by natives, or the descendants of natives, of another country, and standing in some sort of political connexion with and subordination to the mother-country. The notion of a British Colony implies that the waste lands belong to the British Crown. The continental possessions called British India are not a Colony: the island of Ceylon is a Colony."

The following furnishes a list of the Colonies of foreign countries:

"France has the French West India Islands, and French Guiana in America; Senegal, on the coast of Africa; the island of Bourbon; Pondicherry, in the East Indies; and Algeria, on the north coast of Africa.

"Spain has lost her vast dominions in Mexico and South America, but has retained the fine islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico; she has also the Philippine Islands.

"Portugal has lost the Brazils, but has still numerous settlements on the coast of South and East Africa, at Angola, Benguela, Loango, and on the Mozambique; but these settlements are the most degenerated of all European Colonies. In India, the Portuguese retain Goa, and they have a factory at Macao, and a settlement on the northern part of the island of Timor.

"The Dutch have the islands of Curaçao and St. Eustaz, and Surinam in Guiana. In Asia they have the great Colony of Batavia, with its dependencies, various settlements on the coasts of Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and the Molucca islands.

"The Danes are possessed of the islands of St. Cruz and St. Thomas in the West Indies; Christianburg, near Accra, on the Guinea coast; and Tranquebar in the East Indies.

"The Swedes have the island of St. Bartholomew in the West Indies.

"A society of North American philanthropists has founded, since 1821, on the Guinea coast, a Colony of emancipated negroes, who have been transferred thither from the United States. The Colony is called Liberia."

List of the British Colonies and Possessions:—

"The word Colony is not applicable to all the foreign possessions of Great Britain. Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland may be more correctly termed Possessions; Port Essington, on the northern coast of Australia, is a settlement; British India is a dependency, and so likewise are the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, &c., are Colonies. The seven Ionian Islands are under the pro-

tection of Great Britain. Tenasserim, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Aden, and some other places, are dependencies of the East India Company. The Chatham Islands are dependencies of New Zealand, and Norfolk Island of Van Diemen's Land. In the British Colonies the waste lands belong to the British Crown, and they are now disposed of by sale only, under one tolerably uniform system.

"DATE OF CAPTURE, CESSION, OR SETTLEMENT."

"Canada, capitulation, 18th September, 1759, and 8th September, 1760, and cession by treaty, 1769.

"New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland---fisheries or settlements, established soon after their discovery in 1497.

"Antigua, settlement, 1632.

"Barbadoes, settlement, 1605.

"Dominica and Grenada, ceded by France, 1763.

"Jamaica, capitulation, 1655.

"Montserrat, settlement, 1632.

"Nevis, settlement, 1628.

"St. Kitt's, settlement, 1623.

"St. Lucia, capitulation, 22nd June, 1803.

"St. Vincent and Tobago, ceded by France, 1763.

"Tortola and Anguilla, settlement, 1666.

"Trinidad, capitulation, 18th February, 1797.

"Bahamas, settlement, 1629.

"Bermudas, settlement, 1609.

"British Guiana, including Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, capitulation, September, 1803.

"Honduras, treaty, 1670.

"Gibraltar, capitulation, 4th August, 1704.

"Malta and Gozo, capitulation, 5th September, 1800.

"Cape of Good Hope, capitulation, 10th January, 1806.

"Sierra Leone, settlement, 1787.

"Gambia, settlement, 1618.

"Gold Coast, African Forts, 1618.

"Ascension Island, taken possession of by permission of Spain, 1827.

"Fernando Po, taken possession of, 1815.

"Ceylon, capitulation, 17th September, 1795.

"Mauritius, capitulation, 3rd December, 1810.

"New South Wales, settlement, 1787.

"Van Diemen's Land, settlement, 1803.

"Western Australia, settlement, 1829.

"South Australia, settlement, 1834.

"New Zealand, settlement, 1849.

"Falkland Islands, taken possession of, 1833.

"St. Helena, ceded by Holland, 1673.

"Hong-Kong, treaty, 1842.

"The immense territory in North America which lies north of the British Colonies, and extends to the Pacific, where it is bordered on the north-west by the Russian Possessions, and on the south by the Territory of the United States, is administered by the Hudson's Bay Company under a charter. Another vast territory in North America, which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, and is called the Oregon Territory, is claimed by Great Britain as far south as the Columbia river; but it is partly occupied by citizens of the United States, and partly by British subjects; and there are conflicting claims between the two governments as to the right of sovereignty."

There is a degree of terseness and erudition, unmingled with pedantry, about this work, which will recommend it to the mass of parties whose libraries are circumscribed, and who either have not the opportunity or the means of referring to the bulky encyclopædias and law dictionaries of the day. We have looked over these first six numbers minutely, and can cordially recommend the work to our home and foreign readers, as one calculated to be eminently useful.

Egyptian Travelling Companion for Overland Passengers. By E. Nolden, Alexandria. Pp. 158.

The author of this guide has evidently compiled it for the use of passengers travelling between Europe and India, whose time is generally limited, and

does not allow of their studying and verifying the ponderous volumes that have been published upon the country. Five years' residence in Egypt, and frequent trips by water and by land between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, have fully qualified Mr. Nolden for the task of describing the route, antiquities, climate, &c. of the country.

There is an excellent English and Arabic Vocabulary and Grammar, which will be found useful by those unacquainted with the latter language.

Muir's Malta Almanac for 1845. Malta: G. Muir. Pp. 110.

We have more than once spoken in favourable terms of this annual, and the present year's publication is as interesting and important in its details as any of its predecessors. The newspaper press of this little island is still rising: there are no less than eight newspapers published there, averaging about twelve publications a week.

Dialogues of the Living upon our Colonies, &c. Part I. London: Pelham Richardson.

We have glanced carefully through this pamphlet, and are disappointed. The subject in proper hands might have been made a very readable and interesting one.

Muir's List of Arrivals and Departures of British and Foreign Steamers, Mails, &c. between England and the Mediterranean Ports, &c. Malta: G. Muir..

A very useful broadsheet of information, which no one interested in India, or our Possessions in the Mediterranean, should be without.

FINE ARTS.

Portrait of General Sir William Nott, G. C. B. London: J. S. Welch.

This is a highly-finished mezzotinto engraving, by Mr. G. T. Payne, from a painting taken after death, by J. D. Fran is, Esq., and which has been acknowledged by the friends and relatives of the late distinguished hero to be a most faithful likeness.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The National Debt Simplified for general Comprehension. By a Citizen. London: Effingham Wilson.—Postscript to the second edition of a Pamphlet entitled The Oregon Question. By Thomas Falconer, Esq.—Four Papers on Protection to Agriculture. By W. Keer Brown.—First and Second Annual Reports of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Auckland, New Zealand.

Periodicals.—The Nautical Magazine, Sporting Review, Farmers' Magazine, Belle Assemblée, Frazer's Magazine, and American Agriculturist.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

By our advices from Calcutta up to the 7th of May, we learn there has been little change in the internal state of British India, and none in its external relations. But the Punjab has again attracted much attention, from affairs having taken a different result from that expected. Our former accounts stated that Golaub Singh was on the point of entering Lahore, at the head of a considerable portion of the Royal Army; and we expected soon to hear of his being installed as Prime Minister, in the room of Jowahir Singh, whose death or banishment appeared next to certain. But our last advices are of a different nature; for Golaub Singh, notwithstanding everything being in his favour, had abandoned all his ambitious hopes, and given himself up to the troops which remained true to his rival. This singular and unexpected circumstance had caused the greatest astonishment and speculation, and rumour, with her thousand tongues, was at work—amongst others, a report that he had been put to death by Jowahir Singh's servants was currently believed. But there is authentic intelligence that at the date of his asserted death, he had been received by the Queen Mother—now the most influential person in the Punjab—in full Durbar, to which he was attended by large bodies of the Khalsa troops, his sworn and faithful followers. Here he, in a humiliating manner, laid his sword and shield before the Ranee, and professed himself the most obedient servant of the State, requesting permission to go on a pilgrimage to the sacred shrines of Hindostan. The Ranee, who was quite affected at the scene, restored him his arms, made him great presents of jewellery, and finally, told him that he wished him to govern the nation, as he was the only man capable of doing it; the Ranee.

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jab also presented him with rupees and effects to the amount of seven lakhs. Golaub consequently abandoned all ideas of his pilgrimage. Jowahir Singh also came to the Durbar, though uninvited. Golaub Singh's position is, however, a very precarious one; he is merely supported by the soldiery from the belief that he has immense treasure hidden, which, of course, they are anxious to share. Should he not have the means of bestowing extensive bribes, his life will be soon in jeopardy, as the hatred of his overthrown rival and his adherents will do all in their power to undermine his credit with the army and the court.

CALCUTTA.—The reports from the indigo districts are more favourable than the last accounts, in consequence of the heavy rains. A letter from Jessore states, they fully make up for the previous drought. In Tirhoot, there are many complaints of hailstones and hot winds, and the eastern districts have suffered considerably; but, on the whole, the prospect of a full average crop is maintained.

The shippers of opium at the first sale of the season having received favourable accounts, a spirit of speculation in favour of the drug has recommenced, and it being now known that the Malwa crop of the past season will not turn out within some thousands of chests of the estimates made at the beginning of the year, prices are expected to go up, and may probably reach Company's Rs. 1600 in the coming sales. The Company will receive probably half a million sterling more than was calculated upon. Exchanges and public securities continue very steady; and money, though not abundant in the bazaar, is not so scarce as was anticipated some weeks ago.

There appears a general feeling for the introduction of railways in Bengal; but the sanction and control of the local

Government are greatly needed for the success of such undertakings. The advantages accruing from railway communications, besides being very beneficial to the Presidency, would be felt through all the manufacturing districts of Britain.

A meeting of military gentlemen was held on the 24th of April at Calcutta, to establish an Army Club, which should be called the "Bengal Military Club;" also, a public meeting on the 30th of March, to open a subscription for a testimonial to Sir W. Nott, to place his portrait in the Town-hall, and to erect a monument to his memory in one of the large military stations in Upper India.

The Bishop of Calcutta returned to his see on the 26th of April, from a tour in the Upper Provinces. He was in very delicate health, and embarked for England in the *Precursor* the 3d May.

Charles Prinsep, Esq. has been appointed acting Advocate-General, and we sincerely trust he may be confirmed in the appointment. This, and the office of Standing Counsel to the Company, constitute the whole lawpatronage in the hands of the Court: we believe it would in nine cases out of ten consult its own interest, if it were to fill up vacancies from the local bar, and the bar has of late years grown to be so numerous that there is ample room for selection. If there be men thoroughly competent to discharge the duty of their appointments, where is the gain of appointing from the home bar? Men of very distinguished reputation, as a general rule, would not come, and if the equals of those who are here consent to do so, they still labour, and must for some time, under the deficiency of that local knowledge which is of the last importance to an adviser of the Government.

BOMBAY.—We subjoin a note of the value of the total imports and exports of Bombay, from 1st May, 1843, to 30th April, 1844, contrasted with those for the *new* official year:—

1st May, 1843, to 30th April, 1844.	
Imports.	Exports.
Rs. 12,21,54,831.	Rs. 10,67,44,189.
1st August, 1843, to 31st July, 1844.	
Imports.	Exports.
Rs. 12,16,21,343.	Rs. 10,46,84,715.

The Bombay papers furnish ample details of the opening of the Maheon Causeway, amidst an immense concourse of every race and kindred, shade and hue. The road from Byculla to Maheon Wood presented one continuous line of vehicles, from the bullock hackerie to the Long Acre chariot. The Governor and staff arrived at five o'clock, when the procession was marshalled, and moved along towards the entrance of the Causeway, where the Artillery thundered forth a royal salute.

The Governor addressed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and thanked him and his lady in the warmest manner for the very liberal way in which they had generously given the funds for this great undertaking; they having presented the enormous sum of one lac and 67,000 rupees.

The great calamities arising from the upsetting of boats, which has been of frequent occurrence, especially while attempting to cross the river during the monsoon, will now be avoided, and the transit across greatly facilitated.

Coal.—We know not how far all the measures adopted by the Bombay Government for the discovery of coal within this Presidency and its dependencies have been carried on; but, if report be true, the results have not been as favourable as they were at one time anticipated. Are there efforts making at present for the purpose? Is there any reward publicly offered by the Government of India, for encouraging the researches? We avow our ignorance of the efforts now making for finding the strata, as also of the amount of remuneration to which the discoverer would be entitled. Yet this is a question of general interest, and to which the best energies of Government ought carefully to be dedicated.

Attempts have been made in Cutch, but they have not been fortunate. This want of success ought not to discourage all future trials; on the contrary, the efforts ought to be renewed in the hope of favourable results. It may happen that hereafter coals shall be found in the Punjab or its neighbourhood. The distance would be great for their removal to Bombay, and a nearer place would be preferred.

We may therefore inquire whether any researches have been made at Goa. It is confessedly a well-suited spot, for the facilities of water carriage are very great, and the nature of the country is changed considerably from the environs of Bombay. Have any examinations been instituted in Sawunt Warree? Even there the character of the soil begins to change. It would be useful to examine the localities, for if that most useful mineral iron can be worked in Sawunt Warree, it will speedily enable that state to free itself from the load of debt contracted by the recent foolish disturbances.

A trial for the discovery of coal will not cost much labour, and we may hope that there are spirited gentlemen amongst the British officers, who will endeavour to render their labours beneficial to the Indian people by a proper examination of that country.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SCINDE.—Sir Charles Napier gave a large dinner-party at Kurrachee on his return from his inland campaign, when he took occasion to tell his brother-officers assembled, that the great object of his late excursion was to crush the robber tribes now when he had nothing else to do, and had plenty of troops to prevent them again being troublesome. He seems to have made up his mind that we are to be at war with the Seikhs before another year is up.

OUPE.—Affairs are in a very bad state in this unfortunate kingdom. Rapine and extortion are running hand-in-hand. The extremely miserable condition of the country has, at last, attracted the attention of Government, and the resident at Lucknow, after vainly remonstrating with the king on the excesses of his ministers, has, from instructions, threatened to suspend all official intercourse betwixt himself and the court.

LAHORE.—It appears that on the return of the Jamoo expedition, the Seikhs insisted upon Jowahir Singh demanding satisfaction from our Government for the slaughter of the Seikh horsemen, killed by a party of the 3d irregular Cavalry under Major Broadfoot; and,

in fact, expressed their willingness to attack our force at Ferozepore. Jowahir Singh succeeded in pacifying them for a time, by saying he would communicate with the British authorities upon the subject; but now Golaub Singh, who is in power, may not be of so pacific a disposition, and might seek to give employment to the now idle troops, especially as such a step would bind them to his interests. It is comforting, however, to know that we are fully prepared to meet them.

MADRAS.—Our letters from this Presidency are up to the 8th May. We regret to find that the frightful scourge of India—cholera, prevails to a great extent at Ponamy, as well as the country between Paulghaut and Wallier, which has carried off great numbers of persons.

A melancholy accident occurred at Heroor, in consequence of an immense arch just completed giving way, by which upwards of seventy individuals were buried in its ruins: nearly fifty, it is said, were dug out lifeless, and the remainder more or less injured.

CEYLON.—We have received papers from this island up to the 23rd May; and we trust the Government will speedily see the policy of removing the duties on export. The article of cinnamon; which is indigenous to the soil, would have remained exclusively the monopoly of the Colony, had not the mother-country endeavoured, by all means in its power, to prevent the increased exports of this product, which now pays 100 per cent. duty ere it leaves; and unless fair play be given to the cultivator, the trade will be lost altogether to Ceylon. The merchants and planters of Colombo have convened a public meeting, for the purpose of addressing a fresh appeal to her Majesty's Government, for the abolition of this duty, in which we sincerely wish them every success.

The annihilation of the arrack trade, during the last four years, was occasioned by the Governor directing the collector of Galle to prohibit the manufacture of that spirit from Gindurah to Hambantotte, merely in the hope

to add some £3000 per annum to the excise department, has thrown thousands of people out of employ, and deprived the country-craft of their only export trade, in return for which they imported corn for the relief of a population who are better rewarded by employing their labour in raising other articles from the soil. This measure has, moreover, been the means of causing a loss to the Government of about half a million during the period. In 1843, the export of arrack was annually 4000 tons from the southern and western provinces, and ought, according to the increased growth of coconuts, to have extended to 10,000 now; instead of which, it is less than 500!

There could not be a better time for equalising the export duties than the present, when there lies idle and unemployed £15,000.

His Excellency's minute of the 15th May states, that in future the civil service of the Colony should be open to the natives, and that appointments in it should be conferred on all who were eligible, without reference to class or country.

We are happy to find the plantations generally are in a flourishing state. Some complaint was made about the scarcity of Coolies, but arrivals were expected ere the planting season. The accounts from the sugar estates in the southern and western provinces are upon the whole very favourable. Coffee still engrosses the attention of the mass.

A road is in progress from Kandy to Upper Doombura and Mada-Mahaneura which will open a fine tract of country, and give a fresh spur to speculation.

Mr. Wodehouse has resigned the Assistant-Secretaryship to the local Government.

We understand that C. R. Buller, Esq., the Government Agent for the Central Province, has resigned the service, in consequence of the Governor having mulcted him of three days' pay for quitting his district on private affairs without leave. As there is no member of the Civil Service eligible for this important situation, it is probable that Major Rogers, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment,

will be appointed to the situation. It certainly goes far to justify the recent strictures on the Ceylon Civil Service, when it is found that a member of another profession must be sought to fill any important situation; but such being the case, a better selection could not be made.

Mr. Buller is an extensive coffee-planter and landed proprietor.

SINGAPORE. — *The Junk Season.*—Below we give a statement of the number of junks which have arrived this season up to the 24th February, greatly exceeding the arrivals last year at the same time. The arrival of emigrants has also been very large, being to the 19th instant 6,883, of whom 1,168 have come by square-rigged vessels—a new feature in the history of Chinese emigration—and 5725 by junks. The number of emigrants last year was about 1600, and the year before, 7000; but, judging from the number who have already arrived, we may anticipate that this season they will not fall much short of 9000. They are chiefly dispersed through the Straits' settlements and the neighbouring Dutch one at Rhio. In the Straits there will be an increased demand for labour for the sugar estates, which will absorb some of the surplus, and we understand that the cultivation of the Gambier is being carried on in Johore rather extensively by the Singapore Gambier planters. We do not know what number go to Rhio, but we should think that it cannot be on the increase, as we are informed most of the Gambier and pepper plantations in the vicinity of Rhio have already been, or will soon be exhausted and abandoned. The distance from the town at which operations will consequently have to be carried on, by increasing the cost of carriage, &c. will no doubt lessen the profits of the cultivation, and tend in some measure to check it.

This interesting branch of our trade seems still to be thriving, notwithstanding the opening of the Chinese ports, and which, as affording employment to a large number of our native traders, we should be sorry to see extinguished.

Arrivals of Chinese and Cochin-Chi-

nese Junks during the present season, from 2d Dec. to 24th Feb. :—

Whence	Number	Tons
From China—Canton	5.....	737
" " Seanghai	4.....	1150
" " Amoy	5.....	1300
" " Kongmoon	1.....	150
" " Kongkoog.....	1.....	62
" " Honghoy	1.....	100
" " Choughim	5.....	1700
" " Chowan.....	3.....	325
" " Macao.....	1.....	100
" " Swathow	3.....	700
" " Tywan	2.....	174
" " Eagling.....	1.....	125
	32	6673
From Cochín { Long Loy ...	1.....	355
China { C. C. Proper	1.....	500
	34	7528

The following is the total number of vessels which passed the Straits of Sunda during the year 1844, which were signalised :—

282.....	Dutch.
217.....	English.
37.....	American.
22.....	French.
15.....	Hamburgh
14.....	Swedish.
6.....	Bremen.
4.....	Danish.
4.....	Spanish.
3.....	Belgian.
2.....	Ships from Australia.
1.....	Russian.

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CHINA.

We have Hong-Kong papers up to the 12th March, from which we learn that Mr. Jay, Consul at Fuh-chow-foo, has at length made a satisfactory settlement of his differences with the Chinese authorities there, and obtained a suitable accommodation *within* the city. This is gratifying information, as we may expect the dense population will gradually become consumers of our manufactures to a large amount. Moreover, it would be impolitic to give up the privileges conceded to us by treaty. The terms of Mr. Jay's agreement have not yet been published.

On the 17th Feb., his Excellency the Governor went over in the *Proserpine* steamer, on a visit to Macao. We are sorry to learn, that when walking out unattended, an attack was made upon him by some Chinese; but the marauders were scared away by the approach of some Portuguese gentlemen.

The exclusive privilege of retailing opium, in quantities less than a chest, was knocked down at the public sales on the 27th February, for the sum of 710 dollars per month.

The Government had voted the sum of 4700 dollars for a road improvement and drainage.

We further hear the Government are positively restricted by Home orders from granting leases of more than three acres of land in one lot. These orders were supposed to be issued to prevent gambling speculations that have prevailed elsewhere. If a formal lease cannot be given, surely a vote of the Council might be passed, setting apart this portion of the unappropriated lands for the use of the public, and guaranteeing that it should not be sold to private parties for a definite period. There is no probability that the low ground above the road will be required for building purposes for many years, and indeed the public opinion must undergo a great change before any one would accept a free grant of it for such a purpose; in the mean time, it remains a pestilential swamp, not merely useless, but if there is such a thing as malaria on the island, this source must be equally productive of it as all the others put together.

Canton Cotton Report.—Deliveries Jan. 1, to December 31, 1844.

Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	American.
17180	5783	1241	860
8891	2716	6966	1238
13821	262	8346	1221
12317	3089	2293	2320
10983	499	3579	465
18023	815	3150	79
21594	3619	65	none
27094	7816	3233	"
23674	7154	10300	"
37288	6281	6402	"
25594	5562	12158	"
12571	2470	8831	"
229123	46126	66564	6192
Total—348,005 Bales.			

Export of Teas to Great Britain, since 1st October, 1844, to Feb. 1845.

Congo.....	18039097 lbs.
Souchong	855996
Pekoe	363074
Orange Pekoe ...	1145426
Caper	994243

21397836

Twankay	1307440
Hyson	1405268
Hyson Skin	113816
Young Hyson ...	924283
Imperial	527864
Gunpowder	987392

	36663809
Sorts	85314

Total.....26749213 lbs.

The Government of Macao have published a new series of Custom-house regulations, the most important of which is that vessels entering the Typa are subject to a tonnage due of three mace per ton after 14 days; but only one payment in the year will be required, whether the vessel enters only once or several times. Only vessels of 100 tons and upwards are subject to this duty—cargoes may be either landed at Macao, put on board receiving ships or retained on board—but Opium is excepted from this regulation. No goods can be sold by auction in the Typa—vessels requiring shelter shall have it granted by applying at the Custom-house, but such cannot discharge goods.—*Hong-Kong Register, March 11.*

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have papers from Sydney to the 16th March.

Appointments by the Crown.—Alfred Stephen, Esq. to be Chief Justice, and W. M. Mauning, Esq., to be Solicitor-General, of New South Wales.

Owing to press of matter, we were unable, in our last number, to allude to the anniversary of the foundation of this Colony, which was celebrated on the 27th of January.

"Fifty-seven years ago, and the peninsula, which is now the seat of civilised commerce and refinement; of metropolitan grandeur, power, and wealth; the abode of intellect, science, and religion, was but a dark and unreclaimed wild—the houseless lair of the naked savage—the cover of the devil-devil, the emu, and kangaroo!

"And, now behold the gigantic and marvellous results of British policy and British enterprise! See the fruits of a wise and practical system of criminal jurisprudence, combined with the industry and independent capital of a free people!"

The successful manner in which the fat of stock is melted down for tallow is likely to be imitated in most parts of the Colony. As a proof of the advantages, we can refer to the boiling-down establishment of Mr. Tooth, at Tarrabundarra, which is in active operation, and the following is a statement of the results from the rendering of two lots of cattle belonging to graziers in the vicinity: 25 bullocks, 4175 lbs. tallow, averaging 167 lbs., each 13—bullocks, 3668 lbs. tallow, averaging 236 lbs. each, amounting to 38 bullocks, 7243 lbs. tallow, joint averaging 191 lbs. each.

PROCEEDS.	£	s.	d.
7243 lbs. tallow, at 3d. per lb.,	90	10	9
38 hides, at Tarrabundarra, 4s. 7	12	0	0

£98 2 9

Less expenses of boiling down:
Casks and carriage to Sydney,
per Mr. Tooth's teams, at per
beast, 16s. 6d. 30 8 0
Nett proceeds of 38 bullocks 67 14 2
Or an average per beast of . . 1 15 8

The above is a very satisfactory result, and is of course quite independent of all return, save from the tallow and hides; the rounds, tongues, &c., which are cured at Tarrabundarra in excellent style, at proper seasons would (had it been performed with these two lots) have raised the average considerably; as it is, the draft of thirteen head, which yielded 3068 lbs. tallow, returns to the proprietor a nett value of £2 5s. per head; and the joint average, though only £1 15s. 8d., is more by 9s. or 10s. than the unfortunate grazier can obtain in Sydney for his best cattle, after the expense and risk of their journey.

•SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have papers to the 1st of February. The Colony seems rapidly progressing, and we predict that it will soon rival New South Wales in importance, by exceeding it in prosperity, its constitution being happily free from demagogue interference. The Colonists, eschewing politics, were busily engaged in looking out for markets for their immense quantities of surplus wheat. It is avowed that all above three shillings per bushel is profit. We make the following extracts:—

Specimens of copper and lead ores, porcelain clay, &c., have arrived from Port Lincoln. The first is so much like the produce of our nearest mine, the Montacute, as to have occasioned some incredulity. The lead is very fine galena, and the clay will bear comparison with the Kaolin clay of the Celestial Empire, the resemblance in texture and colour being complete.—*Observer.*

Some cases of South Australian hock, the growth of the vineyard at Eelunga, are ready to be shipped to England on special consignment. We have been gratified by a taste of the hock, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a sound and admirable wine, which will bear the voyage well, and do the Colony credit in England.—*Ibid.*

On Tuesday a block of 13 acres of wheat (a good deal of it equal to 30 bushels per acre) was completely gathered and thrashed by one of Mr. Riley's machines, within 14 hours; the apparatus being successively impelled by three relays of six working bullocks each, attended by five men.—*Ibid.*

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Bean has succeeded in extracting silver from the lead previously smelted; so that it appears every part of the process can be accomplished in the Colony. This is certainly a great triumph, and much credit is due to Mr. Rollason, the ingenious superintendent of the smelting operations. Specimens of the silver may be seen on application to Mr. Bean. The exact proportion of silver extracted from the lead is at present kept secret. We may mention, however, that the result in this respect also is extremely satisfactory.—*South Australian.*

Want of Shipping.—We have several times had occasion to lament the paucity of shipping frequenting our port, but never was there greater room for regret than at the present moment. The colonists are now reaping a crop, which will yield a surplus, after supporting the population, of about 5,000 tons of wheat alone, and yet there are no ships provided for exporting it. If some spirited individuals could be found

to send to the neighbouring Colonies for a few ships, and lay them on for London, full cargoes would be provided with the same celerity as last year, and both merchants and ships would be certain to realise a very handsome profit. We shall return to this subject, and in the mean time we earnestly trust that the merchants will take the matter in hand. If, however, the merchants hang back, the farmers must in defence form a mercantile association for the exportation of produce.—*Ibid.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We have received papers from Perth to the 15th February.

The annual report of the Western Australian Bank had been published, and its affairs were in a prosperous state. Although the profits of the establishment had not been so great as in former years, enough remains to allow the shareholders a very tolerable dividend, while the public at large had been much benefited by a considerable reduction in the rates of discount. The dividend declared was 2s. 3d. per share, or 5½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital, according to the report. The quantity of specie and treasury bills amounted to £6,000, and the deposits belonging to persons keeping money at the bank amounted to nearly £9,000. This amount of deposits will appear small to persons accustomed to the large banking operations of the mother-country, but it is nevertheless a considerable sum for a community small as ours to have lying to its credit *at one bank only*, and the knowledge of it gives us a much more favourable idea of the money-wealth of the colonists than we had previously entertained. In the recent stagnant state of our Colonial operations, the bank has not been able to employ the means which were at its disposal; no doubt a very small portion only of these deposits has been traded with; but it is clear that there are resources in the Colony for carrying out any business, either in whaling, the fisheries, or in preparing timber for export; and that if these operations are not proceeded with, it is not because money is wanted to further them. It is evident that the bank is in possession

of funds which it is only too anxious to be able to invest, and we have no doubt that it is the same with the bank of Australasia. Surely it is an encouraging circumstance for our brother colonists to know that money is not wanting to enable them to carry out their reasonable schemes for developing the resources of the country.—*Inquirer*.

The Government contract for wheat had been taken at 5s. per bushel, which was rather in advance of the prices paid on the last occasion.

On the 22nd January, the new church of Perth, so long in course of erection, was opened for divine service. The Rev. J. B. Wittenoon, Colonial chaplain, commenced the service, in which he was assisted by the Rev. J. R. Wollaston, the Rev. R. Postlethwaite, the Rev. G. King, the Rev. W. Mitchell, and the Rev. W. Mears. A collection amounting to £28 was made after the sermon. A sum of £3,500 has been already expended on the erection of the church, which is not yet completed, and a large portion of these funds were contributed by the inhabitants. No less than £1,400 is still owing, and for which the trustees of church property have made themselves personally liable. The church at Fremantle is also heavily encumbered, a sum of £1,100 having been borrowed in order to complete it.

Complaints are made of the want of a gaol at Perth, and it is proposed to raise the fund for the building by borrowing from some of the wealthy inhabitants at a certain rate of interest.

Besides the export of timber for ship-building, an addition was about being made to this branch of trade in the selection of mahogany and sandal wood, the former to be despatched to England, and the latter to Calcutta. The *Inquirer* complains that the Governor would not allow a ton of sandal wood to be sent to Bombay in the Government schooner *Champion*, to have its merits tested there, without payment of heavy freight, although she went solely to carry his Excellency's correspondence.

A Mr. Owen, from South Australia, had been endeavouring to induce labourers and others to emigrate to South Australia, but had not succeeded.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—We have papers from Hobart Town to the 8th of March.

The Legislative Council met on the 15th February, and on the 28th Feb. was adjourned till April. An Act for the increase of the *ad valorem* duties (heretofore 5 per cent.) on tea, sugar, and other imported goods, had passed the Legislative Council. It is objected that this taxation will fall heavily upon all those articles of necessary consumption to the working classes. Strong opposition was made to the measure, and several important public meetings had petitioned against it.

An Act had also been introduced exempting whalers from the payment of port charges.

A petition was presented, praying that Colonial whalers might be exempted from pilotage and other dues, except the Harbour-master's.

A great many labourers were emigrating to Geelong, in the Port Phillip district, in consequence of the high wages offered.

A private expedition fitted out by one or two enterprising gentlemen had started from Launceston on the 28th January, with the view of benefiting the Colony by exploring the new country around Marlborough and the lakes, in order ostensibly to ascertain whether the country is calculated to keep sheep, but more probably to make topographical and scientific observations.

In consequence of some strong expressions in the *Courier* reflecting on the Lieut.-Governor, his Excellency had ordered the copies of that paper supplied to the different Government offices to be discontinued.

In the Council, some important propositions had been introduced and discussed; amongst which were resolutions to supply the towns of Hobart Town and Launceston with pure water, to build a bridge across the Derwent at Bridgewater, and one to carry out a system of emigration.

John Tomes, Esq., had been placed in the Commission of the Peace.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have Wellington papers to the 11th Jan., and from Nelson to the 1st Feb. The long-expected *Caledonia* had arrived.

Mr. Felton Matthew, Chief Police Magistrate at Auckland, has gone to England.

Mr. J. J. Symonds, from Wellington, takes his place.

Mr. Robinson, C.P.M. of Akaroa, comes to Wellington.

The Police Establishments at Wanganui and Akaroa are to be given up.

Dr. Martin and Mr. Brown, late members of L. C., have gone to England in the *Bolini*.

We copy the following notices from the *Gazette* dated Dec. 24, 1844 :—

"It is hereby notified that a Legislative Council will meet on the 4th of March, 1845—and that among the measures proposed for consideration will be :—

"An Ordinance for amending the Property Rate Ordinance, by raising the Rate and Composition.

"An Ordinance for Licensing Dealers in Imported Goods—by means of a Rate and Composition.

"An Ordinance for authorising Rates or Tolls to be taken for the maintenance of Roads, Streets, or Public Places.

"An Ordinance for appropriating the Revenue for the financial year 1845—6; the amount of Revenue to be raised in the Colony not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds.

"And a Naturalization Ordinance.

"By command,

"ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Sec."

Since the establishment of Free-trade we are happy to learn that business has considerably improved at the Bay of Islands. There are at the present time about six or seven large American whalers at the Bay; and it is expected that before the season is over, upwards of a hundred whalers will resort to it. With such prospects as these, the settlers at the Bay have every chance of prosperity. It is, however, to be regretted that some of the natives still continue troublesome. Some of the out-settlers have recently sustained loss through the depredations of a small tribe in the vicinity of the Bay.

MAURITIUS.

We have received papers from this Colony up to the 12th April.

On looking over our files, we notice some incidental allusion to the productiveness of the soil, and are not a little surprised to learn that a higher average than 1000 lbs. (9 cwt.) of sugar per acre cannot be taken for the 80,000 acres which are said to be in cultivation. It is added that this is much inferior to the production of other sugar Colonies, a statement which we can easily credit.

It is, however, to be observed that the Mauritians planters never used manure till now, when a few of the more enterprising of them are beginning to do so, exciting the astonishment of their neighbours, as if it were a discovery just made, that manure increases the productive powers of soil.

The Mauritians appear to be far behind the West Indians in agriculture; but now that they are impelled by the pressure of adverse circumstances (by scarcity of labour, and increasing competition for their staple produce in the home market) they will, doubtless find the necessity of resorting to the aid of science, as other Colonies have done, and are doing so successfully.

The following are the returns given of the exports of sugar from Mauritius for the last five years :—

1840—	35,883,385 lbs.
1841—	42,008,200 lbs.
1842—	29,922,546 lbs.
1843—	32,980,494 lbs.
1844—	47,645,907 lbs.

The Budget of Mauritius for the last three years has been published. It presents a strange view of the state of that Colony.

REVENUE.			
	1842.	1843.	1844.
Customs.....	£ 121119	108358	114487
Internal Revenue ...	99256	89675	93458
Corvées at Port Louis	668	1303	1403
Immigration.....	157	10903	29551
Accidental Revenue..	7744	2659	1637
Accidental Receipts..	17578	19921	15703
Various other Receipts	1198	1198	808
	£ 217710	234019	237007
Arrears.....	6332	11315	11049
Total Revenue....	£ 254042	245334	268056
Advances made by H. M. Treas., E. I. Co., Agent of Colony, De- positors of Officers of Justice, Sav. Banks, &c	177488	398223	442576
Total	£ 431530	633557	400622

EXPENDITURE.			
Civil	£ 158547	164985	176654
Military.....	8874	18259	16930
Cleaning of Port Louis	3563	4289	5117
Restitution of mistakes	2987	681	57
Profit and Loss.....	4968	4993	2699
Customs.....	6565	6729	6882
Immigration.....	1480	198822	123814
Prem. Rice Imported	0	16371	0
Other Payments	1463	3024	3008
<hr/>			
Total Paymts. for year	£185744	416108	335161
Arrears.....	3076	20312	16192
<hr/>			
	188820	436410	351353
Advances and Loans to various persons, remittances, &c.	254'88	231471	127958
<hr/>			
Total Expenditure	£443708	667881	479311

The *Mauritien* says, that while the real revenue remains as it were stationary, the current expenses are doubled. That paper blames the Government for not publishing the annual state of the reserve fund in London and Mauritius, and further contends that that fund is nearly exhausted. Yet Mauritius, as a colony, has done its duty towards the treasury; for although afflicted by the small-pox, fever, epizooty, &c., the general discredit had not diminished the receipts, and in 1844, 115,000 dollars more than in 1843 were received.

The expenses of immigration are ruinous under the actual system. The following table is quoted as proof:—

	1842.	1843.	1844.
Receipts, £157	£10,903	£29,511	
Expenses, 1480	196,827	123,814	

This paper does not, however, desire the stoppage of the immigration, but is anxious for an alteration of the plans.

MADAGASCAR.—From the *Mauritien* of the 3d March, we learn that intelligence had been brought to Port Louis by Captain Turner, of the barque *Marie Laur*, which left Tamatave on the 18th of February, and arrived at the Mauritius on the 28th of that month, to the effect that Queen Ranavallo Manjaka had published a decree, ordering all the Europeans along the coast to quit the territory of the Ovahs within the shortest space of time. The only exception was made in favour of those who had resided in the country from the time of Radamah, who died in 1828.

Tamatave is a sea-port on the eastern

coast, (18. 10. S. lat, and 49. 31. E. long.) having a good anchorage, with a hard and sandy bottom. The town was destroyed by the French in 1819; but it still carries on some trade, in the export of oxen to the Mauritius, &c.

The Government of the Ovahs, who are a powerful and numerous race of men, residing in the elevated plains of the interior, has been well known since the reign of Radama. It is their actual Queen who has now made a proclamation for the expulsion of the newly-arrived Europeans.

The authorities of Tamatave wished Captain Turner to take eight of the number of the expelled Europeans on board his barque (328 tons), but he refused. They were said to be residents of Tamatave. He stated he could not take them away by force from their families, and sailed from the port with 212 bullocks on board.

It is to be feared the decrees issued in 1835 against Christianity, and the persecution then raised against all professing that faith, have been again renewed by Ranavallo-Manjaka.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from Cape Town to the 11th April, and Graham's Town to the 28th March, but the papers do not furnish any intelligence of interest.

Nitrate of potash and nitrate of soda are stated to have been discovered in large quantities between the Orange River and Angra Piquena.

The existence of an industrious and thriving community at Natal would prove highly advantageous to the Cape Colony; their connexion by means of steam or small sailing vessels would be nearly as close as the connexion of the Western and Eastern Provinces of the Cape is at present. The population at this moment, Native and European, is estimated variously at from twenty to a hundred thousand; this variety of estimate shows, that the number must be considerable, probably not short of thirty or forty thousand souls, who would remain under a fixed Government, and form the basis of the new Colony. Such a neighbour could not fall materially to affect the prospects of the Cape, while the nearness of the Cape would also

prove of incalculable benefit to the younger community.

The importance of a civilised community at Natal in respect to the tribes and nations of the interior is seen at a glance. It will take barbarism in flank, as the Cape takes it in front, and by means of these two growing powers, knowledge, order, morals, and religion, may, in a few generations, or in a much shorter period, deliver the whole race of man, south of the tropic, from the power of ignorance and brutish sloth. There is, it may be also remarked, a peculiar interest attached at this moment to the extension of Cape intercourse with the interior and more northerly parts of Africa; it furnishes a greater variety of climate for agricultural experiment, at a time when, by means of new institutions at the Cape, it is proposed to increase the power and influence of all the agricultural societies and other associations that have it for their object to promote that most important of all—the arts of life.

There is in the Cape itself a great variety of climate, of soil, and of exposure to the sun and to the prevailing winds. In some places the climate is nearly parallel to the climate of Madeira, and is equally favourable to the vine, and to all kinds and species of plants that succeed where the vine succeeds.

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.—Our papers from this island are to the 22nd May. The elections had concluded. Messrs. D. B. Garling and James B. Thibou were candidates for the representation of the city of St. John's, vacant by the lamented death of Dr. Fergusson.

The following is a list of the Members returned to serve in the New House of Assembly. The names in italics were not of the late assembly.

Division of Dickenson's Bay.—Wm. E. Ledcatt and *James H. Baker, Esq.*

City of St. John.—Hon. R. B. Eldridge, James Scotland, Jun. Esq., Dr. Fergusson, and William Thibou, Esq.

Town of Parham.—*J. F. Smyth, Esq.*

Town of Falmouth and English Harbour.—*George Black, Esq.*

Division of Old Road and Bermudian Valley.—James W. Sheriff and Thomas D. Foote, Esqs.

Division of Nonsuch.—S. A. Turner, and Oliver Nugent, Esqs.

Division of St. John.—Hon. John Shiell and Sir R. Horsford.

Division of Belfast.—*Francis Watson, Peter P. Walter, and Jacob D. Walter, Esqs.*

Division of Popeshead.—J. Somers Martin, Esq., Hon. T. F. Nibbs, Hon. Tyrrell Shervington.

Division of Willoughby Bay.—*Dr. Duncombe and Burnthorn Musgrave, Esq.*

Division of New North Sound.—Dr. Musgrave and Dr. Furlonge.

Division of Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay.—Hon. John Gray and Hon. Tyrrell Shervington.

Division of Old North Sound.—Dr. Coull and *William Coull, Esq.*

Division of Five Islands.—Francis Ottley, Esq.

BARBADOS.—We have papers from the island to the 23rd May. The Legislature had sat from the 13th to 21st, but there had been no measure of importance discussed. There was great complaint of the want of rain: provisions are high, and American produce is much in demand. A railway for the island has been brought out under the auspices of Lord Harewood, Mr. Renn Hampden, M. P. and other leading owners of estates in the island, which promises to be of incalculable benefit. The London Direction consists of names of the greatest influence, and of gentlemen for the most part connected with the island.

Two fires had occurred, one on Pre-rugative, the property of John Killman, Esq. the other on Green's, belonging to H. Thomas, Esq.; the last-named consumed eight or ten acres of canes.

Two small vessels employed in the intercolonial trade had been declared forfeited to the Crown for smuggling, and were ordered to be sold.

DEMERARA.—We have papers from this Colony up to the 20th May, from which we find, the arrangement made by the West India Body at home with the Government, stipulating that this Colony should receive 5000 labourers

from the East Indies, on providing £75,000 for meeting the expenses of transhipment, is being partially matured. On the 4th May, the *Lord Hungerford*, the first emigrant transport, arrived with 352 Coolies, after a passage of 98 days; ten died on the passage. These labourers were distributed between eight estates. Another vessel was being despatched for Guiana, on the departure of the *Lord Hungerford*. Calcutta appears to be the only port out of the three, permitted to be thrown open, that Coolies have been embarked from. The transport is stated to have been kept in a remarkably clean and healthy state throughout the voyage.

The Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society have published two valuable documents regarding the imports and exports into Georgetown: the former is from 1836 to 1843, both inclusive; the latter from the Colony, from 1834 to 1844. From these tables we find there is a great increase in the imports during the period. The taxes derived from imports in 1836 amounted to 138,914 dolrs. 70 cents; and in 1844, to 364,351 dolrs. 25 cents; showing the enormous increase of 225,665 dolrs. 75 cts. revenue. The sugar crop of last year is, with the exception of that in 1840, the largest made since the emancipation, falling short of that year by only 1657 hds.

The projected railway between Georgetown and the village of Mahai- ca is determined on. Some alterations from the original design have been made. It is now settled that the capital shall be £200,000, the number of shares being doubled to 20, instead of 10,000, and the line is to be limited between the places above-mentioned.

Owing to the departure of the Hon. J. T. White for Europe, one of the ten chairs in the Court of Policy was required to be filled up. The College of Electors have made choice from two nominees, Messrs. Benjamin and Macrae, by electing the former, which will only lead to another election, as Mr. Benjamin has excused himself on the plea of his intended absence from the Colony.

The following table furnishes some

useful information in connection with the Colony:

Year.	AMOUNT OF PRODUCE RETURNED FOR TAXATION.			Estimate of the amount of Produce and Income Tax paid by Planters.	Estimate of Surplus Customs, Import, and Wine & Spirit Duties, with Perbice Petty Duty.	Rum Duty.
	Sugar, lbs. Dutch.	Coffee, lbs.	Cotton, lbs.			
1832	97050196	2825070	434123	Dols. 141890	Dols. 22066	Dols.
1833	96381059	6481535	1157699	184037	22000	.....
1834	99106827	4450896	954857	180069	20566	.....
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	107586405	3063742	867942	149177	111666	.....
1842	32043897	1214010	19200	140074	390000	.....
1843	51674009	1924218	3008	63494	360000	135000
1844	56151693	1216557	.....	59303	330000	110000
1845*	60929830	1275975	.....	54331	411000	135000

* Estimates of this year, I believe, not published.

† The printed estimate is stated at 760266 dolrs.
To this ought to be added vote for Coolie immigration, passed in September last, to be paid this year 360000 „

Real amount of estimate 1120266 „

Surplus or balance in the chest ought to form the first item of ways and means.

NEW TARIFF OF GUIANA.

	dol. cts.
Wheat flour, per barrel, 196 lbs. English	1 50
Rye flour, ditto	0 50
Corn and pulse, per bushel English	0 15
Rice, per 100 lbs. English	0 50
Corn meal, ditto	0 50
Oats, per bushel	0 5
Bread, as pilot, navy biscuit, and crackers, and all other kinds, per 100 lbs. Eng.	0 50
Fish, per 112 lbs. English	0 50
Salmon, per barrel, 200 lbs. English	2 0
Pickled mackerel, per barrel, 200 lbs. Eng.	1 0

	dol	cts
Pickled fish, of all other sorts, per barrel,		
200 lbs. English	0	75
Barrels of beef and pork, ditto.....	2	0
Candles, tallow, per lb. English	0	4
Candles, spermaceti, wax, or composition.		
ditto	0	4
Soap, ditto.....	0	1
Butter, ditto.....	0	1
Lard, ditto	0	1
Tobacco, in packages not less than 800		
lbs. per 100 lbs. English.....	10	0
Tobacco, manufactured or otherwise, do. 15	0	
Cigars, per 1000	2	0
Tea, per lb. English	0	25
Pepper, sagó, tapioca, per 100 lbs Eng...	5	0
Cocoa, ditto	1	0
Chocolate, ditto	4	0
Sugar, per cwt.	4	0
Pitch, tar, and rosin, per barrel	0	50
Crude turpentine, ditto	0	50
Spirits turpentine, per gallon	0	15
Spermaceti oil, ditto	0	20
Other descriptions of oils, ditto	0	10
Spruce and white pine lumber, per 1000		
feet, board measure	2	0
Pitch pine lumber, ditto	2	0
White oak staves and heading, per 1000 ..	2	0
Staves of other descriptions, ditto	1	50
Clap board, ditto	1	50
Shingles of all kinds, ditto	0	50
House frame, white pine, per running		
foot, per cry	0	10
Ditto, ditto, pitch pine	0	20
Potatoes, per bushel of 64 lbs. English 0	8	
Bottled wine of all descriptions, per doz. 1	0	
Wine of all kinds, per pipe of		
110 gallons	33	0
Spirits us aquos, liqueurs, and cor-		
dials, per gallon, proof 21 or weaker ...	0	67
Plantains, per bushel	0	10
Malt liquor in wood, per hogshead	1	50
Malt liquor, per doz.	0	8
Hams, bacon, and all other dried or		
smoked, and smoked fish, per		
hundred	1	50
the rate of per 100lbs	0	1
rates, any greater or less		
goods respectively.	7	0
.....	5	-

GRENADEA.—We have papers from this island to the 21st May. Thomas M'Ewen, Esq., was elected on the 24th a Member in the General Assembly for the parishes of St. George and St. John. Percy Wm. Justyne, Esq., Government Secretary, had been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the parish of St. George, vice P. O'Reilly, Esq., deceased.

Andrew Munro has been elected a member of Assembly for the united parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark.

Lieut.-Governor Doyle had proceeded to Trinidad in the steamer, on a visit to Sir Henry M'Leod.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese had paid a visit to the island, *en route* from

Trinidad to Barbados, and had held a confirmation.

JAMAICA.—We have papers from this island to the 24th May. The weather had been, with but few exceptions, all that the Jamaica planter could have desired; and we may safely state that the prospects formerly announced by us, of increasing our present crop of sugar to at least 45,000 tons, have every appearance of being fully realised. Throughout the country the greatest efforts are being made wherever practicable, to supersede manual labour by machinery, as well as to improve the quality of the produce by the adoption of such superior processes of manufacture, as the comparatively limited means of our planters will permit.

We are happy to hear that great efforts are making to perfect implements adapted to tropical agriculture, and the manufacture of our staples.

Mr. Meacock's machinery for the preparation of coffee promises signal advantages. We hear of a plough with revolving cutter for ratoon cultivation, being successfully tried by Mr. Grigor, in St. Thomas in the Vale; and of a cane cultivator, the invention of Mr. Brockett, fully answering its intended purposes, in Hanover. The model of the Cane Hole Digging Machine, invented and made by Mr. Yule, of Hanover, is now in this city, and is attracting much attention. Great ingenuity is displayed in its construction, and we trust it will prove useful in our cane fields.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BERMUDA.—We have papers to the 4th June. The Colonial Parliament was in session.

Mr. N. T. Butterfield had been elected to represent the parish of Pagets, in consequence of the elevation of the Hon. H. J. Tucker to the Council.

We observe that the imports into Bermuda for the year ending 5th of January, 1845, amounted to £137,849 18s. 7d. whilst the exports only amounted to £25,653 4s. 11d. Of the chief article of export, arrow-root, £10,974

3s. 7d. was exported during the year. The preceding year the amount of exports was £86,682 3s. 8d. The imports for the year exceeded those of the previous one by £4911 11s. 1d., whilst there was a difference in the exports during the same period of £6011. 17s. 0d. There were fifty-seven vessels of 3931 tons, and three hundred and forty-five men, belonging to the islands; during the year there had been three vessels built in the colony sold—value £2360. So that it may be assumed that the Bermudas are in a flourishing condition.

A correspondent furnishes the following brief description of the formidable military depot established in these islands by the British Government:

"How few of our war-dogs are aware that at Bermuda, the British Government has constructed within a few years past, a spacious harbour for the accommodation of their squadron; that for several years they have employed a fleet of colliers in making it a depot of coal; that they have also in store the armament and duplicates of important parts of machinery for every steamer under her flag, now the Atlantic and the Caribbean; and in addition to the large supplies of military stores, that they keep constantly on foot 4000 head of cattle!"

CANADA.—We have received by the Cambria, which has made a most rapid passage of 10½ days, our usual file of papers from the British North American Colonies.

Our dates from Quebec and Montreal are to the 13th inst.

A most destructive fire has taken place at Quebec, where, it seems, two thousand houses have been destroyed, and 12,000 persons rendered houseless. The fire commenced shortly before mid-day on the 28th May, in a tannery in St. Villere Street.

From eleven in the morning until midnight did this dreadful fire hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles Street—nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak! At the broadest point the breadth of the burnt district is about one-third of a mile.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 houses are supposed to have been consumed, and it is calculated that 12,000 persons (one-third of the population) are houseless. Most of these people have lost their all.

The church in St. Roche's is in ashes. The convent is saved. St. Peter's Chapel is also burnt. The large brewing establishments of Messrs. Lloyd and Lepper, and M'Cullum, are consumed, and the lines of warfts from Munn's to the one at the foot of Hopehill.

Every exertion was made to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. Lord Metcalfe forwarded £2,000 for their relief; the Catholic bishop sent £500; and the Hotel Dieu £500.

Owen Sound, on Lake Huron, had been made a port of entry and clearance for goods brought or imported into this province.

There had been a shock of an earthquake felt at Montreal.

We are pleased to see that a great desire for internal improvement is exhibited by the people of the Province. Several railway projects are already announced in the papers. A plan is spoken of for connecting Lakes St. Clair and Erie by means of a canal from the mouth of the Detroit into two Creeks.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—this Province by the 15th come down to the 15th

The ex-councillors have not re-enter the cabinet. Lord Stan. approves of the appointment of Mr. Reade, the son-in-law of the Lieutenant Governor, to the office of Colonial Secretary. Messrs. Reade and Odell have not been removed. It was reported that the Honourable William Black, late Mayor of St. John, had been appointed to the secretaryship.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton had arrived at his see, and been installed.

Several fires had occurred in various parts of the province.

The Assembly have presented an address to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that two days' company drill of the militia forces may for the present year be dispensed with. The same legislature has granted

